

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 186, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 186, 249) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 186, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CBAF9
RGB	156, 186, 249
RGB Percent	61%, 73%, 98%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2706, 0.0235
CMYK	0.37, 0.25, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	221°, 89%, 79%
HSV	221°, 37%, 98%
XYZ	48.3681, 49.0253, 96.5361
YIQ	184.2120, -38.1030, 13.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

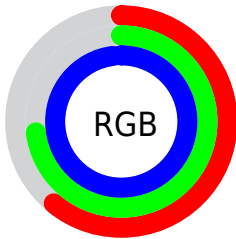
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 179, 249
Decimal	10271481
CIE Lab	75.47, 4.93, -34.43
CIE LCh	75, 34.785, 278.153
Yxy	49.0253, 0.2494, 0.2528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288461561 (0xFF9CBAF9)
YUV	184.2120, 31.9405, -24.7419
Hunter-Lab	70.0181, 0.7752, -32.7323

Details

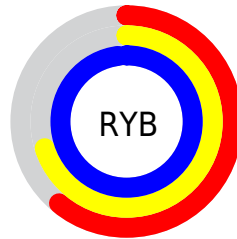
The RGB color **156, 186, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **249, 219, 156**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 242, 255**, and **101, 133, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 169, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 203, 249**.

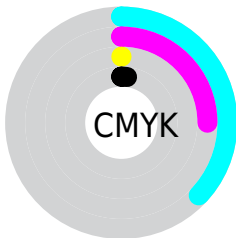
Distribution



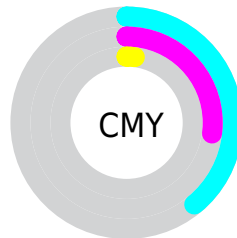
- Red (61%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 186, 249 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, 186, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 186, 249

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 242, 255

■ 242, 255, 255

■ 156, 186, 249

■ 128, 159, 220

■ 101, 133, 192

■ 74, 108, 165

■ 45, 84, 138

■ 6, 61, 113

■ 0, 40, 88

■ 0, 19, 64

■ 0, 3, 42

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 156, 186, 249

■ 156, 186, 249

■ 131, 169, 249

■ 181, 203, 249

■ 106, 152, 249

■ 206, 220, 249

■ 81, 135, 249

■ 231, 237, 249

■ 56, 119, 249

■ 255, 253, 249

■ 32, 102, 249

■ 255, 255, 249

■ 7, 85, 249

■ 0, 80, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 196, 245



156, 186, 249



201, 175, 236

Triad

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



156, 186, 249



246, 166, 148



126, 202, 161

Complementary

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



156, 186, 249



249, 219, 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.



164, 196, 135



156, 186, 249



228, 176, 127

Square

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



156, 186, 249



249, 162, 178



199, 187, 122



90, 204, 194

Rectangle

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



156, 186, 249



225, 168, 220



199, 187, 122



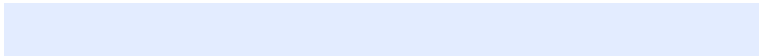
139, 200, 151

Sweetspot

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



156, 186, 249



227, 236, 255



156, 249, 218



111, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 186, 249



140, 177, 255



171, 156, 249



112, 116, 125



0, 61, 189



0, 20, 61

Inverse Universe

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



249, 156, 186



255, 140, 177



234, 249, 156



125, 112, 116



189, 0, 61



61, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 186, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

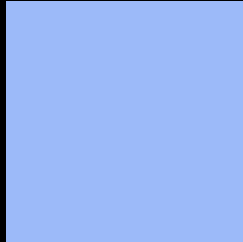
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 249 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

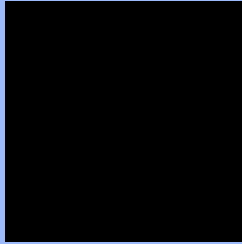
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 186, 249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 186, 249.

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](#).

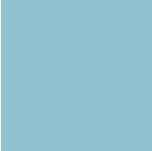
Dichromacy



Original Color
156, 186, 249

Protanopia
168, 183, 247

Deuteranopia
168, 183, 250



Tritanopia
146, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 186, 249

Protanomaly

164, 184, 248

Deuteranomaly

164, 184, 250

Tritanomaly

150, 190, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 186, 249

Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly

174, 185, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 186, 249 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, 186, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 186, 249)  
}
```

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, 186, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 186, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 186, 249 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, 186, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 186, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 186, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 186, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 186, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 186,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 186, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 186, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
186, 249) }
```

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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