

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 153, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 153, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 153, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9999BB
RGB	153, 153, 187
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 73%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4000, 0.2667
CMYK	0.18, 0.18, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	240°, 20%, 67%
HSV	240°, 18%, 73%
XYZ	33.4977, 33.1426, 51.6454
YIQ	156.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

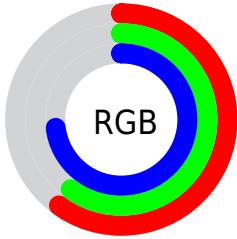
Format	Color
RYB	153, 153, 187
Decimal	10066363
CIELab	64.28, 7.16, -17.57
CIELCh	64, 18.971, 292.179
Yxy	33.1426, 0.2832, 0.2802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288256443 (0xFF9999BB)
YUV	156.8760, 14.8511, -3.3993
Hunter-Lab	57.5696, 3.1160, -12.8899

Details

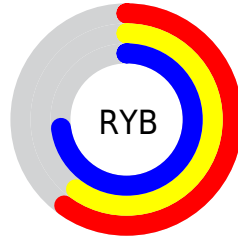
The RGB color **153, 153, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 187, 153**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 207, 243**, and **102, 102, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 134, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 172, 187**.

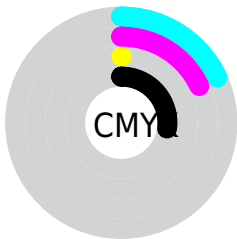
Distribution



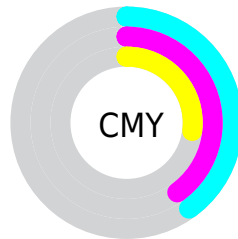
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 153, 187 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 153, 153, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 153, 187


255, 255, 255

 208, 207, 243

 236, 235, 255


 153, 153, 187


 127, 127, 160


 102, 102, 134

 77, 78, 108

 54, 55, 84

 31, 34, 61

 10, 12, 39

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 153, 153, 187

 153, 153, 187

■ 134, 134, 187

■ 172, 172, 187

■ 116, 116, 187

■ 190, 190, 187

■ 97, 97, 187

■ 209, 209, 187

■ 78, 78, 187

■ 228, 228, 187

■ 59, 59, 187

■ 246, 246, 187

■ 41, 41, 187

■ 255, 255, 187

■ 22, 22, 187

■ 3, 3, 187

■ 0, 0, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 159, 189



153, 153, 187



174, 148, 177

Triad

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



153, 153, 187



186, 148, 130



119, 165, 151

Complementary

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



153, 153, 187



187, 187, 153

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.



136, 163, 135



153, 153, 187



173, 153, 123

Square

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



153, 153, 187



191, 144, 144



155, 159, 124



109, 165, 168

Rectangle

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



153, 153, 187



183, 145, 167



155, 159, 124



124, 165, 145

Sweetspot

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



153, 153, 187



230, 230, 242



153, 187, 187



115, 115, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



153, 153, 187



189, 189, 242



170, 153, 187



85, 85, 94



0, 0, 158



0, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 153, 187



242, 189, 242



170, 187, 153



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 158



31, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 153, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

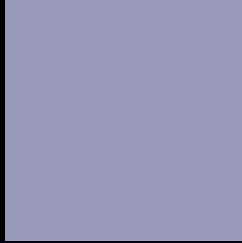
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153, 153, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

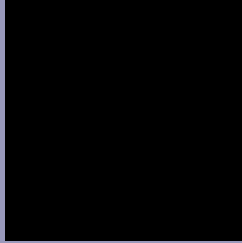
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 153, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 153, 187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 153, 187.

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
153, 153, 187

Protanopia
148, 154, 188

Deuteranopia
155, 152, 187



Tritanopia
150, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 153, 187

Protanomaly
150, 154, 188

Deuteranomaly
154, 152, 187

Tritanomaly
151, 155, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 153, 187

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
156, 156, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 153, 187 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(153, 153, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 153, 187)  
}
```

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(153, 153, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 153, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 153, 187 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(153, 153, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 153, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 153, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 153, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 153, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 153, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
153, 187) }
```

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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