

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 168, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 168, 206) contains.

RGB(152, 168, 206)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(152, 168, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A8CE
RGB	152, 168, 206
RGB Percent	60%, 66%, 81%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3412, 0.1922
CMYK	0.26, 0.18, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	222°, 36%, 70%
HSV	222°, 26%, 81%
XYZ	38.0921, 39.1369, 63.9390
YIQ	167.5480, -21.7340, 8.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

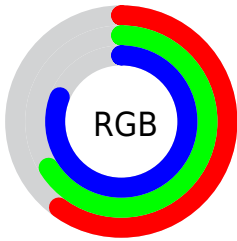
Format	Color
R _Y B	152, 164, 206
Decimal	10004686
CIE Lab	68.85, 2.91, -21.19
CIE LCh	69, 21.386, 277.809
Yxy	39.1369, 0.2698, 0.2772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288194766 (0xFF98A8CE)
YUV	167.5480, 18.9568, -13.6356
Hunter-Lab	62.5595, -0.7915, -16.8058

Details

The RGB color **152, 168, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 190, 152**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 223, 255**, and **100, 116, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 154, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 182, 206**.

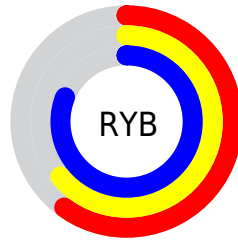
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (66%)

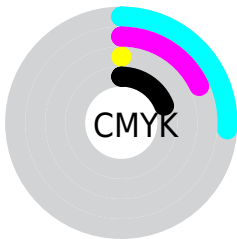
Blue (81%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (81%)

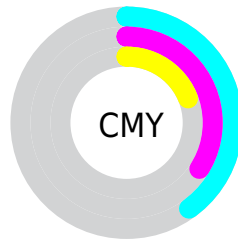


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 168, 206 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, 168, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152, 168, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 207, 223, 255

■ 236, 252, 255

■ 152, 168, 206

■ 126, 142, 178

■ 100, 116, 152

■ 75, 92, 126

■ 50, 68, 101

■ 26, 46, 76

■ 0, 26, 54

■ 0, 2, 32

■ 0, 0, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 152, 168, 206

■ 152, 168, 206

■ 131, 154, 206

■ 173, 182, 206

■ 111, 139, 206

■ 193, 197, 206

■ 90, 125, 206

■ 214, 211, 206

■ 70, 110, 206

■ 234, 226, 206

■ 49, 96, 206

■ 255, 240, 206

■ 28, 81, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

■ 8, 67, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

■ 0, 61, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 174, 203



152, 168, 206



178, 161, 199

Triad

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



152, 168, 206



206, 156, 145



134, 178, 153

Complementary

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



152, 168, 206



206, 190, 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.



156, 174, 137



152, 168, 206



195, 162, 133

Square

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



152, 168, 206



207, 154, 164



178, 168, 130



118, 179, 173

Rectangle

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



152, 168, 206



192, 158, 189



178, 168, 130



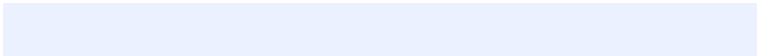
141, 177, 147

Sweetspot

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



152, 168, 206



235, 241, 255



152, 206, 190



115, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 168, 206



176, 199, 255



163, 152, 206



92, 95, 102



0, 49, 166



0, 11, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 152, 168



255, 176, 199



195, 206, 152



102, 92, 95



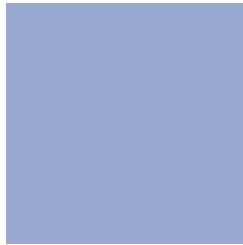
166, 0, 49



38, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 168, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

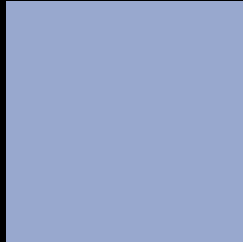
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

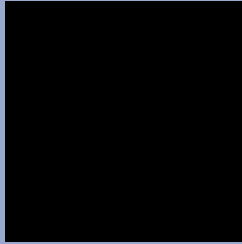
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

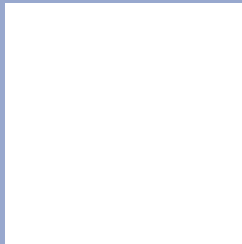
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 152, 168, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 168, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 168, 206.

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, 168, 206

Protanopia
159, 166, 205

Deuteranopia
164, 164, 207



Tritanopia
148, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 168, 206

Protanomaly

156, 167, 205

Deuteranomaly

160, 165, 207

Tritanomaly

149, 171, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 168, 206

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

162, 168, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 168, 206 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, 168, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 168, 206)  
}
```

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, 168, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 168, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 168, 206 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, 168, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 168, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 168, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 168, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 168, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 168,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 168, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 168, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
168, 206) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor