

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 159, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 159, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 159, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9FCB
RGB	157, 159, 203
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 80%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3765, 0.2039
CMYK	0.23, 0.22, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	237°, 31%, 71%
HSV	237°, 23%, 80%
XYZ	37.0823, 36.2762, 61.5475
YIQ	163.4180, -15.3160, 13.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

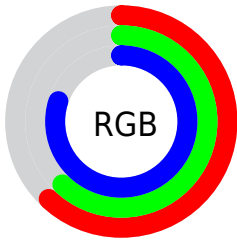
Format	Color
RYB	157, 159, 203
Decimal	10330059
CIELab	66.73, 8.76, -22.73
CIELCh	67, 24.356, 291.070
Yxy	36.2762, 0.2749, 0.2689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288520139 (0xFF9D9FCB)
YUV	163.4180, 19.5139, -5.6286
Hunter-Lab	60.2297, 4.4970, -18.4264

Details

The RGB color **157, 159, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 201, 157**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 214, 255**, and **105, 108, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 140, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 178, 203**.

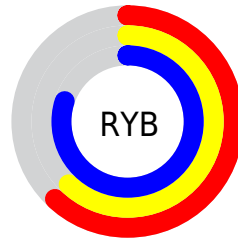
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

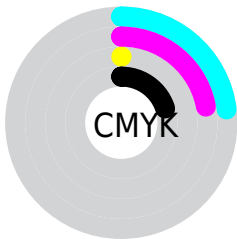
Blue (80%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (80%)

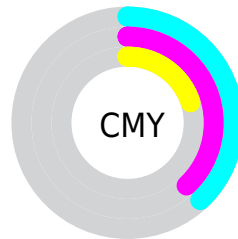


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 159, 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, 159, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 159, 203

255, 255, 255

 212, 214, 255

 241, 242, 255

 157, 159, 203

 131, 133, 176

 105, 108, 149

 80, 84, 123

 56, 60, 98

 32, 39, 74


 8, 19, 51

 0, 2, 30


 0, 0, 0


 157, 159, 203


 157, 159, 203

 137, 140, 203

 177, 178, 203

 116, 120, 203

 198, 198, 203

 96, 101, 203

 218, 217, 203

 76, 81, 203

 238, 237, 203

 56, 62, 203

 255, 255, 203

 35, 42, 203

 15, 23, 203

 0, 9, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 166, 205



157, 159, 203



184, 152, 190

Triad

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



157, 159, 203



201, 152, 129



114, 174, 155

Complementary

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



157, 159, 203



203, 201, 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.



137, 171, 134



157, 159, 203



185, 159, 119

Square

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



157, 159, 203



207, 147, 148



162, 166, 121



99, 174, 177

Rectangle

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



157, 159, 203



197, 148, 177



162, 166, 121



121, 174, 147

Sweetspot

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



157, 159, 203



237, 238, 255



157, 203, 201



117, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 159, 203



186, 189, 255



178, 157, 203



92, 92, 102



0, 7, 166



0, 2, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 157, 159



255, 186, 189



182, 203, 157



102, 92, 92



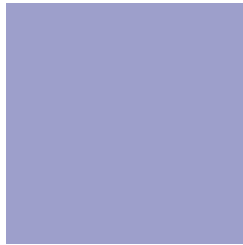
166, 0, 7



38, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 159, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

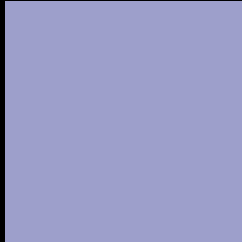
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

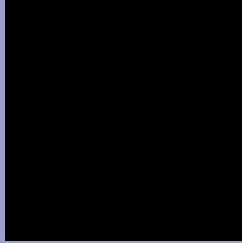
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 159, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 159, 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, 159, 203

Protanopia

151, 161, 204

Deuteranopia

157, 159, 203



Tritanopia
152, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 203

Protanomaly
153, 160, 204

Deuteranomaly
157, 159, 203

Tritanomaly
154, 162, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 203

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
161, 162, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 159, 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, 159, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 159, 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, 159, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 159, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 159, 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, 159, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 159, 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, 159, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 159, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 159, 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, 159, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
159, 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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