

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 152, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 152, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 152, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B98B7
RGB	155, 152, 183
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 72%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4039, 0.2824
CMYK	0.15, 0.17, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	246°, 18%, 66%
HSV	246°, 17%, 72%
XYZ	33.2930, 32.8439, 49.3845
YIQ	156.4310, -8.1630, 10.2770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

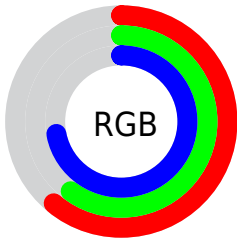
Format	Color
RYB	155, 152, 183
Decimal	10197175
CIELab	64.03, 7.48, -15.67
CIElCh	64, 17.369, 295.521
Yxy	32.8439, 0.2882, 0.2843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288387255 (0xFF9B98B7)
YUV	156.4310, 13.0985, -1.2550
Hunter-Lab	57.3096, 3.4047, -10.9743

Details

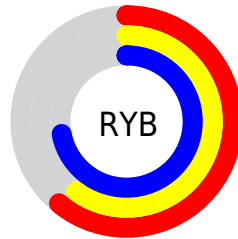
The RGB color **155, 152, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 183, 152**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 206, 239**, and **104, 101, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 134, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 170, 183**.

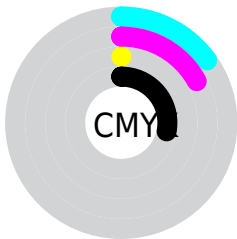
Distribution



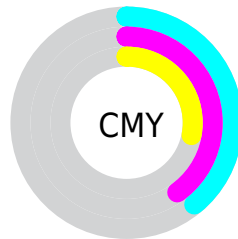
- Red (61%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 152, 183 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, 152, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155, 152, 183

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 206, 239

■ 238, 234, 255

■ 155, 152, 183

■ 129, 126, 156

■ 104, 101, 130

■ 79, 77, 105

■ 56, 55, 81

■ 34, 33, 58

■ 14, 11, 36

■ 0, 1, 13


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 155, 152, 183

■ 155, 152, 183

 138, 134, 183

 172, 170, 183

 122, 115, 183

 188, 189, 183

 105, 97, 183

 205, 207, 183

 89, 79, 183

 221, 225, 183

 72, 61, 183

 238, 244, 183

 56, 42, 183

 254, 255, 183

 39, 24, 183

 255, 255, 183

 23, 6, 183

 18, 0, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 157, 186



155, 152, 183



173, 147, 173

Triad

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



155, 152, 183



182, 148, 130



120, 164, 152

Complementary

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



155, 152, 183



180, 183, 152

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.



135, 162, 137



155, 152, 183



170, 153, 125

Square

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



155, 152, 183



188, 145, 143



153, 158, 127



113, 164, 168

Rectangle

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



155, 152, 183



182, 145, 163



153, 158, 127



125, 164, 147

Sweetspot

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



155, 152, 183



226, 225, 237



152, 180, 183



113, 113, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



155, 152, 183



194, 190, 237



170, 152, 183



84, 83, 92



15, 0, 156



3, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 152, 180



237, 190, 233



165, 183, 152



92, 83, 91



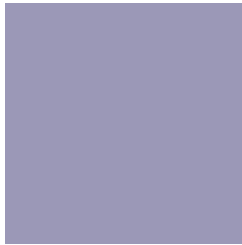
156, 0, 140



28, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 152, 183 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 155, 152, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

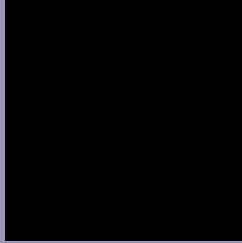
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155, 152, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 152, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 152, 183.

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, 152, 183

Protanopia

149, 154, 184

Deuteranopia

157, 151, 183



Tritanopia
152, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

155, 152, 183

Protanomaly

151, 153, 184

Deuteranomaly

156, 151, 183

Tritanomaly

153, 154, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

155, 152, 183

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

156, 155, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 152, 183 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, 152, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 152, 183)  
}
```

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, 152, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 152, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 152, 183 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, 152, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 152, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 152, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 152, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 152, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 152,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 152, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 152, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
152, 183) }
```

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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