

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 171, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 171, 186) contains.

RGB(156, 171, 186)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(156, 171, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CABBA
RGB	156, 171, 186
RGB Percent	61%, 67%, 73%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3294, 0.2706
CMYK	0.16, 0.08, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	210°, 18%, 67%
HSV	210°, 16%, 73%
XYZ	37.1361, 39.7389, 52.1675
YIQ	168.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

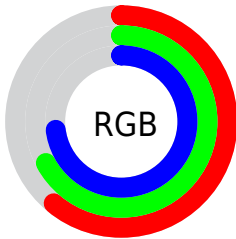
Format	Color
RYB	156, 166, 186
Decimal	10267578
CIELab	69.28, -2.07, -9.46
CIElCh	69, 9.682, 257.655
Yxy	39.7389, 0.2878, 0.3080
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288457658 (0xFF9CABBA)
YUV	168.2250, 8.7631, -10.7213
Hunter-Lab	63.0388, -5.1636, -4.9380

Details

The RGB color **156, 171, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **186, 171, 156**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 226, 242**, and **104, 119, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 162, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 180, 186**.

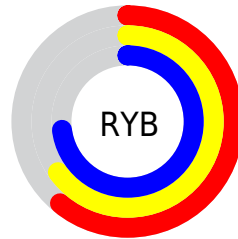
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (67%)

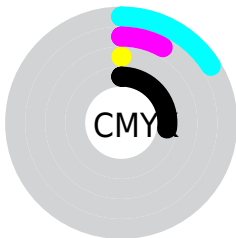
Blue (73%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (73%)

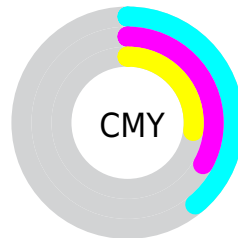


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 171, 186 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, 171, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 171, 186


255, 255, 255

 211, 226, 242

 239, 255, 255

 156, 171, 186

 130, 145, 159


 104, 119, 133

 80, 94, 108

 57, 71, 83

 34, 48, 60

 13, 27, 39

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 156, 171, 186

 156, 171, 186

■ 137, 162, 186

■ 175, 180, 186

■ 119, 152, 186

■ 193, 190, 186

■ 100, 143, 186

■ 212, 199, 186

■ 82, 134, 186

■ 230, 208, 186

■ 63, 125, 186

■ 249, 218, 186

■ 44, 115, 186

■ 255, 227, 186

■ 26, 106, 186

■ 255, 236, 186

■ 7, 97, 186

■ 255, 245, 186

■ 0, 93, 186

■ 255, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 173, 182



156, 171, 186



166, 168, 186

Triad

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



156, 171, 186



188, 163, 164



161, 173, 157

Complementary

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



156, 171, 186



186, 171, 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.



171, 170, 152



156, 171, 186



186, 165, 157

Square

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



156, 171, 186



185, 164, 173



180, 167, 152



152, 174, 165

Rectangle

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



156, 171, 186



174, 166, 183



180, 167, 152



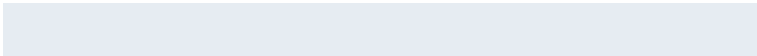
164, 172, 155

Sweetspot

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



156, 171, 186



230, 236, 242



156, 186, 171



115, 119, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



156, 171, 186



196, 219, 242



156, 156, 186



83, 87, 92



0, 78, 156



0, 14, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 156, 171



242, 196, 219



186, 186, 156



92, 83, 87



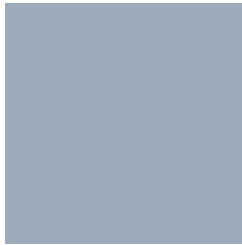
156, 0, 78



28, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 171, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

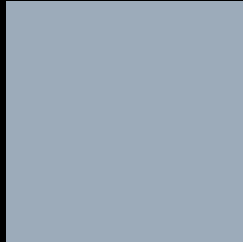
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

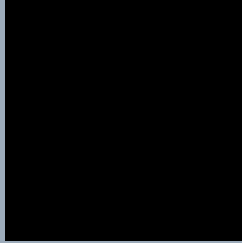
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

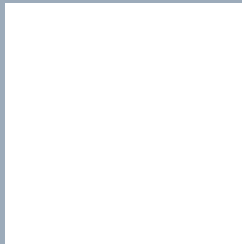
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 171, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 171, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 171, 186.

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





Tritanopia
156, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 171, 186

Protanomaly
164, 169, 185

Deuteranomaly
169, 167, 187

Tritanomaly
156, 171, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 171, 186

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
164, 169, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 171, 186 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, 171, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 171, 186)  
}
```

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, 171, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 171, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 171, 186 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

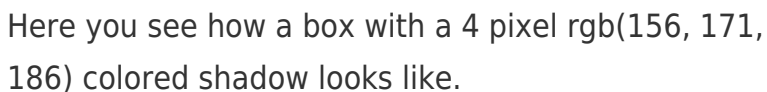
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 171, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 171, 186) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 171, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 171, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 171, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 171, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 171, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 171, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
171, 186) }
```

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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