

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 170, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 170, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 170, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99AAC8
RGB	153, 170, 200
RGB Percent	60%, 67%, 78%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3333, 0.2157
CMYK	0.24, 0.15, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	218°, 30%, 69%
HSV	218°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	37.9369, 39.6919, 60.3054
YIQ	168.3370, -19.7620, 5.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

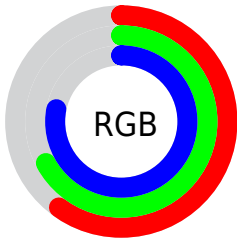
Format	Color
RYB	153, 165, 200
Decimal	10070728
CIELab	69.25, 0.68, -17.26
CIElCh	69, 17.278, 272.268
Yxy	39.6919, 0.2750, 0.2878
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288260808 (0xFF99AAC8)
YUV	168.3370, 15.6099, -13.4505
Hunter-Lab	63.0015, -2.7672, -12.6517

Details

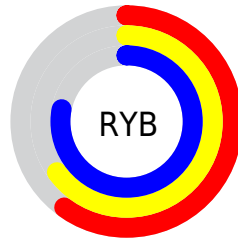
The RGB color **153, 170, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 183, 153**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 225, 255**, and **101, 118, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 157, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 183, 200**.

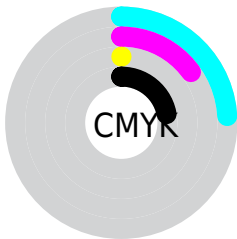
Distribution



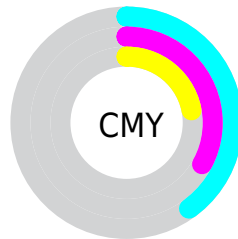
- Red (60%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 170, 200 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, 170, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 170, 200


255, 255, 255

 208, 225, 255

 236, 254, 255

 153, 170, 200

 127, 144, 173

 101, 118, 146

 76, 93, 120


 52, 70, 95

 29, 48, 72

 4, 27, 49

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

 153, 170, 200

 153, 170, 200

■ 133, 157, 200

■ 173, 183, 200

■ 113, 144, 200

■ 193, 196, 200

■ 93, 132, 200

■ 213, 208, 200

■ 73, 119, 200

■ 233, 221, 200

■ 53, 106, 200

■ 253, 234, 200

■ 33, 93, 200

■ 255, 247, 200

■ 13, 81, 200

■ 255, 255, 200

■ 0, 72, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 175, 196



153, 170, 200



173, 165, 195

Triad

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



153, 170, 200



201, 159, 153



145, 177, 154

Complementary

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



153, 170, 200



200, 183, 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.



163, 173, 142



153, 170, 200



194, 163, 142

Square

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



153, 170, 200



200, 158, 168



180, 168, 138



132, 178, 170

Rectangle

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



153, 170, 200



186, 161, 188



180, 168, 138



151, 176, 150

Sweetspot

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



153, 170, 200



237, 244, 255



153, 200, 183



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 170, 200



184, 209, 255



159, 153, 200



90, 93, 99



0, 59, 163



0, 13, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 153, 170



255, 184, 209



194, 200, 153



99, 90, 93



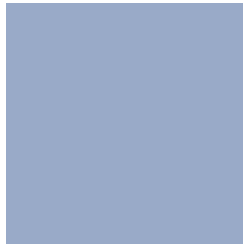
163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 170, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

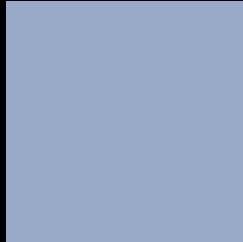
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

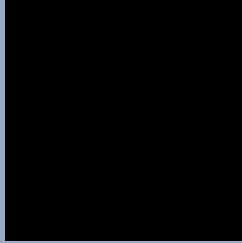
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

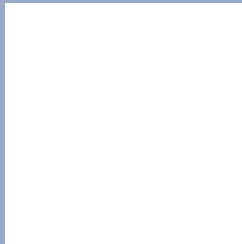
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 170, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 170, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 170, 200.

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, 170, 200

Protanopia
163, 167, 198

Deuteranopia
169, 165, 201



Tritanopia
150, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 170, 200

Protanomaly
159, 168, 199

Deuteranomaly
163, 167, 201

Tritanomaly
151, 171, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 170, 200

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
163, 169, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 170, 200 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, 170, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 170, 200)  
}
```

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, 170, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 170, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 170, 200 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, 170, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 170, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 170, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 170, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 170, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 170,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 170, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 170, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
170, 200) }
```

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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