

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 167, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 167, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 167, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A7E4
RGB	153, 167, 228
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 89%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3451, 0.1059
CMYK	0.33, 0.27, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	229°, 58%, 75%
HSV	229°, 33%, 89%
XYZ	40.9592, 40.0112, 78.9629
YIQ	169.7680, -27.9250, 16.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

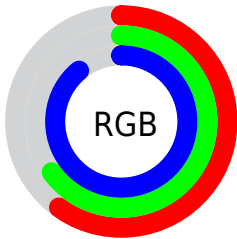
Format	Color
RYB	153, 165, 228
Decimal	10069988
CIELab	69.48, 9.23, -32.31
CIElCh	69, 33.604, 285.939
Yxy	40.0112, 0.2561, 0.2502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288260068 (0xFF99A7E4)
YUV	169.7680, 28.7084, -14.7055
Hunter-Lab	63.2544, 4.8891, -29.7360

Details

The RGB color **153, 167, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 214, 153**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 222, 255**, and **99, 115, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 148, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 186, 228**.

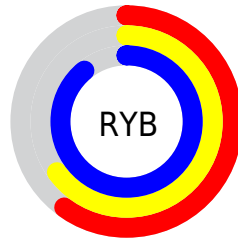
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (65%)

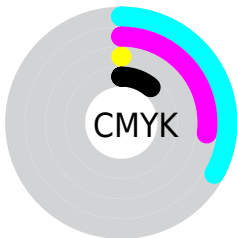
Blue (89%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (89%)

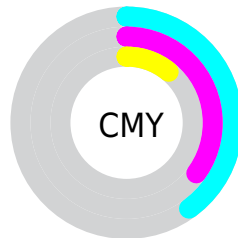


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 167, 228 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, 167, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 167, 228


255, 255, 255

 209, 222, 255

 238, 251, 255

 153, 167, 228

 126, 141, 200

 99, 115, 172

 73, 91, 146

 47, 68, 120

 17, 46, 95

 0, 25, 71

 0, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

■ 153, 167, 228

■ 153, 167, 228

■ 130, 148, 228

■ 176, 186, 228

■ 107, 130, 228

■ 199, 204, 228

■ 85, 111, 228

■ 221, 223, 228

■ 62, 93, 228

■ 244, 241, 228

■ 39, 74, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

■ 16, 56, 228

■ 0, 43, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 177, 228



153, 167, 228



194, 156, 212

Triad

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



153, 167, 228



223, 153, 127



103, 185, 154

Complementary

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



153, 167, 228



228, 214, 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.



140, 181, 126



153, 167, 228



203, 163, 111

Square

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



153, 167, 228



230, 147, 154



174, 173, 110



69, 186, 185

Rectangle

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



153, 167, 228



213, 150, 195



174, 173, 110



115, 184, 144

Sweetspot

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



153, 167, 228



230, 234, 255



153, 228, 213



112, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 167, 228



156, 174, 255



175, 153, 228



103, 105, 115



0, 33, 179



0, 10, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 153, 167



255, 156, 174



206, 228, 153



115, 103, 105



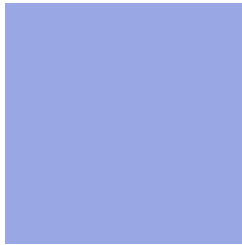
179, 0, 33



51, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 167, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

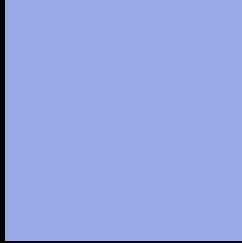
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

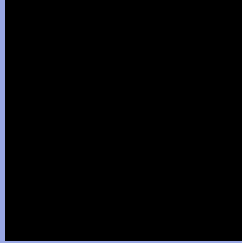
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 167, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 167, 228.

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, 167, 228

Protanopia
152, 167, 228

Deuteranopia
153, 167, 228



Tritanopia

144, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 167, 228

Protanomaly
152, 167, 228

Deuteranomaly
153, 167, 228

Tritanomaly
147, 171, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 167, 228

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
164, 169, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 167, 228 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, 167, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 167, 228)  
}
```

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, 167, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 167, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 167, 228 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, 167, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 167, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 167, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 167, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 167, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 167, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
167, 228) }
```

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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