

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 163, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 163, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 163, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97A3DA
RGB	151, 163, 218
RGB Percent	59%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3608, 0.1451
CMYK	0.31, 0.25, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	229°, 48%, 72%
HSV	229°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	38.5146, 37.8357, 71.6027
YIQ	165.6820, -24.8070, 14.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

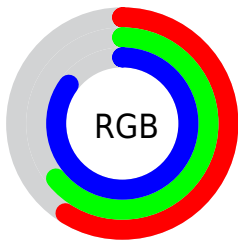
Format	Color
RYB	151, 161, 218
Decimal	9937882
CIELab	67.90, 8.36, -29.27
CIELCh	68, 30.439, 285.946
Yxy	37.8357, 0.2603, 0.2557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288127962 (0xFF97A3DA)
YUV	165.6820, 25.7928, -12.8761
Hunter-Lab	61.5107, 4.1231, -25.9602

Details

The RGB color **151, 163, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 206, 151**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 218, 255**, and **98, 111, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 145, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 181, 218**.

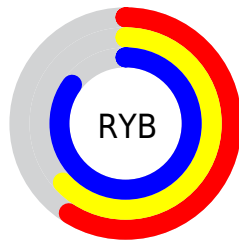
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (64%)

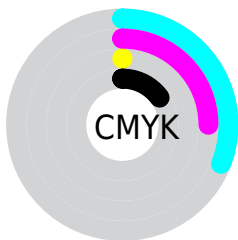
Blue (85%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (85%)

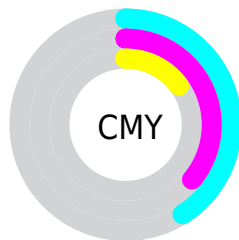


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 163, 218 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, 163, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151, 163, 218

■ 151, 163, 218

255, 255, 255

■ 124, 137, 190

■ 207, 218, 255

■ 98, 111, 163

■ 235, 246, 255

■ 72, 87, 136

■ 47, 64, 111


■ 19, 42, 86


■ 0, 22, 63


■ 0, 3, 41


■ 0, 1, 18


■ 0, 0, 0

 151, 163, 218

 151, 163, 218

 129, 145, 218

 173, 181, 218

 107, 127, 218

 195, 199, 218

 86, 109, 218

 216, 217, 218

 64, 91, 218

 238, 235, 218

 42, 74, 218

 255, 252, 218

 20, 56, 218

 255, 255, 218

 0, 39, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 172, 218



151, 163, 218



187, 153, 204

Triad

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



151, 163, 218



214, 150, 127



106, 180, 151

Complementary

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



151, 163, 218



218, 206, 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.



139, 175, 126



151, 163, 218



196, 159, 113

Square

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



151, 163, 218



220, 145, 152



170, 168, 112



80, 181, 180

Rectangle

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



151, 163, 218



205, 148, 188



170, 168, 112



117, 179, 142

Sweetspot

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



151, 163, 218



232, 236, 255



151, 218, 206



113, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 163, 218



161, 178, 255



172, 151, 218



99, 101, 110



0, 31, 173



0, 8, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 151, 163



255, 161, 178



197, 218, 151



110, 99, 101



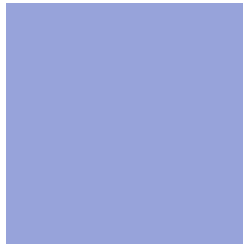
173, 0, 31



46, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 163, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

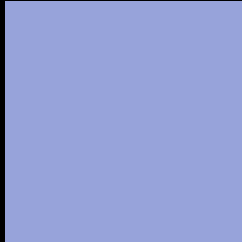
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

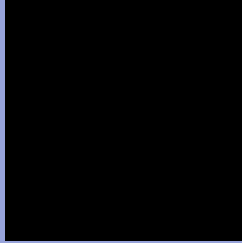
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 163, 218.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 163, 218.

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

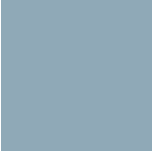
151, 163, 218

Protanopia

150, 163, 218

Deuteranopia

152, 163, 218



Tritanopia
143, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 163, 218

Protanomaly
150, 163, 218

Deuteranomaly
152, 163, 218

Tritanomaly
146, 167, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 163, 218

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
161, 165, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 163, 218 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, 163, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 163, 218)  
}
```

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, 163, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 163, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 163, 218 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, 163, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 163, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 163, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 163, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 163, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 163,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 163, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 163, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
163, 218) }
```

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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