

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 136, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 136, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 136, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B88A6
RGB	155, 136, 166
RGB Percent	61%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4667, 0.3490
CMYK	0.07, 0.18, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	278°, 14%, 59%
HSV	278°, 18%, 65%
XYZ	29.2047, 27.3301, 39.8124
YIQ	145.1010, 1.6940, 13.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

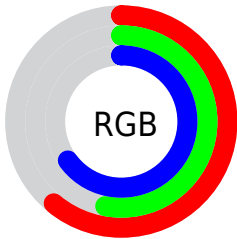
Format	Color
RYB	155, 136, 166
Decimal	10193062
CIELab	59.28, 12.92, -13.22
CIELCh	59, 18.489, 314.333
Yxy	27.3301, 0.3031, 0.2837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288383142 (0xFF9B88A6)
YUV	145.1010, 10.3032, 8.6814
Hunter-Lab	52.2782, 8.2304, -8.5575

Details

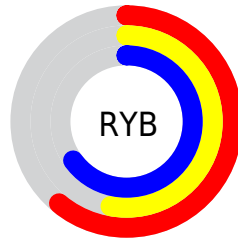
The RGB color **155, 136, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 166, 136**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 189, 221**, and **104, 86, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 119, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 153, 166**.

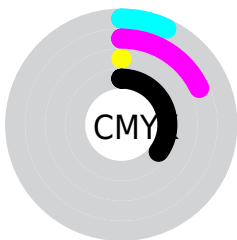
Distribution



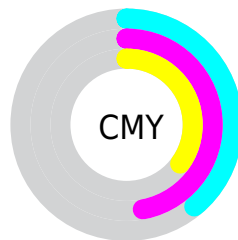
- Red (61%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 136, 166 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 155, 136, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 136, 166

255, 255, 255

 210, 189, 221

 238, 217, 250

 255, 246, 255

 155, 136, 166

 129, 111, 140

 104, 86, 114

 79, 63, 90

 56, 41, 66


 34, 20, 44


 12, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 155, 136, 166

 149, 119, 166


 155, 136, 166


 161, 153, 166

 143, 103, 166


 167, 169, 166

 137, 86, 166


 173, 186, 166

 131, 70, 166

 179, 202, 166

 125, 53, 166

 185, 219, 166

 118, 36, 166

 192, 236, 166

 112, 20, 166

 198, 252, 166

 106, 3, 166

 204, 255, 166

 105, 0, 166

 210, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 141, 174



155, 136, 166



170, 132, 152

Triad

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



155, 136, 166



163, 139, 112



99, 152, 150

Complementary

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



155, 136, 166



147, 166, 136

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.



111, 151, 133



155, 136, 166



147, 144, 111

Square

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



155, 136, 166



173, 134, 121



128, 149, 119



99, 150, 165

Rectangle

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



155, 136, 166



175, 131, 141



128, 149, 119



102, 152, 145

Sweetspot

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



155, 136, 166



213, 206, 217



136, 147, 166



107, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



155, 136, 166



199, 169, 217



166, 136, 162



81, 76, 84



94, 0, 148



13, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 136, 147



217, 169, 187



136, 166, 140



84, 76, 79



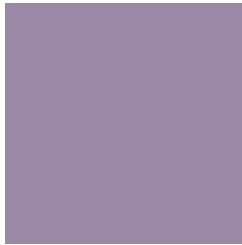
148, 0, 54



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 136, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

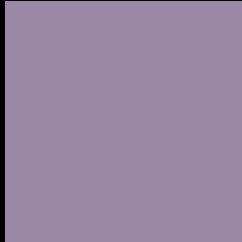
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155, 136, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

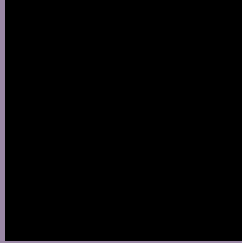
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 155, 136, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 136, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 136, 166.

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


155, 136, 166

Protanopia

137, 142, 170

Deuteranopia

146, 139, 165



Tritanopia

152, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

155, 136, 166

Protanomaly

144, 140, 169

Deuteranomaly

149, 138, 165

Tritanomaly

153, 138, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

155, 136, 166

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

149, 142, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 136, 166 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(155, 136, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 136, 166)  
}
```

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(155, 136, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 136, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 136, 166 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(155, 136, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 136, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 136, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 136, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 136, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 136,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 136, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 136, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
136, 166) }
```

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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