

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 166, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 166, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 166, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AA6E9
RGB	154, 166, 233
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 91%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3490, 0.0863
CMYK	0.34, 0.29, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	231°, 64%, 76%
HSV	231°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	41.6706, 40.0257, 82.6202
YIQ	170.0500, -28.6590, 18.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

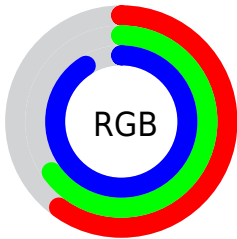
Format	Color
RYB	154, 164, 233
Decimal	10135273
CIELab	69.49, 11.36, -35.03
CIELCh	69, 36.823, 287.966
Yxy	40.0257, 0.2536, 0.2436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288325353 (0xFF9AA6E9)
YUV	170.0500, 31.0343, -14.0759
Hunter-Lab	63.2658, 6.8555, -33.1420

Details

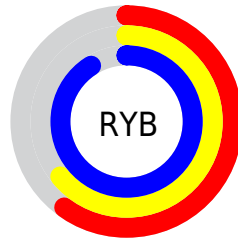
The RGB color **154, 166, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 221, 154**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 221, 255**, and **100, 114, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 146, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 186, 233**.

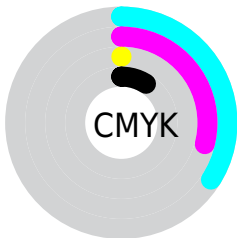
Distribution



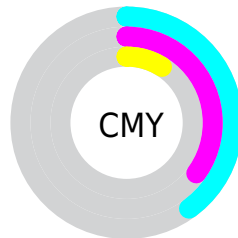
- Red (60%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 166, 233 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, 166, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 166, 233


255, 255, 255

 210, 221, 255

 239, 249, 255

 154, 166, 233

 127, 140, 205

 100, 114, 177


 74, 90, 150

 47, 67, 124

 15, 45, 99

 0, 25, 75

 0, 0, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

■ 154, 166, 233

■ 154, 166, 233

■ 131, 146, 233

■ 177, 186, 233

■ 107, 126, 233

■ 201, 206, 233

■ 84, 107, 233

■ 224, 225, 233

■ 61, 87, 233

■ 247, 245, 233

■ 38, 67, 233

■ 255, 255, 233

■ 14, 47, 233

■ 0, 35, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 177, 234



154, 166, 233



198, 154, 215

Triad

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



154, 166, 233



227, 152, 122



91, 187, 155

Complementary

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



154, 166, 233



233, 221, 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.



134, 182, 124



154, 166, 233



204, 163, 104

Square

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



154, 166, 233



235, 144, 151



172, 174, 105



46, 188, 189

Rectangle

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



154, 166, 233



219, 147, 195



172, 174, 105



106, 186, 144

Sweetspot

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



154, 166, 233



230, 233, 255



154, 233, 220



112, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 166, 233



150, 166, 255



180, 154, 233



106, 107, 117



0, 28, 181



0, 8, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 154, 166



255, 150, 166



207, 233, 154



117, 106, 107



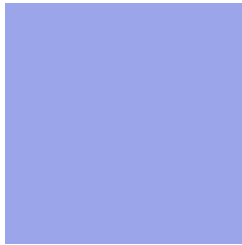
181, 0, 28



54, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 166, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

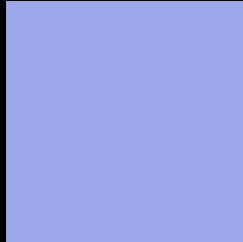
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

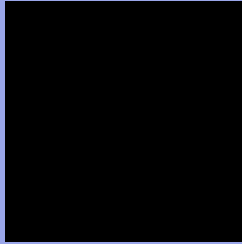
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 166, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 166, 233.

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, 166, 233

Protanopia
150, 167, 234

Deuteranopia
150, 167, 233



Tritanopia

144, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 166, 233

Protanomaly
151, 167, 234

Deuteranomaly
151, 167, 233

Tritanomaly
148, 171, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 166, 233

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
164, 169, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 166, 233 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, 166, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 166, 233)  
}
```

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, 166, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 166, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 166, 233 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, 166, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 166, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 166, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 166, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 166, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 166,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 166, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 166, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
166, 233) }
```

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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