

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 167, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 167, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 167, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97A7FA
RGB	151, 167, 250
RGB Percent	59%, 65%, 98%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3451, 0.0196
CMYK	0.40, 0.33, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	230°, 91%, 79%
HSV	230°, 40%, 98%
XYZ	43.8365, 41.1189, 96.0688
YIQ	171.6780, -36.1790, 22.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

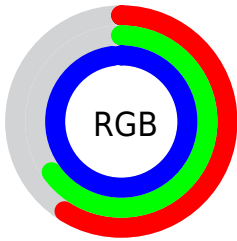
Format	Color
RYB	151, 165, 250
Decimal	9938938
CIELab	70.26, 14.50, -43.10
CIElCh	70, 45.477, 288.598
Yxy	41.1189, 0.2422, 0.2271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288129018 (0xFF97A7FA)
YUV	171.6780, 38.6127, -18.1346
Hunter-Lab	64.1240, 9.8094, -43.9398

Details

The RGB color **151, 167, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 234, 151**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 222, 255**, and **95, 115, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 146, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 188, 250**.

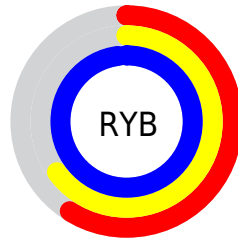
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (65%)

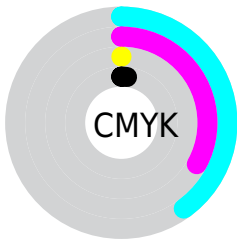
Blue (98%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (98%)

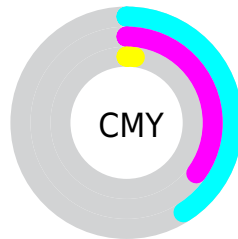


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 167, 250 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, 167, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151, 167, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 208, 222, 255

■ 237, 250, 255

■ 151, 167, 250

■ 123, 141, 221

■ 95, 115, 193

■ 67, 91, 166

■ 36, 68, 139


■ 0, 46, 113


■ 0, 26, 88


■ 0, 0, 64

■ 0, 3, 41


■ 0, 1, 19

 151, 167, 250


 151, 167, 250

 126, 146, 250


 176, 188, 250

 101, 125, 250

 201, 209, 250

 76, 104, 250

 226, 230, 250

 51, 83, 250

 251, 251, 250

 26, 62, 250

 255, 255, 250

 1, 41, 250

 0, 40, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 181, 252



151, 167, 250



208, 151, 227

Triad

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



151, 167, 250



239, 149, 111



61, 192, 154

Complementary

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



151, 167, 250



250, 234, 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.



125, 187, 115



151, 167, 250



211, 164, 90

Square

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



151, 167, 250



251, 139, 148



172, 177, 91



0, 193, 197

Rectangle

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



151, 167, 250



233, 143, 203



172, 177, 91



86, 191, 140

Sweetspot

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



151, 167, 250



224, 229, 255



151, 250, 233



110, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 167, 250



133, 152, 255



184, 151, 250



112, 114, 125



0, 30, 189



0, 10, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 151, 167



255, 133, 152



217, 250, 151



125, 112, 114



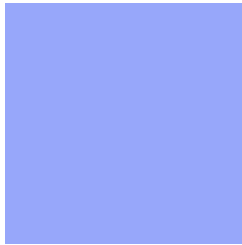
189, 0, 30



61, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 167, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

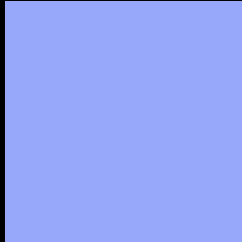
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 250 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, 167, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 167, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 167, 250.

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, 167, 250

Protanopia
144, 169, 251

Deuteranopia
140, 170, 249



Tritanopia
137, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 167, 250

Protanomaly
147, 168, 251

Deuteranomaly
144, 169, 249

Tritanomaly
142, 174, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 167, 250

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
164, 170, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 167, 250 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, 167, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 167, 250)  
}
```

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, 167, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 167, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 167, 250 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, 167, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 167, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 167, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 167, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 167, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 167,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 167, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 167, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
167, 250) }
```

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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