

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 143, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 143, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 143, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978FAE
RGB	151, 143, 174
RGB Percent	59%, 56%, 68%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4392, 0.3176
CMYK	0.13, 0.18, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	255°, 16%, 62%
HSV	255°, 18%, 68%
XYZ	30.2249, 29.2802, 44.1030
YIQ	148.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

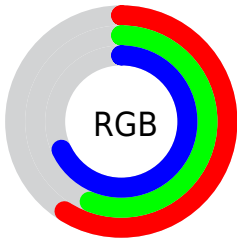
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 143, 174
Decimal	9932718
CIE Lab	61.03, 9.26, -15.17
CIE LCh	61, 17.776, 301.407
Yxy	29.2802, 0.2917, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288122798 (0xFF978FAE)
YUV	148.9260, 12.3615, 1.8189
Hunter-Lab	54.1112, 5.0103, -10.4461

Details

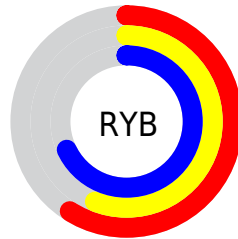
The RGB color **151, 143, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 174, 143**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 197, 230**, and **100, 93, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 126, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 160, 174**.

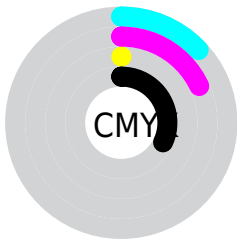
Distribution



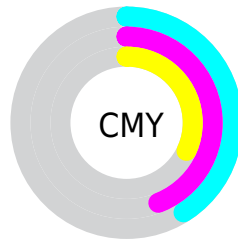
- Red (59%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (32%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 143, 174 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, 143, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 143, 174

255, 255, 255

 205, 197, 230


 234, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255


 151, 143, 174

 125, 117, 147

 100, 93, 122


 76, 69, 97

 53, 47, 73

 31, 26, 50

 10, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 151, 143, 174

 138, 126, 174

 151, 143, 174

 164, 160, 174

125, 108, 174

177, 178, 174

112, 91, 174

190, 195, 174

99, 73, 174

203, 213, 174

86, 56, 174

216, 230, 174

74, 39, 174

228, 247, 174

61, 21, 174

241, 255, 174

48, 4, 174

254, 255, 174

45, 0, 174

255, 255, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 148, 178



151, 143, 174



168, 138, 163

Triad

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



151, 143, 174



172, 141, 120



109, 156, 147

Complementary

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



151, 143, 174



166, 174, 143

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.



124, 155, 132



151, 143, 174



159, 146, 116

Square

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



151, 143, 174



179, 137, 132



141, 151, 120



104, 156, 163

Rectangle

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



151, 143, 174



176, 137, 152



141, 151, 120



113, 156, 142

Sweetspot

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



151, 143, 174



219, 216, 227



143, 166, 174



110, 108, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



151, 143, 174



192, 179, 227



166, 143, 174



80, 78, 87



39, 0, 150



6, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



174, 143, 166



227, 179, 215



151, 174, 143



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 112



23, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 143, 174 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, 143, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

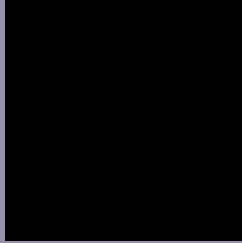
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 143, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 143, 174.

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, 143, 174

Protanopia
141, 146, 176

Deuteranopia
149, 144, 174



Tritanopia
148, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 143, 174

Protanomaly
145, 145, 175

Deuteranomaly
150, 144, 174

Tritanomaly
149, 145, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 143, 174

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
150, 147, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 143, 174 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, 143, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 143, 174)  
}
```

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, 143, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 143, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 143, 174 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, 143, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 143, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 143, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 143, 174); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 143, 174); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 143, 174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 143, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 143, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
143, 174) }
```

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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