

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 158, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 158, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 158, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9EA9
RGB	156, 158, 169
RGB Percent	61%, 62%, 66%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3804, 0.3373
CMYK	0.08, 0.07, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	231°, 7%, 64%
HSV	231°, 8%, 66%
XYZ	33.0986, 34.3862, 42.4288
YIQ	158.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

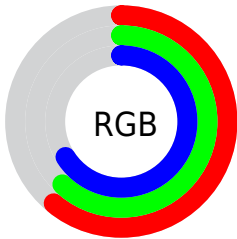
Format	Color
RYB	156, 158, 169
Decimal	10264233
CIELab	65.27, 1.48, -5.96
CIElCh	65, 6.145, 283.919
Yxy	34.3862, 0.3011, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288454313 (0xFF9C9EA9)
YUV	158.6560, 5.0996, -2.3293
Hunter-Lab	58.6398, -1.8671, -1.8515

Details

The RGB color **156, 158, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 167, 156**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 213, 224**, and **105, 107, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 144, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 172, 169**.

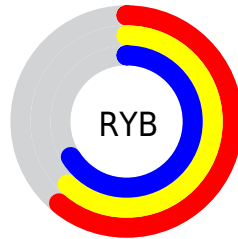
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (62%)

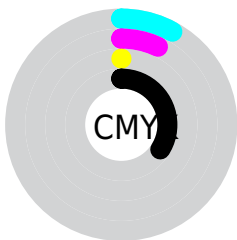
Blue (66%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

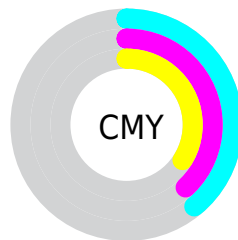


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 158, 169 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 156, 158, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 158, 169


255, 255, 255


 210, 213, 224

 239, 241, 253

 156, 158, 169

 130, 132, 143

 105, 107, 117

 81, 83, 92

 58, 60, 69


 36, 38, 47

 15, 17, 26

 0, 0, 0

 156, 158, 169

 139, 144, 169

 156, 158, 169

 173, 172, 169

■ 122, 129, 169

■ 190, 187, 169

■ 105, 115, 169

■ 207, 201, 169

■ 88, 101, 169

■ 224, 215, 169

■ 72, 86, 169

■ 240, 230, 169

■ 55, 72, 169

■ 255, 244, 169

■ 38, 58, 169

■ 255, 255, 169

■ 21, 44, 169

■ 4, 29, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 160, 169



156, 158, 169



163, 156, 166

Triad

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



156, 158, 169



170, 156, 151



148, 162, 155

Complementary

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



156, 158, 169



169, 167, 156

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.



154, 160, 150



156, 158, 169



166, 157, 148

Square

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



156, 158, 169



171, 155, 156



160, 159, 148



145, 162, 161

Rectangle

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



156, 158, 169



166, 155, 163



160, 159, 148



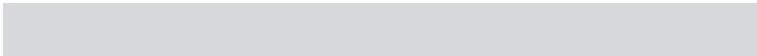
150, 161, 153

Sweetspot

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



156, 158, 169



215, 216, 219



156, 169, 167



107, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



156, 158, 169



200, 203, 219



160, 156, 169



76, 77, 84



0, 23, 148



0, 3, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 156, 158



219, 200, 203



165, 169, 156



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 23



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 158, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

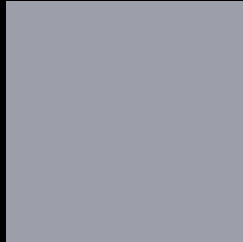
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 158, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

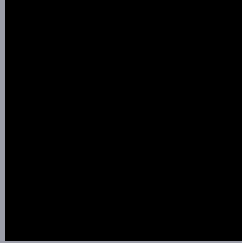
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

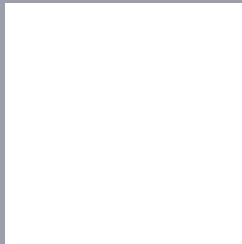
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 158, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 158, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 158, 169.

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
156, 158, 169

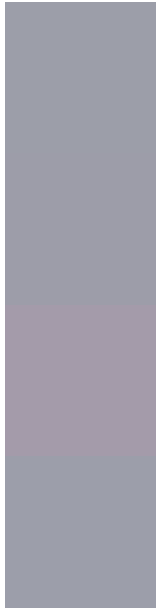
Protanopia
158, 157, 169

Deuteranopia
168, 154, 170



Tritanopia
156, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 158, 169

Protanomaly
157, 157, 169

Deuteranomaly
164, 155, 170

Tritanomaly
156, 158, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 158, 169

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
158, 159, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 158, 169 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(156, 158, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 158, 169)  
}
```

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(156, 158, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 158, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 158, 169 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(156, 158, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 158, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 158, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 158, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 158, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 158,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 158, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 158, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
158, 169) }
```

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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