

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 167, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 167, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 167, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA7FA
RGB	156, 167, 250
RGB Percent	61%, 65%, 98%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3451, 0.0196
CMYK	0.38, 0.33, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	233°, 90%, 80%
HSV	233°, 38%, 98%
XYZ	44.7843, 41.6075, 96.1131
YIQ	173.1730, -33.1990, 23.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

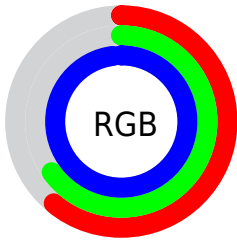
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 166, 250
Decimal	10266618
CIE Lab	70.60, 15.80, -42.54
CIE LCh	71, 45.384, 290.375
Yxy	41.6075, 0.2454, 0.2280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288456698 (0xFF9CA7FA)
YUV	173.1730, 37.8757, -15.0607
Hunter-Lab	64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916

Details

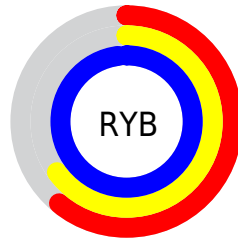
The RGB color **156, 167, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 239, 156**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 222, 255**, and **101, 115, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 145, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 189, 250**.

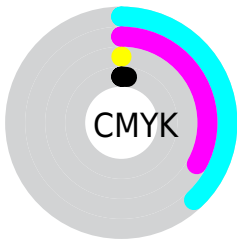
Distribution



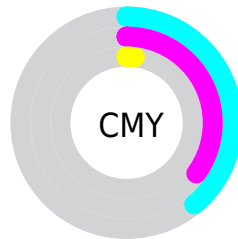
- Red (61%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 167, 250 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, 167, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 167, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 222, 255

■ 242, 251, 255

■ 156, 167, 250

■ 128, 141, 221

■ 101, 115, 193

■ 73, 91, 166

■ 44, 68, 139

■ 2, 46, 113

■ 0, 26, 88

■ 0, 0, 64

■ 0, 3, 41

■ 0, 1, 19

■ 156, 167, 250

■ 156, 167, 250

■ 131, 145, 250

■ 181, 189, 250

■ 106, 123, 250

■ 206, 211, 250

■ 81, 101, 250

■ 231, 233, 250

■ 56, 79, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

■ 31, 57, 250

■ 6, 35, 250

■ 0, 29, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 181, 254



156, 167, 250



211, 151, 226

Triad

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



156, 167, 250



239, 151, 111



57, 193, 158

Complementary

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



156, 167, 250



250, 239, 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.



122, 188, 118



156, 167, 250



210, 166, 90

Square

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



156, 167, 250



252, 140, 146



170, 179, 93



0, 194, 200

Rectangle

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



156, 167, 250



235, 143, 201



170, 179, 93



83, 192, 144

Sweetspot

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



156, 167, 250



227, 230, 255



156, 250, 237



111, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 167, 250



140, 154, 255



190, 156, 250



112, 114, 125



0, 22, 189



0, 7, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 156, 167



255, 140, 154



216, 250, 156



125, 112, 114



189, 0, 22



61, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 167, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

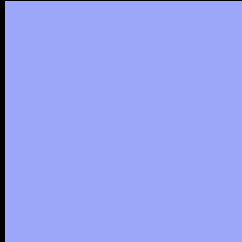
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 250 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, 167, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 167, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 167, 250.

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](#).

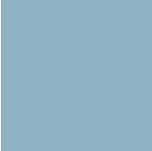
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 250

Protanopia
145, 170, 252

Deuteranopia
142, 171, 249



Tritanopia
142, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 250

Protanomaly
149, 169, 251

Deuteranomaly
147, 170, 249

Tritanomaly
147, 174, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 250

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
167, 171, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 167, 250 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, 167, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 167, 250)  
}
```

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, 167, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 167, 250 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

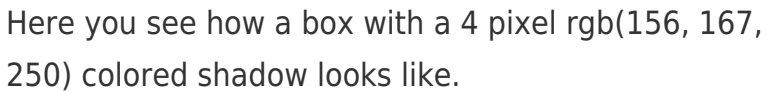
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 167, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 167, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 167, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 167,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 167, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
167, 250) }
```

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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