

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 179, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 179, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 179, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB3E8
RGB	156, 179, 232
RGB Percent	61%, 70%, 91%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2980, 0.0902
CMYK	0.33, 0.23, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	222°, 62%, 76%
HSV	222°, 33%, 91%
XYZ	44.3959, 45.1343, 82.7158
YIQ	178.1650, -30.7210, 11.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

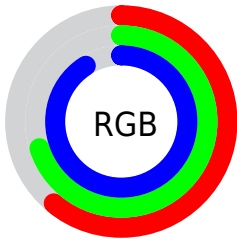
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 174, 232
Decimal	10269672
CIE _{Lab}	72.98, 4.41, -29.08
CIE _{LCh}	73, 29.409, 278.626
Yxy	45.1343, 0.2577, 0.2620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288459752 (0xFF9CB3E8)
YUV	178.1650, 26.5407, -19.4387
Hunter-Lab	67.1821, 0.3894, -25.9715

Details

The RGB color **156, 179, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **232, 209, 156**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 235, 255**, and **102, 126, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 163, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 195, 232**.

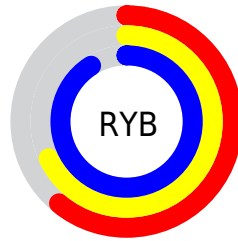
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (70%)

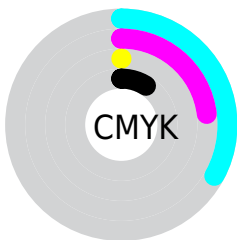
Blue (91%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (91%)

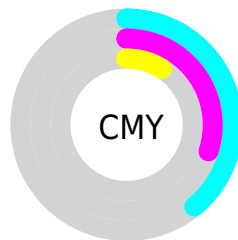


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 179, 232 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, 179, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 179, 232


255, 255, 255

 212, 235, 255

 241, 255, 255


 156, 179, 232

 129, 152, 204


 102, 126, 176

 76, 102, 149

 50, 78, 123

 21, 55, 98

 0, 34, 74

 0, 11, 51

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 179, 232

■ 156, 179, 232

■ 133, 163, 232

■ 179, 195, 232

■ 110, 147, 232

■ 202, 211, 232

■ 86, 130, 232

■ 226, 228, 232

■ 63, 114, 232

■ 249, 244, 232

■ 40, 98, 232

■ 255, 255, 232

■ 17, 82, 232

■ 0, 70, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 187, 229



156, 179, 232



193, 170, 221

Triad

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



156, 179, 232



230, 163, 147



130, 193, 159

Complementary

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



156, 179, 232



232, 209, 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.



161, 188, 136



156, 179, 232



215, 171, 130

Square

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



156, 179, 232



233, 159, 172



191, 180, 126



103, 194, 186

Rectangle

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



156, 179, 232



212, 164, 208



191, 180, 126



140, 191, 150

Sweetspot

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



156, 179, 232



230, 237, 255



156, 232, 208



112, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 179, 232



156, 186, 255



170, 156, 232



103, 107, 115



0, 54, 179



0, 15, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 156, 179



255, 156, 186



218, 232, 156



115, 103, 107



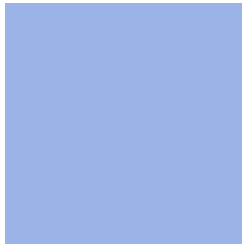
179, 0, 54



51, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 179, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

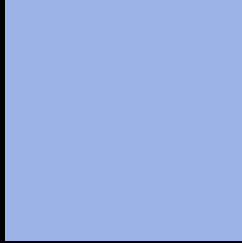
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

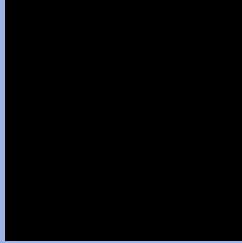
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

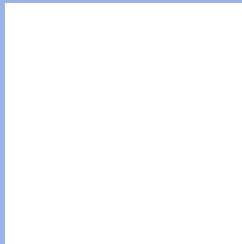
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 179, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 179, 232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 179, 232.

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](#).

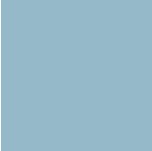
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 179, 232

Protanopia
165, 177, 230

Deuteranopia
167, 176, 233



Tritanopia
149, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 179, 232

Protanomaly
162, 178, 231

Deuteranomaly
163, 177, 233

Tritanomaly
152, 183, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 179, 232

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
170, 178, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 179, 232 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, 179, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 179, 232)  
}
```

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, 179, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 179, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 179, 232 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, 179, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 179, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 179, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 179, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 179, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 179,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 179, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 179, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
179, 232) }
```

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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