

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 165, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 165, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 165, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DA5FA
RGB	157, 165, 250
RGB Percent	62%, 65%, 98%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3529, 0.0196
CMYK	0.37, 0.34, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	235°, 90%, 80%
HSV	235°, 37%, 98%
XYZ	44.6151, 40.9805, 96.0010
YIQ	172.2980, -32.0530, 24.7390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

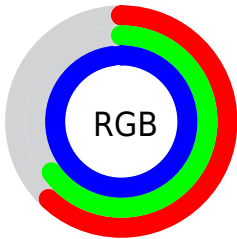
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 164, 250
Decimal	10331642
CIE Lab	70.16, 17.19, -43.22
CIE LCh	70, 46.518, 291.693
Yxy	40.9805, 0.2457, 0.2257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288521722 (0xFF9DA5FA)
YUV	172.2980, 38.3071, -13.4163
Hunter-Lab	64.0160, 12.3751, -44.1025

Details

The RGB color **157, 165, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 242, 157**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 220, 255**, and **102, 113, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 142, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 188, 250**.

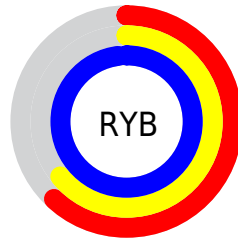
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (65%)

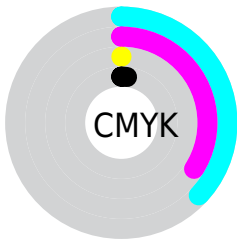
Blue (98%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (98%)

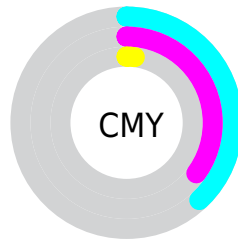


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (38%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 165, 250 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, 165, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 165, 250

 157, 165, 250

255, 255, 255

 129, 139, 221

 214, 220, 255

 102, 113, 193

 243, 248, 255

 74, 89, 166

 45, 66, 139

 4, 44, 113

 0, 24, 88

 0, 0, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

■ 157, 165, 250

■ 157, 165, 250

■ 132, 142, 250

■ 182, 188, 250

■ 107, 119, 250

■ 207, 211, 250

■ 82, 96, 250

■ 232, 234, 250

■ 57, 74, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

■ 32, 51, 250

■ 7, 28, 250

■ 0, 22, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 179, 255



157, 165, 250



213, 149, 224

Triad

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



157, 165, 250



238, 150, 107



44, 193, 158

Complementary

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



157, 165, 250



250, 242, 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.



117, 188, 117



157, 165, 250



208, 165, 87

Square

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



157, 165, 250



252, 139, 143



167, 178, 90



0, 193, 201

Rectangle

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



157, 165, 250



237, 141, 199



167, 178, 90



75, 192, 144

Sweetspot

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



157, 165, 250



227, 229, 255



157, 250, 241



111, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 165, 250



140, 150, 255



194, 157, 250



112, 114, 125



0, 16, 189



0, 5, 61

Inverse Universe

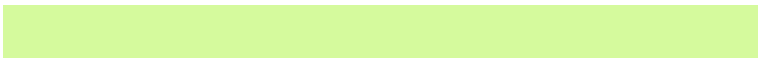
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 157, 165



255, 140, 150



213, 250, 157



125, 112, 114



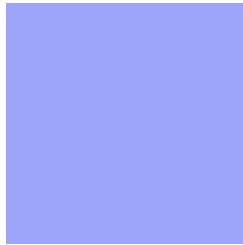
189, 0, 16



61, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 165, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

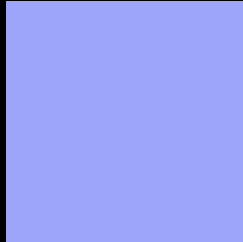
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 250 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, 165, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 165, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 165, 250.

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, 165, 250

Protanopia
143, 168, 253

Deuteranopia
140, 170, 249



Tritanopia
143, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 165, 250

Protanomaly

148, 167, 252

Deuteranomaly

146, 168, 249

Tritanomaly

148, 173, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 165, 250

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

167, 169, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 165, 250 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, 165, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 165, 250)  
}
```

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, 165, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 165, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 165, 250 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, 165, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 165, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 165, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 165, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 165, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 165,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 165, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 165, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
165, 250) }
```

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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