

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 174, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 174, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 174, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CAEF3
RGB	156, 174, 243
RGB Percent	61%, 68%, 95%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3176, 0.0471
CMYK	0.36, 0.28, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	228°, 78%, 78%
HSV	228°, 36%, 95%
XYZ	45.0240, 43.8111, 90.8774
YIQ	176.4840, -32.8770, 17.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

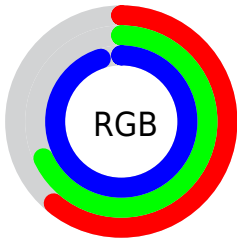
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 171, 243
Decimal	10268403
CIE Lab	72.10, 10.02, -36.40
CIE LCh	72, 37.758, 285.384
Yxy	43.8111, 0.2505, 0.2438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288458483 (0xFF9CAEF3)
YUV	176.4840, 32.7924, -17.9645
Hunter-Lab	66.1899, 5.5877, -35.0709

Details

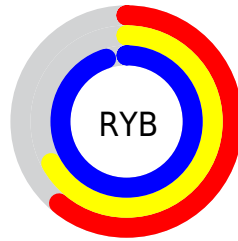
The RGB color **156, 174, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **243, 225, 156**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 229, 255**, and **101, 122, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 155, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 193, 243**.

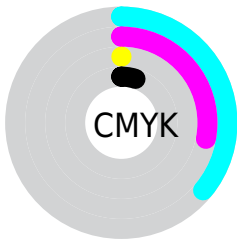
Distribution



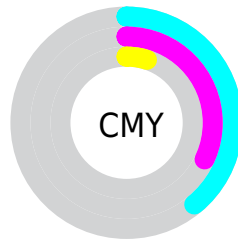
- Red (61%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 174, 243 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, 174, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 174, 243


255, 255, 255

 213, 229, 255

 242, 255, 255

 156, 174, 243


 128, 147, 214

 101, 122, 187

 74, 97, 159

 47, 74, 133

 12, 51, 107

 0, 31, 83

 0, 5, 59

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

■ 156, 174, 243

■ 156, 174, 243

■ 132, 155, 243

■ 180, 193, 243

■ 107, 135, 243

■ 205, 213, 243

■ 83, 116, 243

■ 229, 232, 243

■ 59, 97, 243

■ 253, 251, 243

■ 35, 78, 243

■ 255, 255, 243

■ 10, 58, 243

■ 0, 50, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 185, 243



156, 174, 243



203, 161, 225

Triad

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



156, 174, 243



237, 157, 129



100, 194, 158

Complementary

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



156, 174, 243



243, 225, 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.



143, 189, 127



156, 174, 243



214, 169, 110

Square

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



156, 174, 243



244, 150, 160



182, 180, 109



53, 195, 194

Rectangle

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



156, 174, 243



225, 154, 206



182, 180, 109



115, 193, 147

Sweetspot

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



156, 174, 243



227, 233, 255



156, 243, 224



111, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 174, 243



145, 168, 255



181, 156, 243



110, 113, 122



0, 39, 186



0, 12, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 156, 174



255, 145, 168



218, 243, 156



122, 110, 113



186, 0, 39



59, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 174, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

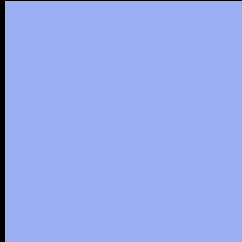
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

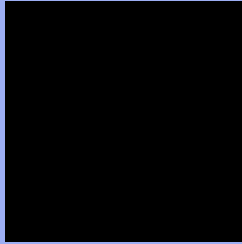
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 174, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 174, 243.

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](#).

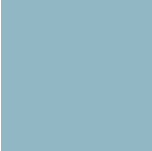
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 174, 243

Protanopia
156, 174, 243

Deuteranopia
155, 174, 243



Tritanopia
145, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 174, 243

Protanomaly

156, 174, 243

Deuteranomaly

155, 174, 243

Tritanomaly

149, 180, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 174, 243

Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly

169, 175, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 174, 243 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, 174, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 174, 243)  
}
```

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, 174, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 174, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 174, 243 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

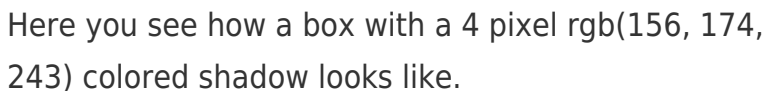
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 174, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 174, 243) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 174, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 174, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 174, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 174,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 174, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 174, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
174, 243) }
```

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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