

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 165, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 165, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 165, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA5C4
RGB	156, 165, 196
RGB Percent	61%, 65%, 77%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3529, 0.2314
CMYK	0.20, 0.16, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	226°, 25%, 69%
HSV	226°, 20%, 77%
XYZ	37.1292, 37.9637, 57.5954
YIQ	165.8430, -15.3150, 7.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

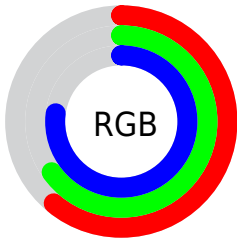
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 163, 196
Decimal	10266052
CIE Lab	67.99, 3.46, -16.93
CIE LCh	68, 17.282, 281.565
Yxy	37.9637, 0.2798, 0.2861
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288456132 (0xFF9CA5C4)
YUV	165.8430, 14.8674, -8.6323
Hunter-Lab	61.6147, -0.2610, -12.2920

Details

The RGB color **156, 165, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 187, 156**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 220, 253**, and **104, 113, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 150, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 180, 196**.

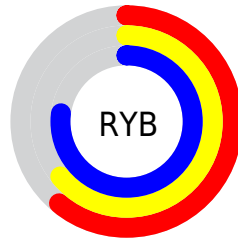
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (65%)

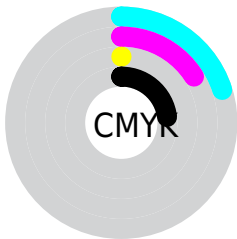
Blue (77%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (77%)

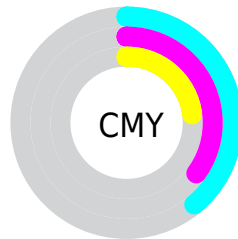


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 165, 196 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, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 165, 196


255, 255, 255


 211, 220, 253

 239, 248, 255

 156, 165, 196

 130, 139, 169

 104, 113, 142

 80, 89, 117

 56, 66, 92

 33, 44, 68

 10, 23, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 156, 165, 196

 156, 165, 196

■ 136, 150, 196

■ 176, 180, 196

■ 117, 135, 196

■ 195, 195, 196

■ 97, 119, 196

■ 215, 211, 196

■ 78, 104, 196

■ 234, 226, 196

■ 58, 89, 196

■ 254, 241, 196

■ 38, 74, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 19, 59, 196

■ 0, 44, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 170, 195



156, 165, 196



176, 160, 189

Triad

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



156, 165, 196



196, 157, 146



137, 174, 155

Complementary

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



156, 165, 196



196, 187, 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, 171, 142



156, 165, 196



187, 161, 137

Square

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



156, 165, 196



198, 155, 160



172, 167, 135



126, 175, 171

Rectangle

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



156, 165, 196



187, 157, 181



172, 167, 135



142, 173, 150

Sweetspot

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



156, 165, 196



240, 243, 255



156, 196, 187



119, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 165, 196



194, 208, 255



167, 156, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 36, 161



0, 7, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 156, 165



255, 194, 208



185, 196, 156



97, 87, 89



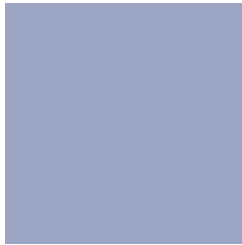
161, 0, 36



33, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 165, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

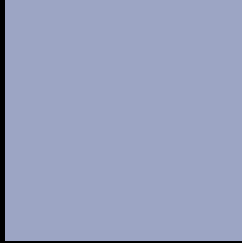
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

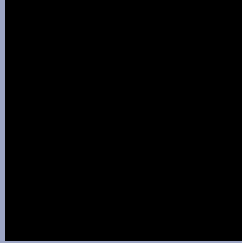
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 165, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 165, 196.

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

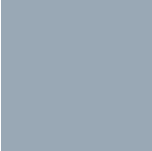
156, 165, 196

Protanopia

159, 164, 195

Deuteranopia

166, 162, 197



Tritanopia
153, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 165, 196

Protanomaly

158, 164, 195

Deuteranomaly

162, 163, 197

Tritanomaly

154, 167, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 165, 196

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

162, 166, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 165, 196 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, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 165, 196)  
}
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 165, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 165, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

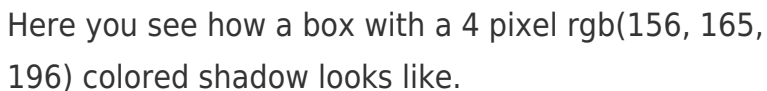
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 165, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 165, 196) }
```

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, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 165, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 165, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
165, 196) }
```

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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