

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 176, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 176, 193) contains.

RGB(153, 176, 193)	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(153, 176, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99B0C1
RGB	153, 176, 193
RGB Percent	60%, 69%, 76%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3098, 0.2431
CMYK	0.21, 0.09, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	206°, 24%, 68%
HSV	206°, 21%, 76%
XYZ	38.2878, 41.6732, 56.4778
YIQ	171.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

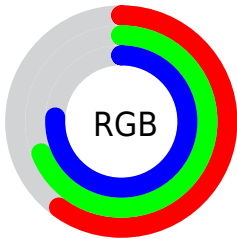
Format	Color
R _Y B	153, 168, 193
Decimal	10072257
CIE Lab	70.65, -4.20, -11.31
CIE LCh	71, 12.062, 249.623
Yxy	41.6732, 0.2806, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288262337 (0xFF99B0C1)
YUV	171.0610, 10.8159, -15.8395
Hunter-Lab	64.5548, -7.1015, -6.6834

Details

The RGB color **153, 176, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **193, 170, 153**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 232, 249**, and **101, 124, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 168, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 184, 193**.

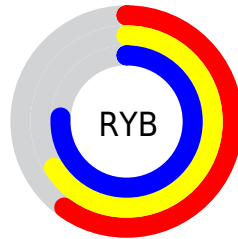
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (69%)

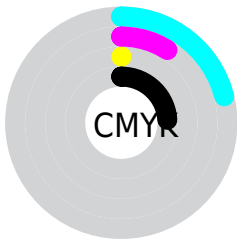
Blue (76%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (76%)

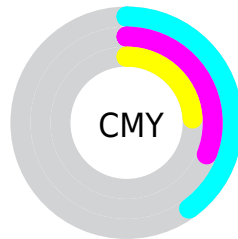


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 176, 193 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, 176, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 176, 193


255, 255, 255

 208, 232, 249

 236, 255, 255

 153, 176, 193

 127, 149, 166

 101, 124, 139

 77, 99, 114

 53, 75, 89


 30, 52, 66

 7, 31, 44

 0, 6, 24

 0, 0, 0

 153, 176, 193

 153, 176, 193

■ 134, 168, 193

■ 172, 184, 193

■ 114, 160, 193

■ 192, 192, 193

■ 95, 151, 193

■ 211, 201, 193

■ 76, 143, 193

■ 230, 209, 193

■ 56, 135, 193

■ 250, 217, 193

■ 37, 127, 193

■ 255, 225, 193

■ 18, 119, 193

■ 255, 233, 193

■ 0, 111, 193

■ 255, 242, 193

■ 255, 250, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 178, 186



153, 176, 193



166, 173, 194

Triad

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



153, 176, 193



196, 165, 170



165, 176, 156

Complementary

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



153, 176, 193



193, 170, 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.



178, 173, 151



153, 176, 193



195, 167, 159

Square

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



153, 176, 193



190, 166, 181



189, 170, 153



154, 179, 165

Rectangle

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



153, 176, 193



175, 170, 192



189, 170, 153



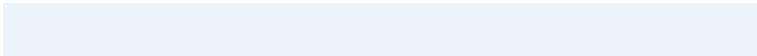
170, 175, 154

Sweetspot

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



153, 176, 193



235, 244, 250



153, 193, 170



116, 121, 125



252, 252, 252



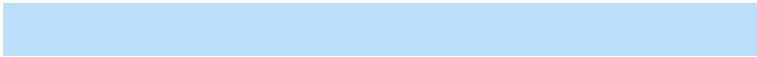
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



153, 176, 193



187, 223, 250



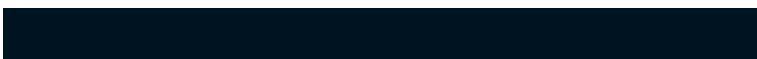
153, 156, 193



87, 93, 97



0, 92, 161



0, 19, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 153, 176



250, 187, 223



193, 190, 153



97, 87, 93



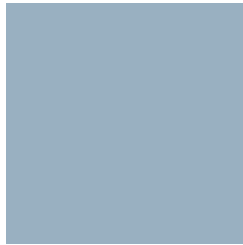
161, 0, 92



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 176, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

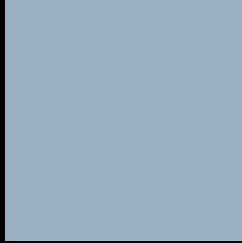
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

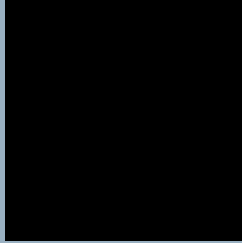
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

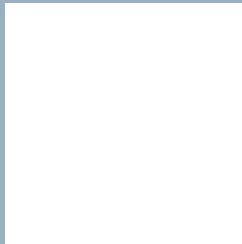
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 176, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 176, 193.

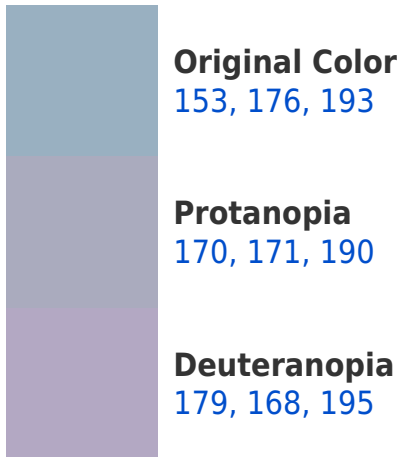


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 176, 193.

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





Tritanopia
153, 176, 190

Trichromacy



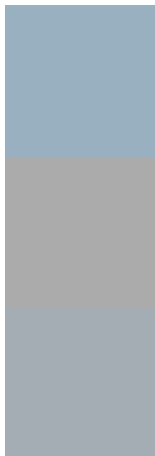
Original Color
153, 176, 193

Protanomaly
164, 173, 191

Deuteranomaly
170, 171, 194

Tritanomaly
153, 176, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 176, 193

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
164, 173, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 176, 193 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, 176, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 176, 193)  
}
```

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, 176, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 176, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 176, 193 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, 176, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 176, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 176, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 176, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 176, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 176, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
176, 193) }
```

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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