

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 158, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 158, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 158, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9ED8
RGB	156, 158, 216
RGB Percent	61%, 62%, 85%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3804, 0.1529
CMYK	0.28, 0.27, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	238°, 43%, 73%
HSV	238°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	38.3318, 36.4795, 69.9867
YIQ	164.0140, -19.8100, 17.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

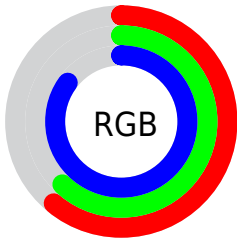
Format	Color
RYB	156, 158, 216
Decimal	10264280
CIELab	66.88, 12.15, -29.70
CIElCh	67, 32.088, 292.250
Yxy	36.4795, 0.2647, 0.2519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288454360 (0xFF9C9ED8)
YUV	164.0140, 25.6291, -7.0283
Hunter-Lab	60.3983, 7.5883, -26.4237

Details

The RGB color **156, 158, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 214, 156**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 213, 255**, and **103, 107, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 137, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 179, 216**.

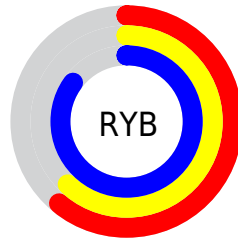
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (62%)

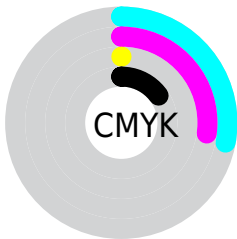
Blue (85%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (85%)

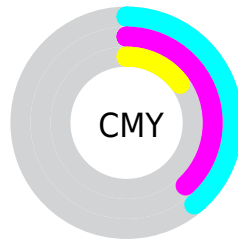


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 158, 216 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, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 158, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 213, 255

■ 240, 241, 255

■ 156, 158, 216

■ 129, 132, 188

■ 103, 107, 161

■ 78, 83, 135

■ 53, 60, 109

■ 27, 38, 84

■ 0, 18, 61

■ 0, 3, 39

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 158, 216

■ 156, 158, 216

■ 134, 137, 216

■ 178, 179, 216

■ 113, 116, 216

■ 199, 200, 216

■ 91, 95, 216

■ 221, 221, 216

■ 70, 74, 216

■ 242, 242, 216

■ 48, 54, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

■ 26, 33, 216

■ 5, 12, 216

■ 0, 7, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 168, 219



156, 158, 216



192, 148, 198

Triad

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



156, 158, 216



211, 149, 118



92, 178, 154

Complementary

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



156, 158, 216



216, 214, 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.



127, 174, 127



156, 158, 216



189, 158, 106

Square

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



156, 158, 216



220, 142, 142



160, 168, 109



65, 178, 184

Rectangle

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



156, 158, 216



209, 143, 181



160, 168, 109



104, 177, 144

Sweetspot

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



156, 158, 216



235, 235, 255



156, 216, 214



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 158, 216



171, 174, 255



184, 156, 216



96, 97, 107



0, 6, 171



0, 1, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 156, 158



255, 171, 174



188, 216, 156



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 6



43, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 158, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

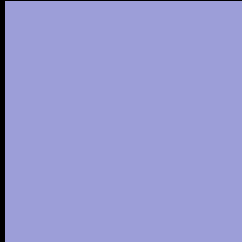
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

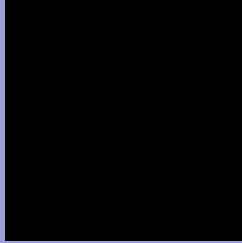
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 158, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 158, 216.

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](#).

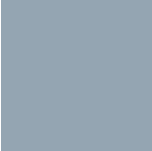
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 158, 216

Protanopia
146, 161, 218

Deuteranopia
149, 160, 216



Tritanopia
148, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 158, 216

Protanomaly
150, 160, 217

Deuteranomaly
152, 159, 216

Tritanomaly
151, 162, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 158, 216

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
161, 162, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 158, 216 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, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 158, 216)  
}
```

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, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 158, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 158, 216 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, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 158, 216) }
```

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, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 158, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 158, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 158,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 158, 216 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, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
158, 216) }
```

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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