

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 160, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 160, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 160, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BA0CC
RGB	155, 160, 204
RGB Percent	61%, 63%, 80%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3725, 0.2000
CMYK	0.24, 0.22, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	234°, 32%, 70%
HSV	234°, 24%, 80%
XYZ	36.9875, 36.4698, 62.2167
YIQ	163.5210, -17.1040, 12.6240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

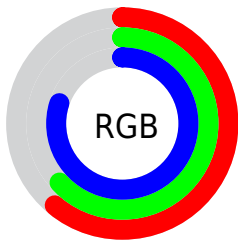
Format	Color
R _Y B	155, 160, 204
Decimal	10199244
CIE Lab	66.88, 7.81, -23.07
CIE LCh	67, 24.358, 288.705
Yxy	36.4698, 0.2726, 0.2688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288389324 (0xFF9BA0CC)
YUV	163.5210, 19.9561, -7.4729
Hunter-Lab	60.3902, 3.6437, -18.8100

Details

The RGB color **155, 160, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 199, 155**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 215, 255**, and **103, 109, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 142, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 178, 204**.

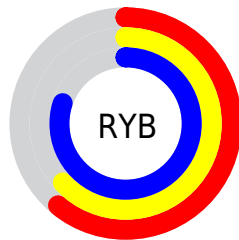
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (63%)

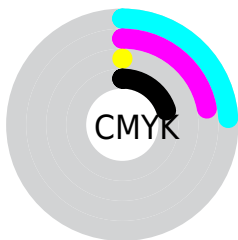
Blue (80%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (80%)

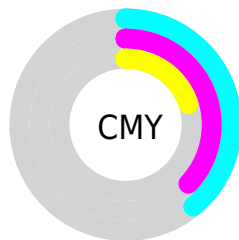


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 160, 204 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, 160, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155, 160, 204

■ 155, 160, 204

255, 255, 255

■ 129, 134, 176

■ 210, 215, 255

■ 103, 109, 150

■ 239, 243, 255

■ 78, 84, 124

■ 54, 61, 99

■ 30, 40, 75

■ 5, 20, 52


■ 0, 2, 31

■ 0, 0, 1


■ 0, 0, 0

 155, 160, 204


 155, 160, 204

 135, 142, 204

 175, 178, 204

 114, 123, 204

 196, 197, 204

 94, 105, 204

 216, 215, 204

 73, 87, 204

 237, 233, 204

 53, 68, 204

 255, 252, 204

 33, 50, 204

 255, 255, 204

 12, 32, 204

 0, 21, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 167, 205



155, 160, 204



183, 153, 192

Triad

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



155, 160, 204



202, 152, 131



116, 175, 153

Complementary

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



155, 160, 204



204, 199, 155

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.



140, 171, 133



155, 160, 204



186, 158, 120

Square

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



155, 160, 204



208, 147, 150



165, 166, 121



100, 175, 176

Rectangle

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



155, 160, 204



196, 149, 179



165, 166, 121



123, 174, 146

Sweetspot

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



155, 160, 204



237, 239, 255



155, 204, 198



117, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



155, 160, 204



181, 189, 255



174, 155, 204



92, 93, 102



0, 17, 166



0, 4, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 155, 160



255, 181, 189



185, 204, 155



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 17



38, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 160, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

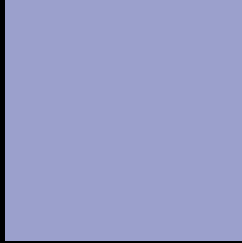
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

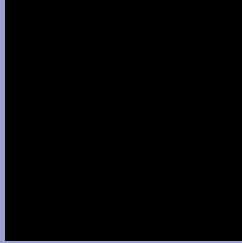
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 160, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 160, 204.

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](#).

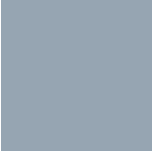
Dichromacy



Original Color
155, 160, 204

Protanopia
152, 161, 205

Deuteranopia
157, 159, 204



Tritanopia
150, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 160, 204

Protanomaly
153, 161, 205

Deuteranomaly
156, 159, 204

Tritanomaly
152, 163, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 160, 204

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
161, 163, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 160, 204 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, 160, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 160, 204)  
}
```

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, 160, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 160, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 160, 204 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, 160, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 160, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 160, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 160, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 160, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 160,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 160, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 160, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
160, 204) }
```

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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