

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 161, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 161, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 161, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AA1DB
RGB	154, 161, 219
RGB Percent	60%, 63%, 86%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3686, 0.1412
CMYK	0.30, 0.26, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	234°, 47%, 73%
HSV	234°, 30%, 86%
XYZ	38.8575, 37.4742, 72.2031
YIQ	165.5190, -22.7900, 16.5540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

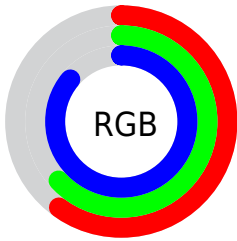
Format	Color
RYB	154, 160, 219
Decimal	10133979
CIELab	67.63, 10.61, -30.21
CIELCh	68, 32.024, 289.354
Yxy	37.4742, 0.2616, 0.2523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288324059 (0xFF9AA1DB)
YUV	165.5190, 26.3661, -10.1022
Hunter-Lab	61.2162, 6.1760, -27.0798

Details

The RGB color **154, 161, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 212, 154**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 216, 255**, and **101, 110, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 141, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 181, 219**.

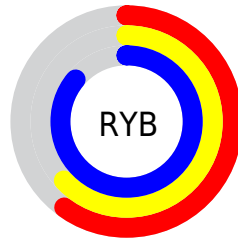
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (63%)

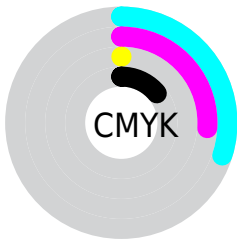
Blue (86%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (86%)

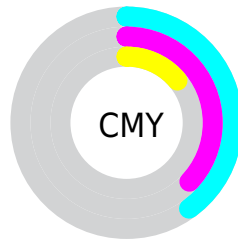


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 161, 219 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 154, 161, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 161, 219


255, 255, 255

 210, 216, 255

 238, 244, 255

 154, 161, 219

 127, 135, 191

 101, 110, 164

 75, 85, 137

 50, 62, 112

 23, 41, 87

 0, 21, 63

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

■ 154, 161, 219

■ 154, 161, 219

■ 132, 141, 219

■ 176, 181, 219

■ 110, 122, 219

■ 198, 200, 219

■ 88, 102, 219

■ 220, 220, 219

■ 66, 83, 219

■ 242, 239, 219

■ 45, 63, 219

■ 255, 255, 219

■ 23, 44, 219

■ 1, 24, 219

■ 0, 24, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 171, 221



154, 161, 219



191, 151, 203

Triad

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



154, 161, 219



214, 150, 122



98, 180, 153

Complementary

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



154, 161, 219



219, 212, 154

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.



133, 176, 126



154, 161, 219



194, 159, 108

Square

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



154, 161, 219



222, 144, 147



165, 169, 110



69, 180, 183

Rectangle

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



154, 161, 219



209, 146, 186



165, 169, 110



109, 179, 143

Sweetspot

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



154, 161, 219



232, 235, 255



154, 219, 211



113, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 161, 219



163, 173, 255



179, 154, 219



99, 100, 110



0, 19, 173



0, 5, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 154, 161



255, 163, 173



194, 219, 154



110, 99, 100



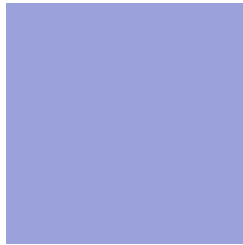
173, 0, 19



46, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 161, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

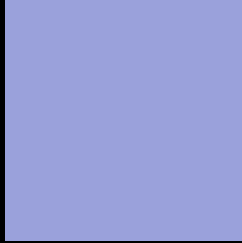
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 154, 161, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

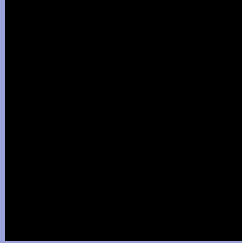
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 161, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 161, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 161, 219.

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

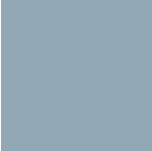
154, 161, 219

Protanopia

148, 162, 220

Deuteranopia

151, 162, 219



Tritanopia
146, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 161, 219

Protanomaly
150, 162, 220

Deuteranomaly
152, 162, 219

Tritanomaly
149, 165, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 161, 219

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
162, 164, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 161, 219 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(154, 161, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 161, 219)  
}
```

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(154, 161, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 161, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 161, 219 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(154, 161, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 161, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 161, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 161, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 161, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 161,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 161, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 161, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
161, 219) }
```

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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