

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 165, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 165, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 165, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA5BE
RGB	156, 165, 190
RGB Percent	61%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3529, 0.2549
CMYK	0.18, 0.13, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	224°, 21%, 68%
HSV	224°, 18%, 75%
XYZ	36.4597, 37.6959, 54.0696
YIQ	165.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

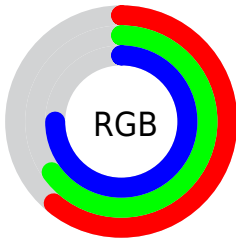
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 163, 190
Decimal	10266046
CIE Lab	67.80, 2.11, -13.90
CIE LCh	68, 14.061, 278.621
Yxy	37.6959, 0.2843, 0.2940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288456126 (0xFF9CA5BE)
YUV	165.1590, 12.2466, -8.0324
Hunter-Lab	61.3970, -1.4451, -9.2362

Details

The RGB color **156, 165, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **190, 181, 156**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 220, 246**, and **104, 113, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 151, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 179, 190**.

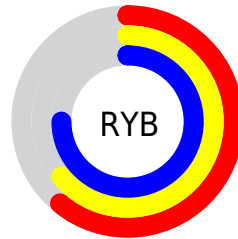
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (65%)

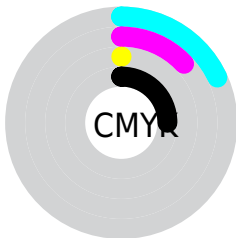
Blue (75%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (75%)

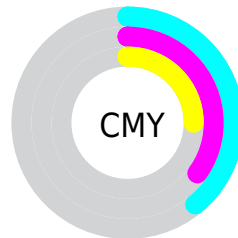


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 165, 190 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, 165, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 165, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 220, 246

■ 239, 248, 255

■ 156, 165, 190

■ 130, 139, 163

■ 104, 113, 137

■ 80, 89, 111

■ 56, 66, 87

■ 34, 44, 63

■ 12, 23, 41

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 156, 165, 190


■ 156, 165, 190

 137, 151, 190


 175, 179, 190

 118, 137, 190


 194, 193, 190


 99, 123, 190

 213, 207, 190

 80, 109, 190

 232, 221, 190

 61, 95, 190


 251, 235, 190

 42, 81, 190

 255, 249, 190

 23, 67, 190

 255, 255, 190

 4, 53, 190

 0, 50, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 169, 188



156, 165, 190



172, 161, 185

Triad

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



156, 165, 190



191, 158, 150



143, 172, 156

Complementary

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



156, 165, 190



190, 181, 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.



157, 169, 145



156, 165, 190



184, 161, 142

Square

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



156, 165, 190



192, 156, 162



172, 165, 140



134, 173, 168

Rectangle

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



156, 165, 190



181, 158, 179



172, 165, 140



148, 171, 152

Sweetspot

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



156, 165, 190



235, 238, 247



156, 190, 181



117, 119, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



156, 165, 190



195, 209, 247



164, 156, 190



85, 87, 94



0, 42, 158



0, 8, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 156, 165



247, 195, 209



182, 190, 156



94, 85, 87



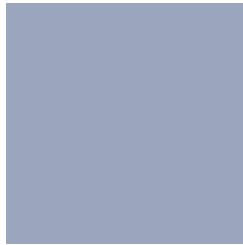
158, 0, 42



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 165, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

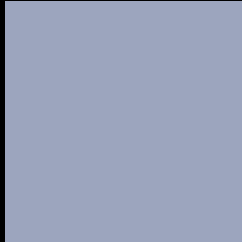
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

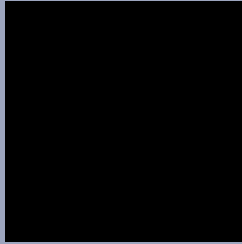
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 165, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 165, 190.

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](#).

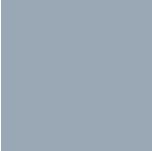
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 165, 190

Protanopia
161, 164, 189

Deuteranopia
169, 161, 191



Tritanopia
154, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 165, 190

Protanomaly
159, 164, 189

Deuteranomaly
164, 162, 191

Tritanomaly
155, 166, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 165, 190

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
162, 165, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 165, 190 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, 165, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 165, 190)  
}
```

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, 165, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 165, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 165, 190 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, 165, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 165, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 165, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 165, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 165, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 165, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
165, 190) }
```

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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