

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 153, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 153, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 153, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D99CB
RGB	157, 153, 203
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 80%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4000, 0.2039
CMYK	0.23, 0.25, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	245°, 32%, 70%
HSV	245°, 25%, 80%
XYZ	36.0754, 34.2624, 61.2118
YIQ	159.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

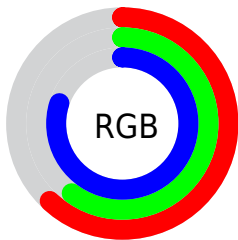
Format	Color
RYB	157, 153, 203
Decimal	10328523
CIELab	65.17, 12.14, -25.12
CIELCh	65, 27.898, 295.804
Yxy	34.2624, 0.2742, 0.2605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288518603 (0xFF9D99CB)
YUV	159.8960, 21.2503, -2.5398
Hunter-Lab	58.5341, 7.5774, -21.0285

Details

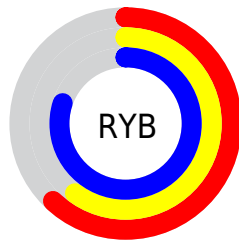
The RGB color **157, 153, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **199, 203, 153**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 207, 255**, and **105, 102, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 133, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 173, 203**.

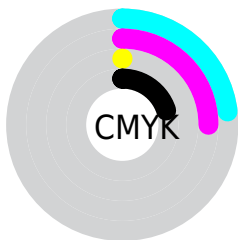
Distribution



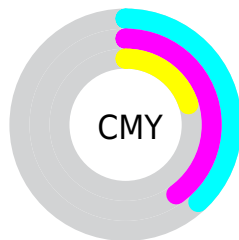
- Red (62%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 153, 203 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 157, 153, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 153, 203

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 207, 255

■ 241, 236, 255

■ 157, 153, 203

■ 130, 127, 175

■ 105, 102, 149

■ 80, 78, 123

■ 56, 55, 98

■ 32, 34, 74

■ 8, 13, 51

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 153, 203

■ 157, 153, 203

■ 138, 133, 203

■ 176, 173, 203

■ 120, 112, 203

■ 194, 194, 203

■ 101, 92, 203

■ 213, 214, 203

■ 82, 72, 203

■ 232, 234, 203

■ 64, 51, 203

■ 250, 255, 203

■ 45, 31, 203

■ 255, 255, 203

■ 26, 11, 203

■ 16, 0, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 162, 207



157, 153, 203



187, 145, 187

Triad

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



157, 153, 203



199, 147, 118



97, 172, 154

Complementary

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



157, 153, 203



199, 203, 153

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.



124, 169, 129



157, 153, 203



179, 155, 108

Square

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



157, 153, 203



208, 141, 138



153, 163, 113



79, 172, 179

Rectangle

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



157, 153, 203



200, 141, 171



153, 163, 113



105, 171, 145

Sweetspot

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



157, 153, 203



239, 237, 255



153, 200, 203



118, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 153, 203



185, 179, 255



181, 153, 203



93, 92, 102



13, 0, 166



3, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 153, 199



255, 179, 249



175, 203, 153



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 152



38, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 153, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

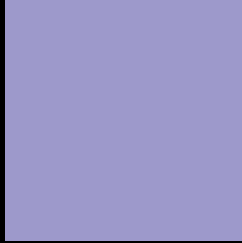
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 153, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

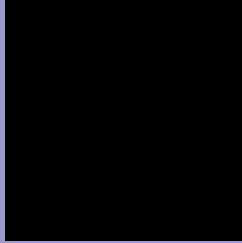
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 153, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 153, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 153, 203.

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

157, 153, 203

Protanopia

145, 156, 205

Deuteranopia

150, 155, 203



Tritanopia
151, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 153, 203

Protanomaly
149, 155, 204

Deuteranomaly
153, 154, 203

Tritanomaly
153, 157, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 153, 203

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
159, 157, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 153, 203 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(157, 153, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 153, 203)  
}
```

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(157, 153, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 153, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 153, 203 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(157, 153, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 153, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 153, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 153, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 153, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 153,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 153, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 153, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
153, 203) }
```

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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