

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 191, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 191, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 191, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CBFE0
RGB	156, 191, 224
RGB Percent	61%, 75%, 88%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2510, 0.1216
CMYK	0.30, 0.15, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	209°, 52%, 75%
HSV	209°, 30%, 88%
XYZ	45.7956, 49.7113, 77.7026
YIQ	184.2970, -31.4530, 2.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

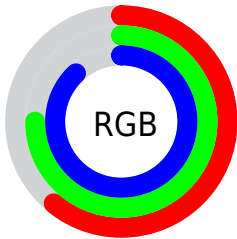
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 179, 224
Decimal	10272736
CIE _{Lab}	75.89, -4.10, -20.29
CIE _{LCh}	76, 20.703, 258.567
Yxy	49.7113, 0.2644, 0.2870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288462816 (0xFF9CBFE0)
YUV	184.2970, 19.5736, -24.8165
Hunter-Lab	70.5063, -7.4456, -15.9871

Details

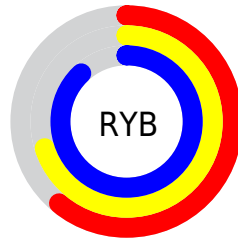
The RGB color **156, 191, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **224, 189, 156**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 247, 255**, and **103, 138, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 180, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 202, 224**.

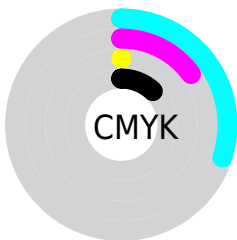
Distribution



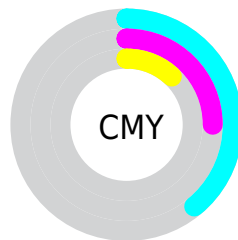
- Red (61%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 191, 224 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, 191, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 191, 224

255, 255, 255


 212, 247, 255


 241, 255, 255

 156, 191, 224

 129, 164, 196

 103, 138, 169

 77, 112, 142

 51, 88, 117

 24, 65, 92

 0, 43, 68

 0, 23, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 191, 224

■ 156, 191, 224

■ 134, 180, 224

■ 178, 202, 224

■ 111, 169, 224

■ 201, 213, 224

■ 89, 158, 224

■ 223, 224, 224

■ 66, 148, 224

■ 246, 234, 224

■ 44, 137, 224

■ 255, 245, 224

■ 22, 126, 224

■ 255, 255, 224

■ 0, 115, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 196, 215



156, 191, 224



181, 185, 223

Triad

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



156, 191, 224



227, 174, 176



167, 195, 161

Complementary

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



156, 191, 224



224, 189, 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.



189, 190, 151



156, 191, 224



222, 177, 159

Square

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



156, 191, 224



221, 174, 195



209, 183, 150



148, 198, 179

Rectangle

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



156, 191, 224



197, 180, 217



209, 183, 150



175, 193, 157

Sweetspot

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



156, 191, 224



232, 244, 255



156, 224, 189



113, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 191, 224



163, 210, 255



156, 157, 224



101, 107, 112



0, 91, 176



0, 25, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 156, 191



255, 163, 210



224, 223, 156



112, 101, 107



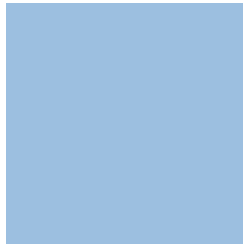
176, 0, 91



48, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 191, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

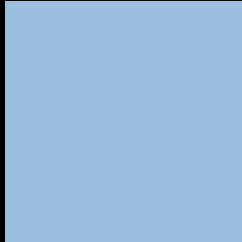
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

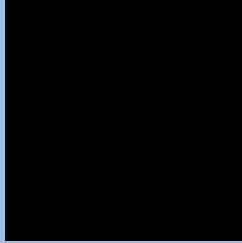
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

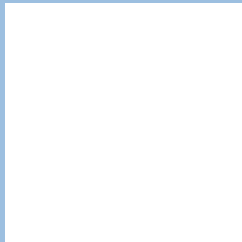
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 191, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 191, 224.

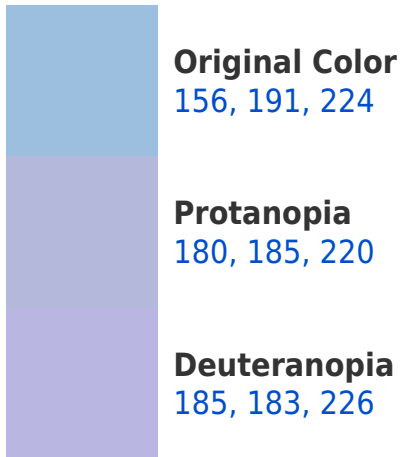


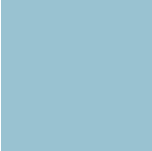
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 191, 224.

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
153, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 191, 224

Protanomaly
171, 187, 221

Deuteranomaly
174, 186, 225

Tritanomaly
154, 193, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 191, 224

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
174, 187, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 191, 224 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, 191, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 191, 224)  
}
```

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, 191, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 191, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 191, 224 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

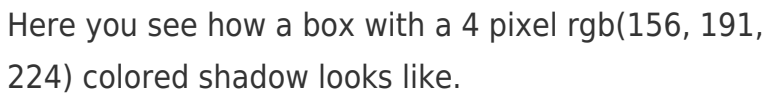
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 191, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 191, 224) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 191, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 191, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 191, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 191,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 191, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 191, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
191, 224) }
```

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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