

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 166, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 166, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 166, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A6E6
RGB	152, 166, 230
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 90%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3490, 0.0980
CMYK	0.34, 0.28, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	229°, 61%, 75%
HSV	229°, 34%, 90%
XYZ	40.8680, 39.6610, 80.3643
YIQ	169.1100, -28.8880, 16.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

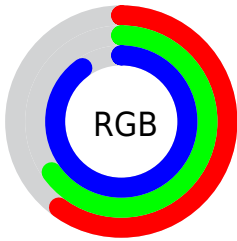
Format	Color
RYB	152, 164, 230
Decimal	10004198
CIELab	69.23, 10.03, -33.80
CIELCh	69, 35.256, 286.522
Yxy	39.6610, 0.2540, 0.2465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288194278 (0xFF98A6E6)
YUV	169.1100, 30.0188, -15.0055
Hunter-Lab	62.9770, 5.6254, -31.5755

Details

The RGB color **152, 166, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 216, 152**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 221, 255**, and **98, 114, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 147, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 185, 230**.

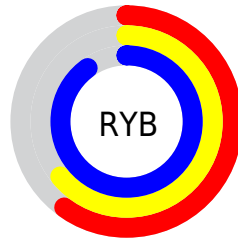
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (65%)

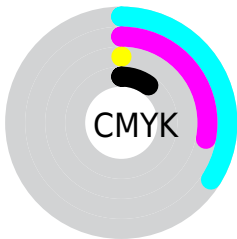
Blue (90%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (90%)

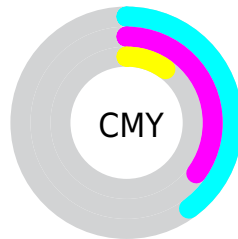


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 166, 230 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 152, 166, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 166, 230


255, 255, 255

 208, 221, 255

 237, 249, 255

 152, 166, 230

 125, 140, 202

 98, 114, 174

 72, 90, 147

 45, 67, 121

 13, 45, 96

 0, 25, 72

 0, 0, 49

 0, 1, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 152, 166, 230

■ 152, 166, 230

■ 129, 147, 230

■ 175, 185, 230

■ 106, 128, 230

■ 198, 204, 230

■ 83, 109, 230

■ 221, 223, 230

■ 60, 91, 230

■ 244, 241, 230

■ 37, 72, 230

■ 255, 255, 230

■ 14, 53, 230

■ 0, 41, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 176, 230



152, 166, 230



195, 154, 213

Triad

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



152, 166, 230



224, 151, 124



97, 185, 153

Complementary

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



152, 166, 230



230, 216, 152

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.



137, 181, 124



152, 166, 230



203, 162, 107

Square

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



152, 166, 230



232, 145, 152



173, 173, 107



58, 186, 186

Rectangle

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



152, 166, 230



215, 148, 195



173, 173, 107



111, 184, 143

Sweetspot

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



152, 166, 230



230, 234, 255



152, 230, 216



112, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 166, 230



150, 169, 255



177, 152, 230



103, 105, 115



0, 32, 179



0, 9, 51

Inverse Universe

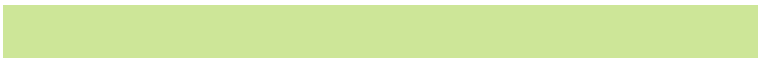
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



230, 152, 166



255, 150, 169



205, 230, 152



115, 103, 105



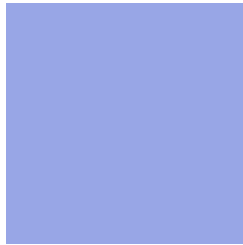
179, 0, 32



51, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 166, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

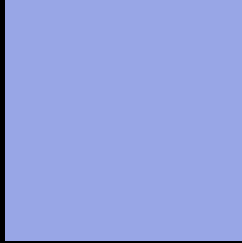
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152, 166, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

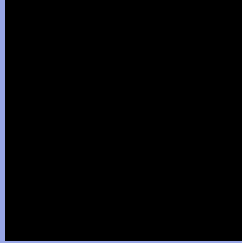
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 166, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 166, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 166, 230.

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
152, 166, 230

Protanopia
150, 166, 230

Deuteranopia
150, 166, 230



Tritanopia

142, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 166, 230

Protanomaly
151, 166, 230

Deuteranomaly
151, 166, 230

Tritanomaly
146, 171, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 166, 230

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
163, 168, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 166, 230 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(152, 166, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 166, 230)  
}
```

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(152, 166, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 166, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 166, 230 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(152, 166, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 166, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 166, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 166, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 166, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 166,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 166, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 166, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
166, 230) }
```

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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