

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 155, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 155, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 155, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	979BDE
RGB	151, 155, 222
RGB Percent	59%, 61%, 87%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3922, 0.1294
CMYK	0.32, 0.30, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	237°, 52%, 73%
HSV	237°, 32%, 87%
XYZ	37.6687, 35.2959, 73.9347
YIQ	161.4420, -23.8910, 19.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

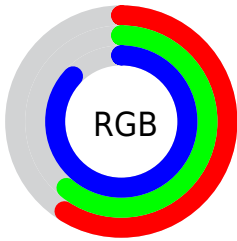
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 155, 222
Decimal	9935838
CIE _{Lab}	65.98, 13.91, -34.45
CIE _{LCh}	66, 37.151, 291.994
Yxy	35.2959, 0.2564, 0.2403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288125918 (0xFF979BDE)
YUV	161.4420, 29.8551, -9.1576
Hunter-Lab	59.4104, 9.2083, -32.1976

Details

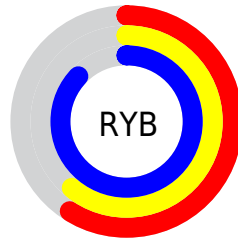
The RGB color **151, 155, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 218, 151**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 209, 255**, and **98, 104, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 134, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 176, 222**.

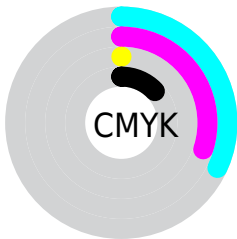
Distribution



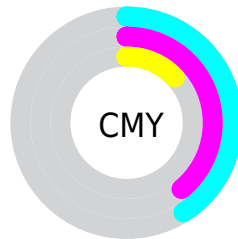
- Red (59%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 155, 222 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, 155, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151, 155, 222

255, 255, 255

■ 207, 209, 255

■ 236, 238, 255

■ 151, 155, 222

■ 124, 129, 194

■ 98, 104, 167

■ 72, 80, 140

■ 45, 57, 114

■ 16, 36, 89

■ 0, 16, 65

■ 0, 3, 43

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 151, 155, 222

■ 151, 155, 222

■ 129, 134, 222

■ 173, 176, 222

■ 107, 113, 222

■ 195, 197, 222

■ 84, 92, 222

■ 218, 218, 222

■ 62, 71, 222

■ 240, 239, 222

■ 40, 50, 222

■ 255, 255, 222

■ 18, 29, 222

■ 0, 13, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 166, 226



151, 155, 222



194, 143, 202

Triad

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



151, 155, 222



214, 144, 109



74, 178, 150

Complementary

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



151, 155, 222



222, 218, 151

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.



119, 174, 118



151, 155, 222



190, 155, 94

Square

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



151, 155, 222



225, 135, 137



157, 166, 97



9, 178, 184

Rectangle

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



151, 155, 222



213, 137, 182



157, 166, 97



90, 177, 139

Sweetspot

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



151, 155, 222



230, 231, 255



151, 222, 217



112, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 155, 222



158, 164, 255



182, 151, 222



101, 102, 112



0, 10, 176



0, 3, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 151, 155



255, 158, 164



191, 222, 151



112, 101, 102



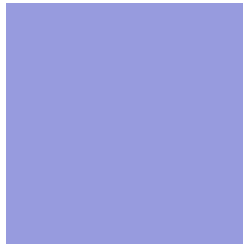
176, 0, 10



48, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 155, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

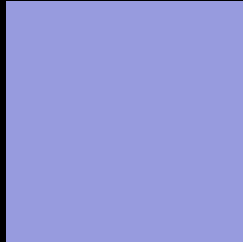
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

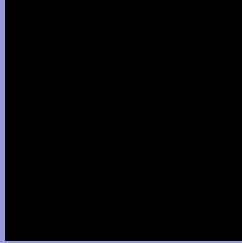
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 151, 155, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 155, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 155, 222.

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, 155, 222

Protanopia
140, 158, 224

Deuteranopia
140, 158, 221



Tritanopia
141, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 155, 222

Protanomaly
144, 157, 223

Deuteranomaly
144, 157, 221

Tritanomaly
145, 161, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 155, 222

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
157, 159, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 155, 222 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, 155, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 155, 222)  
}
```

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, 155, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 155, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 155, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

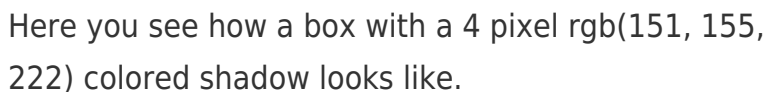
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(151, 155, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 155, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 155, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 155, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 155, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 155, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 155, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 155, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
155, 222) }
```

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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