

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 136, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 136, 163) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| RGB(151, 136, 163) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 23 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 26 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 29 |

Color

RGB(151, 136, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 9788A3 |
| RGB | 151, 136, 163 |
| RGB Percent | 59%, 53%, 64% |
| CMY | 0.4078, 0.4667, 0.3608 |
| CMYK | 0.07, 0.17, 0.00, 0.36 |
| HSL | 273°, 13%, 59% |
| HSV | 273°, 17%, 64% |
| XYZ | 28.1775, 26.8320, 38.3443 |
| YIQ | 143.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

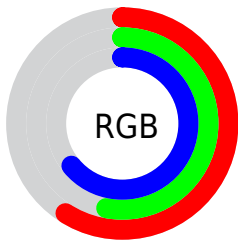
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| RYB | 151, 136, 163 |
| Decimal | 9930915 |
| CIELab | 58.82, 10.90, -12.24 |
| CIELCh | 59, 16.389, 311.693 |
| Yxy | 26.8320, 0.3018, 0.2874 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288120995 (0xFF9788A3) |
| YUV | 143.5630, 9.5824, 6.5222 |
| Hunter-Lab | 51.7996, 6.4497, -7.6293 |

Details

The RGB color **151, 136, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 163, 136**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 189, 218**, and **100, 86, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 120, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 152, 163**.

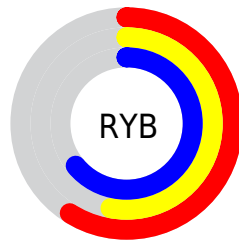
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (53%)

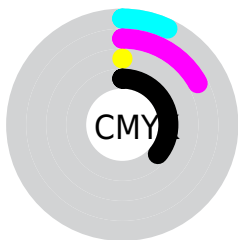
Blue (64%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (64%)

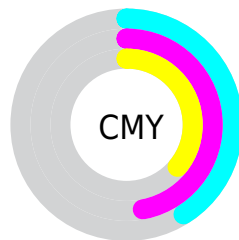


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 136, 163 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 151, 136, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 136, 163

255, 255, 255


 205, 189, 218

 234, 217, 246


 255, 246, 255


 151, 136, 163

 125, 111, 137

 100, 86, 111


 76, 63, 87


 53, 41, 64


 31, 21, 42

 3, 0, 21


 0, 0, 0

 151, 136, 163

 144, 120, 163


 151, 136, 163

 158, 152, 163

 137, 103, 163


 165, 169, 163

 129, 87, 163


 173, 185, 163

 122, 71, 163


 180, 201, 163

 115, 55, 163


 187, 218, 163

 108, 38, 163


 194, 234, 163

 100, 22, 163

 202, 250, 163

 93, 6, 163

 209, 255, 163

 91, 0, 163

 216, 255, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



133, 141, 169



151, 136, 163



165, 132, 151

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



151, 136, 163



161, 138, 115



104, 150, 147

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



151, 136, 163



148, 163, 136

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



115, 149, 132



151, 136, 163



147, 142, 113

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



151, 136, 163



170, 133, 123



130, 146, 120



104, 149, 160

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



151, 136, 163



170, 131, 141



130, 146, 120



107, 150, 142

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



151, 136, 163



207, 201, 212



136, 148, 163



104, 101, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



151, 136, 163



193, 169, 212



163, 136, 162



78, 73, 82



81, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



163, 136, 148



212, 169, 188



136, 163, 137



82, 73, 77



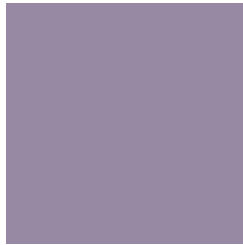
145, 0, 65



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 136, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

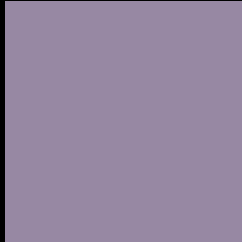
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 136, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

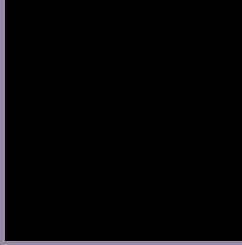
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 151, 136, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 136, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 136, 163.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
151, 136, 163

Protanopia
137, 140, 166

Deuteranopia
145, 138, 163



Tritanopia

149, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 136, 163

Protanomaly

142, 139, 165

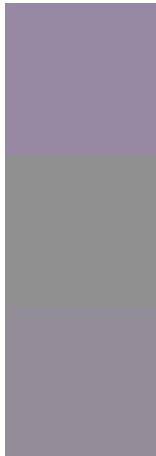
Deuteranomaly

147, 137, 163

Tritanomaly

150, 137, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 136, 163

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

147, 141, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 136, 163 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(151, 136, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 136, 163)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(151, 136, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 136, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 136, 163 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(151, 136, 163) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 136, 163) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 136, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 136, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 136, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 136,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 136, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 136, 163) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
136, 163) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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