

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 177, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 177, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 177, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB1C5
RGB	156, 177, 197
RGB Percent	61%, 69%, 77%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3059, 0.2275
CMYK	0.21, 0.10, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	209°, 26%, 69%
HSV	209°, 21%, 77%
XYZ	39.5105, 42.5434, 58.9526
YIQ	173.0010, -18.9360, 1.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

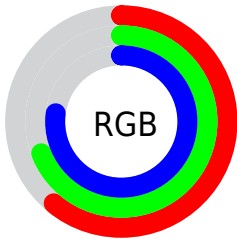
Format	Color
RYB	156, 170, 197
Decimal	10269125
CIELab	71.24, -2.89, -12.59
CIElCh	71, 12.916, 257.061
Yxy	42.5434, 0.2802, 0.3017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288459205 (0xFF9CB1C5)
YUV	173.0010, 11.8315, -14.9099
Hunter-Lab	65.2253, -6.0172, -7.9304

Details

The RGB color **156, 177, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **197, 176, 156**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 233, 254**, and **104, 125, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 167, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 187, 197**.

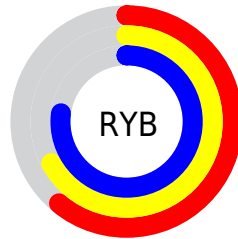
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (69%)

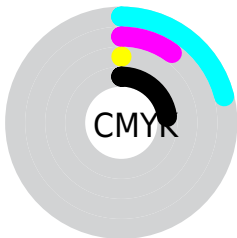
Blue (77%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (77%)

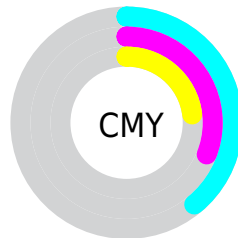


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 177, 197 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, 177, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 177, 197


255, 255, 255


 211, 233, 254


 239, 255, 255


 156, 177, 197

 130, 150, 170

 104, 125, 143

 79, 100, 118

 56, 76, 93

 33, 53, 69

 9, 32, 47

 0, 8, 27

 0, 0, 0

 156, 177, 197

 156, 177, 197

■ 136, 167, 197

■ 176, 187, 197

■ 117, 158, 197

■ 195, 196, 197

■ 97, 148, 197

■ 215, 206, 197

■ 77, 139, 197

■ 235, 215, 197

■ 58, 129, 197

■ 255, 225, 197

■ 38, 119, 197

■ 255, 235, 197

■ 18, 110, 197

■ 255, 244, 197

■ 0, 101, 197

■ 255, 254, 197

■ 255, 255, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 180, 191



156, 177, 197



170, 173, 197

Triad

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



156, 177, 197



200, 167, 168



163, 179, 158

Complementary

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



156, 177, 197



197, 176, 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.



177, 176, 152



156, 177, 197



197, 168, 158

Square

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



156, 177, 197



195, 167, 180



189, 172, 152



151, 181, 169

Rectangle

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



156, 177, 197



180, 171, 193



189, 172, 152



168, 178, 155

Sweetspot

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



156, 177, 197



240, 248, 255



156, 197, 176



119, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



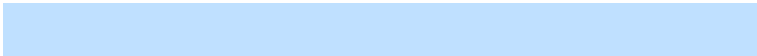
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 177, 197



191, 224, 255



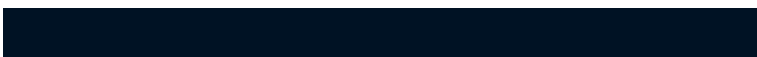
156, 157, 197



90, 95, 99



0, 84, 163



0, 18, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 156, 177



255, 191, 224



197, 196, 156



99, 90, 95



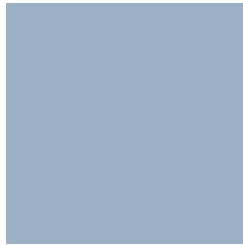
163, 0, 84



36, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 177, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

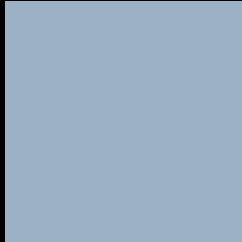
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

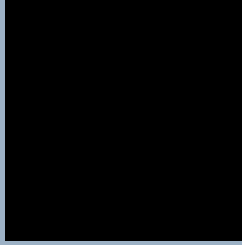
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

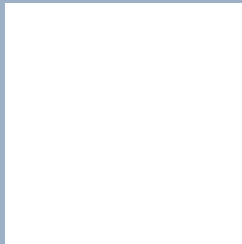
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 177, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 177, 197.



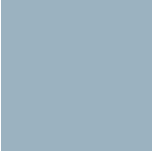
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 177, 197.

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
155, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 177, 197

Protanomaly

166, 174, 195

Deuteranomaly

171, 173, 198

Tritanomaly

155, 178, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 177, 197

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

167, 174, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 177, 197 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, 177, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 177, 197)  
}
```

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, 177, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 177, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 177, 197 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, 177, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 177, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 177, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 177, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 177, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 177,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 177, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 177, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
177, 197) }
```

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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