

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 176, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 176, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 176, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97B0B8
RGB	151, 176, 184
RGB Percent	59%, 69%, 72%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3098, 0.2784
CMYK	0.18, 0.04, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	195°, 19%, 66%
HSV	195°, 18%, 72%
XYZ	36.9396, 41.0907, 51.3318
YIQ	169.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

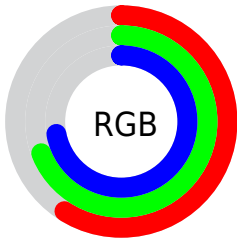
Format	Color
RYB	151, 165, 184
Decimal	9941176
CIELab	70.24, -6.84, -6.97
CIELCh	70, 9.764, 225.547
Yxy	41.0907, 0.2856, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288131256 (0xFF97B0B8)
YUV	169.4370, 7.1796, -16.1692
Hunter-Lab	64.1020, -9.3157, -2.6070

Details

The RGB color **151, 176, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **184, 159, 151**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 232, 240**, and **100, 124, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 172, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 180, 184**.

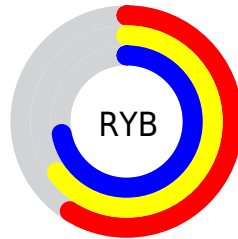
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (69%)

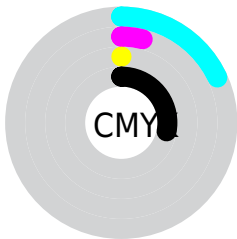
Blue (72%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (72%)

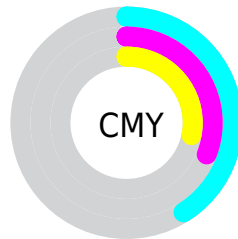


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 176, 184 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, 176, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 176, 184


255, 255, 255

 206, 232, 240

 234, 255, 255

 151, 176, 184

 125, 149, 157

 100, 124, 131

 75, 99, 106

 52, 75, 82


 29, 52, 59

 7, 31, 37

 0, 2, 17

 0, 0, 0

 151, 176, 184

 151, 176, 184

■ 133, 172, 184

■ 169, 180, 184

■ 114, 167, 184

■ 188, 185, 184

■ 96, 163, 184

■ 206, 189, 184

■ 77, 158, 184

■ 225, 194, 184

■ 59, 154, 184

■ 243, 198, 184

■ 41, 149, 184

■ 255, 203, 184

■ 22, 145, 184

■ 255, 207, 184

■ 4, 140, 184

■ 255, 212, 184

■ 0, 139, 184

■ 255, 216, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 177, 176



151, 176, 184



158, 174, 189

Triad

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



151, 176, 184



187, 166, 176



174, 173, 155

Complementary

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



151, 176, 184



184, 159, 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.



183, 170, 155



151, 176, 184



191, 166, 167

Square

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



151, 176, 184



179, 168, 184



190, 167, 159



164, 175, 159

Rectangle

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



151, 176, 184



165, 172, 189



190, 167, 159



177, 172, 154

Sweetspot

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



151, 176, 184



228, 237, 240



151, 184, 159



113, 118, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



151, 176, 184



187, 227, 240



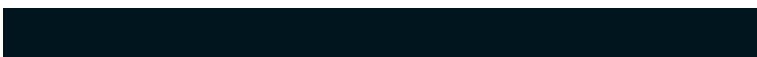
151, 160, 184



83, 90, 92



0, 118, 156



0, 21, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 151, 176



240, 187, 227



184, 175, 151



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 118



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 176, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

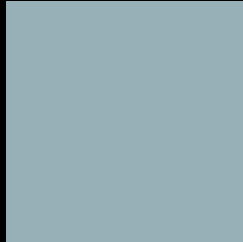
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

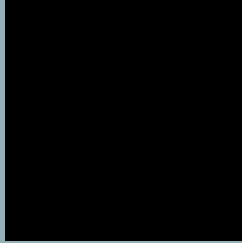
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

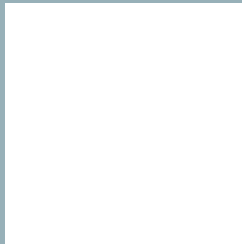
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 151, 176, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 176, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 176, 184.

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](#).

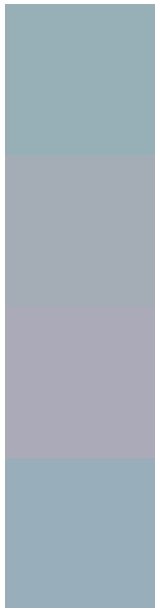
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
152, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 176, 184

Protanomaly

164, 172, 182

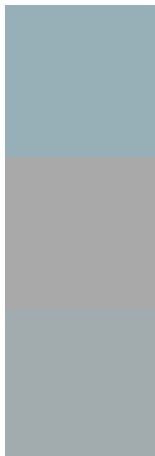
Deuteranomaly

170, 170, 185

Tritanomaly

152, 175, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 176, 184

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

162, 172, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 176, 184 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, 176, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 176, 184)  
}
```

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, 176, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 176, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 176, 184 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, 176, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 176, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 176, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 176, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 176, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 176, 184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 176, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 176, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
176, 184) }
```

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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