

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 159, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 159, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 159, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9FF2
RGB	157, 159, 242
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3765, 0.0510
CMYK	0.35, 0.34, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	239°, 77%, 78%
HSV	239°, 35%, 95%
XYZ	42.3298, 38.3752, 89.1805
YIQ	167.8640, -27.8350, 25.3890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

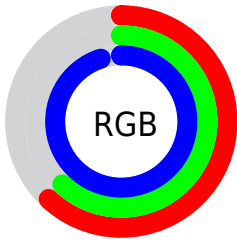
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 159, 242
Decimal	10330098
CIE Lab	68.30, 18.49, -41.79
CIE LCh	68, 45.694, 293.864
Yxy	38.3752, 0.2492, 0.2259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288520178 (0xFF9D9FF2)
YUV	167.8640, 36.5490, -9.5277
Hunter-Lab	61.9477, 13.5632, -41.9911

Details

The RGB color **157, 159, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **242, 240, 157**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 214, 255**, and **102, 108, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 135, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 183, 242**.

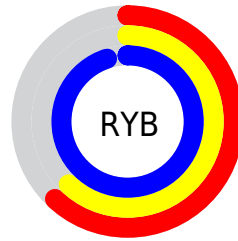
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

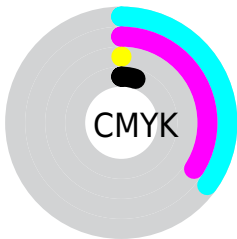
Blue (95%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (95%)

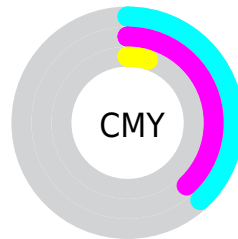


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 159, 242 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, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 159, 242

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 214, 255

■ 243, 242, 255

■ 157, 159, 242

■ 129, 133, 213

■ 102, 108, 185

■ 75, 84, 158

■ 47, 61, 132


■ 13, 39, 106

■ 0, 20, 81


■ 0, 0, 58


■ 0, 2, 35


■ 0, 0, 11

 157, 159, 242


 157, 159, 242

 133, 135, 242

 181, 183, 242

 109, 112, 242

 205, 206, 242

 84, 88, 242


 230, 230, 242


 60, 64, 242

 254, 254, 242

 36, 41, 242

 255, 255, 242

 12, 17, 242

 0, 6, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 173, 248



157, 159, 242



210, 143, 216

Triad

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



157, 159, 242



230, 146, 101



31, 187, 156

Complementary

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



157, 159, 242



242, 240, 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.



110, 183, 116



157, 159, 242



199, 161, 83

Square

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



157, 159, 242



245, 135, 135



159, 174, 89



0, 187, 199

Rectangle

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



157, 159, 242



232, 136, 191



159, 174, 89



66, 186, 142

Sweetspot

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



157, 159, 242



227, 228, 255



157, 242, 239



111, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 159, 242



148, 150, 255



197, 157, 242



108, 108, 120



0, 4, 184



0, 1, 56

Inverse Universe

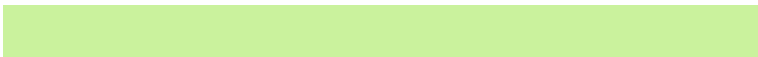
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



242, 157, 159



255, 148, 150



202, 242, 157



120, 108, 108



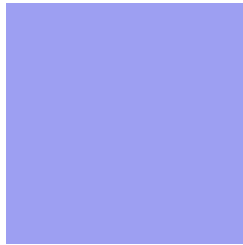
184, 0, 4



56, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 159, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

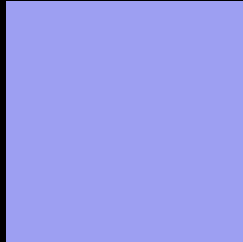
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 242 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, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 159, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 159, 242.

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](#).

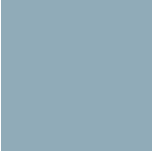
Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 242

Protanopia
139, 164, 246

Deuteranopia
136, 165, 241



Tritanopia

144, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 242

Protanomaly
146, 162, 245

Deuteranomaly
144, 163, 241

Tritanomaly
149, 167, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 242

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
164, 165, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 159, 242 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, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 159, 242)  
}
```

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, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 159, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 159, 242 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, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 159, 242) }
```

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, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159, 242); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159, 242); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159, 242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 159, 242 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, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
159, 242) }
```

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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