

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 157, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 157, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 157, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	979DC4
RGB	151, 157, 196
RGB Percent	59%, 62%, 77%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3843, 0.2314
CMYK	0.23, 0.20, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	232°, 28%, 68%
HSV	232°, 23%, 77%
XYZ	34.7833, 34.6788, 57.0849
YIQ	159.6520, -16.0950, 10.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

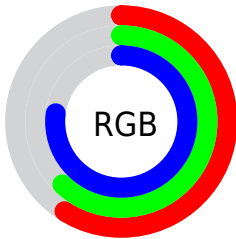
Format	Color
RYB	151, 156, 196
Decimal	9936324
CIELab	65.50, 6.36, -20.76
CIELCh	65, 21.707, 287.030
Yxy	34.6788, 0.2749, 0.2740
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288126404 (0xFF979DC4)
YUV	159.6520, 17.9196, -7.5878
Hunter-Lab	58.8887, 2.3779, -16.2519

Details

The RGB color **151, 157, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 190, 151**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 211, 253**, and **99, 106, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 140, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 174, 196**.

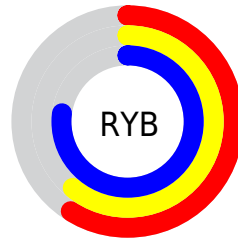
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (62%)

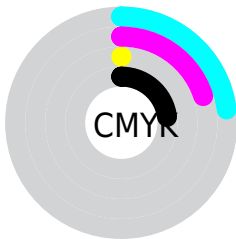
Blue (77%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (77%)

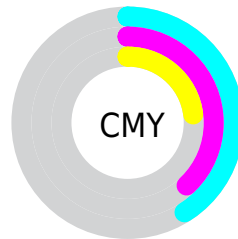


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 157, 196 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, 157, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151, 157, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 211, 253

■ 234, 240, 255

■ 151, 157, 196

■ 125, 131, 169

■ 99, 106, 142

■ 75, 82, 117

■ 51, 59, 92

■ 27, 37, 68


■ 4, 17, 46


■ 0, 1, 25


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 151, 157, 196


■ 151, 157, 196

 131, 140, 196

 171, 174, 196

 112, 123, 196

 190, 191, 196

 92, 106, 196

 210, 208, 196

 73, 89, 196

 229, 225, 196

 53, 72, 196

 249, 242, 196

 33, 55, 196

 255, 255, 196

 14, 38, 196

 0, 26, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 163, 196



151, 157, 196



176, 150, 186

Triad

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



151, 157, 196



195, 149, 131



119, 170, 150

Complementary

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



151, 157, 196



196, 190, 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.



140, 166, 132



151, 157, 196



181, 155, 122

Square

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



151, 157, 196



199, 145, 149



162, 161, 122



105, 170, 170

Rectangle

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



151, 157, 196



188, 147, 175



162, 161, 122



125, 169, 143

Sweetspot

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



151, 157, 196



237, 240, 255



151, 196, 190



117, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 157, 196



184, 193, 255



168, 151, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 21, 161



0, 4, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 151, 157



255, 184, 193



180, 196, 151



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 21



33, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 157, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

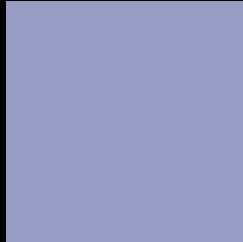
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

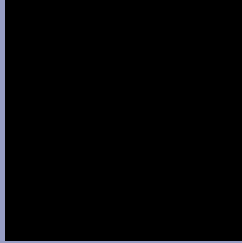
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

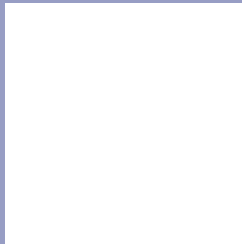
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 151, 157, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 157, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 157, 196.

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](#).

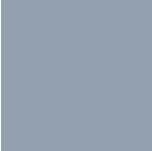
Dichromacy



Original Color
151, 157, 196

Protanopia
150, 157, 196

Deuteranopia
155, 156, 196



Tritanopia
147, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 157, 196

Protanomaly
150, 157, 196

Deuteranomaly
154, 156, 196

Tritanomaly
148, 160, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 157, 196

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
157, 159, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 157, 196 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, 157, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 157, 196)  
}
```

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, 157, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 157, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 157, 196 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, 157, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 157, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 157, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 157, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 157, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 157,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 157, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 157, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
157, 196) }
```

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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