

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 168, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 168, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 168, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97A8C6
RGB	151, 168, 198
RGB Percent	59%, 66%, 78%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3412, 0.2235
CMYK	0.24, 0.15, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	218°, 29%, 68%
HSV	218°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	36.9582, 38.6618, 58.9406
YIQ	166.3370, -19.7620, 5.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

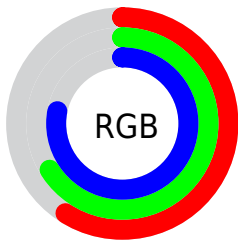
Format	Color
RYB	151, 163, 198
Decimal	9939142
CIELab	68.51, 0.70, -17.30
CIElCh	69, 17.313, 272.307
Yxy	38.6618, 0.2747, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288129222 (0xFF97A8C6)
YUV	166.3370, 15.6099, -13.4505
Hunter-Lab	62.1786, -2.7144, -12.6774

Details

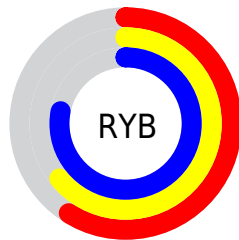
The RGB color **151, 168, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 181, 151**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 223, 255**, and **99, 116, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 155, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 181, 198**.

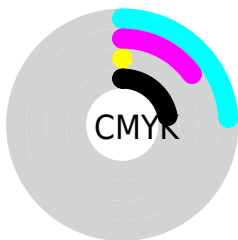
Distribution



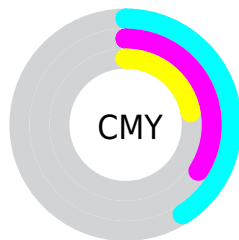
- Red (59%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 168, 198 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, 168, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 168, 198


255, 255, 255

 206, 223, 255


 234, 252, 255

 151, 168, 198

 125, 142, 171


 99, 116, 144

 74, 92, 118

 51, 68, 94

 27, 46, 70

 3, 25, 47

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 151, 168, 198

 151, 168, 198

■ 131, 155, 198

■ 171, 181, 198

■ 111, 143, 198

■ 191, 193, 198

■ 92, 130, 198

■ 210, 206, 198

■ 72, 117, 198

■ 230, 219, 198

■ 52, 105, 198

■ 250, 231, 198

■ 32, 92, 198

■ 255, 244, 198

■ 12, 80, 198

■ 255, 255, 198

■ 0, 72, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 173, 194



151, 168, 198



172, 163, 193

Triad

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



151, 168, 198



199, 157, 151



143, 175, 152

Complementary

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



151, 168, 198



198, 181, 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.



161, 171, 140



151, 168, 198



192, 161, 140

Square

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



151, 168, 198



198, 156, 166



178, 166, 136



130, 176, 168

Rectangle

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



151, 168, 198



184, 159, 186



178, 166, 136



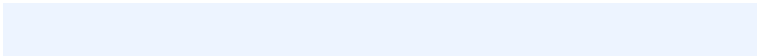
149, 174, 148

Sweetspot

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



151, 168, 198



237, 244, 255



151, 198, 181



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 168, 198



184, 209, 255



157, 151, 198



90, 93, 99



0, 59, 163



0, 13, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 151, 168



255, 184, 209



192, 198, 151



99, 90, 93



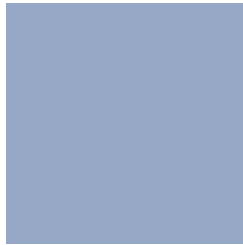
163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 168, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

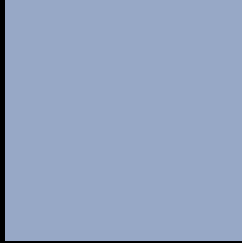
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

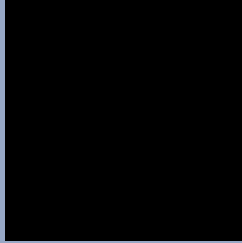
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

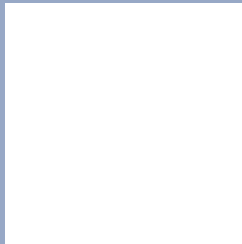
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 151, 168, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 168, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 168, 198.

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, 168, 198

Protanopia
161, 165, 196

Deuteranopia
167, 163, 199



Tritanopia
148, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 168, 198

Protanomaly
157, 166, 197

Deuteranomaly
161, 165, 199

Tritanomaly
149, 169, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 168, 198

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
161, 167, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 168, 198 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, 168, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 168, 198)  
}
```

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, 168, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 168, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 168, 198 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, 168, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 168, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 168, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 168, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 168, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 168,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 168, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 168, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
168, 198) }
```

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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