

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 157, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 157, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 157, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9DD1
RGB	157, 157, 209
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 82%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3843, 0.1804
CMYK	0.25, 0.25, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	240°, 36%, 72%
HSV	240°, 25%, 82%
XYZ	37.4702, 35.8855, 65.2733
YIQ	162.9280, -16.6920, 16.1720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

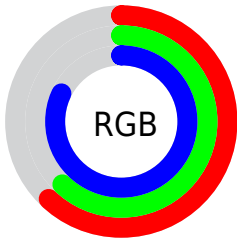
Format	Color
RYB	157, 157, 209
Decimal	10329553
CIELab	66.43, 11.31, -26.51
CIELCh	66, 28.825, 293.104
Yxy	35.8855, 0.2703, 0.2589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288519633 (0xFF9D9DD1)
YUV	162.9280, 22.7135, -5.1989
Hunter-Lab	59.9045, 6.8188, -22.6706

Details

The RGB color **157, 157, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 209, 157**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 211, 255**, and **104, 106, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 136, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 178, 209**.

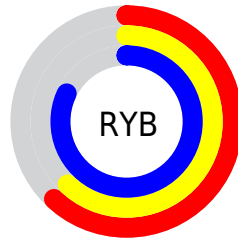
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

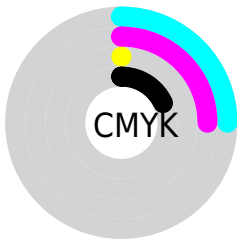
Blue (82%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (82%)

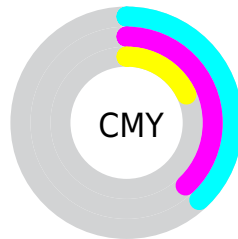


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 157, 209 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, 157, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 157, 209

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 211, 255

■ 241, 240, 255

■ 157, 157, 209

■ 130, 131, 181

■ 104, 106, 154

■ 79, 82, 128

■ 55, 59, 103


■ 31, 37, 79

■ 4, 17, 56


■ 0, 2, 34


■ 0, 0, 8

■ 0, 0, 0

 157, 157, 209

 157, 157, 209

 136, 136, 209

 178, 178, 209

 115, 115, 209

 199, 199, 209

 94, 94, 209

 220, 220, 209


 73, 73, 209


 241, 241, 209

 53, 53, 209

 255, 255, 209

 32, 32, 209

 11, 11, 209

 0, 0, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 166, 212



157, 157, 209



189, 148, 193

Triad

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



157, 157, 209



205, 149, 121



100, 175, 154

Complementary

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



157, 157, 209



209, 209, 157

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.



129, 172, 130



157, 157, 209



185, 158, 110

Square

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



157, 157, 209



213, 143, 142



159, 166, 113



79, 176, 181

Rectangle

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



157, 157, 209



203, 144, 177



159, 166, 113



109, 175, 146

Sweetspot

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



157, 157, 209



237, 237, 255



157, 209, 209



117, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 157, 209



179, 179, 255



183, 157, 209



94, 94, 105



0, 0, 168



0, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 157, 209



255, 179, 255



183, 209, 157



105, 94, 105



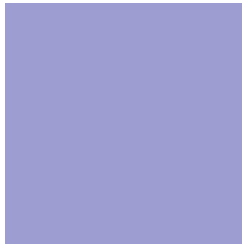
168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 157, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

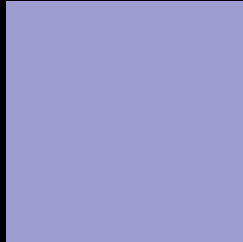
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 209 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, 157, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 157, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 157, 209.

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](#).

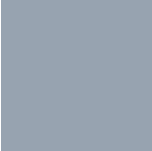
Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 157, 209

Protanopia
148, 160, 211

Deuteranopia
152, 159, 209



Tritanopia
151, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 157, 209

Protanomaly
151, 159, 210

Deuteranomaly
154, 158, 209

Tritanomaly
153, 161, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 157, 209

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
161, 161, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 157, 209 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, 157, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 157, 209)  
}
```

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, 157, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 157, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 157, 209 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, 157, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 157, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 157, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 157, 209); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 157, 209); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 157, 209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 157, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 157, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
157, 209) }
```

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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