

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 172, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 172, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 172, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DACB5
RGB	157, 172, 181
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 71%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3255, 0.2902
CMYK	0.13, 0.05, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	202°, 14%, 66%
HSV	202°, 13%, 71%
XYZ	36.9976, 40.0093, 49.4887
YIQ	168.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

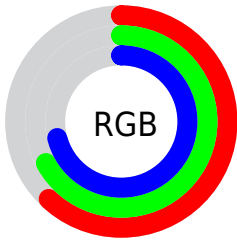
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 166, 181
Decimal	10333365
CIE Lab	69.48, -3.36, -6.40
CIE LCh	69, 7.227, 242.320
Yxy	40.0093, 0.2925, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288523445 (0xFF9DACB5)
YUV	168.5410, 6.1423, -10.1215
Hunter-Lab	63.2529, -6.2852, -2.1110

Details

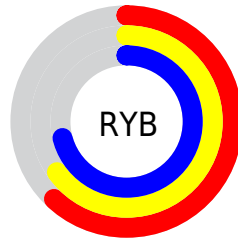
The RGB color **157, 172, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **181, 166, 157**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 227, 237**, and **106, 120, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 165, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 179, 181**.

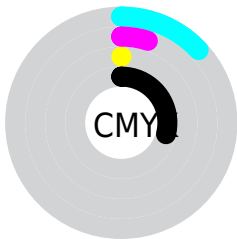
Distribution



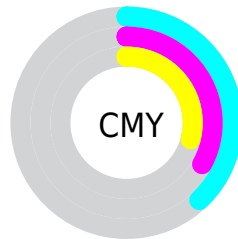
- Red (62%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 172, 181 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, 172, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 172, 181

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 227, 237

■ 240, 255, 255

■ 157, 172, 181

■ 131, 145, 154

■ 106, 120, 128

■ 81, 95, 103

■ 58, 71, 79

■ 36, 49, 56

■ 15, 28, 35

■ 0, 1, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 172, 181

■ 157, 172, 181

■ 139, 165, 181

■ 175, 179, 181

■ 121, 158, 181

■ 193, 186, 181

■ 103, 152, 181

■ 211, 192, 181

■ 85, 145, 181

■ 229, 199, 181

■ 67, 138, 181

■ 248, 206, 181

■ 48, 131, 181

■ 255, 213, 181

■ 30, 124, 181

■ 255, 220, 181

■ 12, 118, 181

■ 255, 226, 181

■ 0, 113, 181

■ 255, 233, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 173, 176



157, 172, 181



164, 170, 183

Triad

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



157, 172, 181



183, 165, 169



167, 171, 159

Complementary

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



157, 172, 181



181, 166, 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.



175, 169, 157



157, 172, 181



184, 166, 163

Square

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



157, 172, 181



179, 166, 176



181, 167, 158



160, 173, 163

Rectangle

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



157, 172, 181



169, 169, 182



181, 167, 158



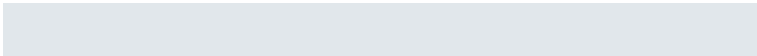
170, 171, 158

Sweetspot

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



157, 172, 181



225, 231, 235



157, 181, 166



111, 115, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



157, 172, 181



197, 221, 235



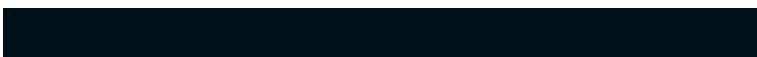
157, 160, 181



80, 86, 89



0, 96, 153



0, 16, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 157, 172



235, 197, 221



181, 178, 157



89, 80, 86



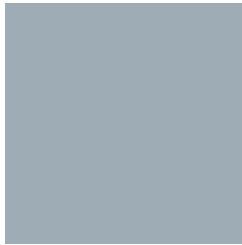
153, 0, 96



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 172, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

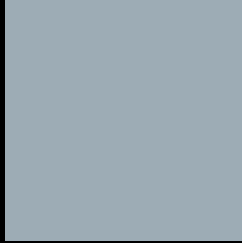
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

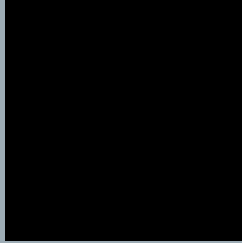
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

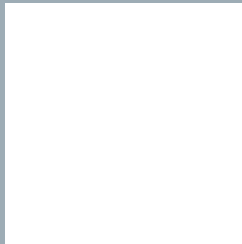
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 157, 172, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 172, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 172, 181.

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, 172, 181

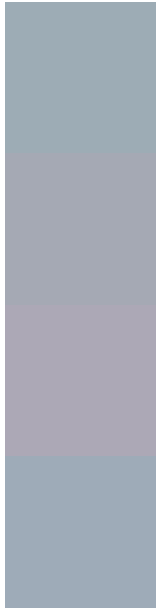
Protanopia
170, 168, 179

Deuteranopia
180, 165, 182



Tritanopia
158, 171, 185

Trichromacy



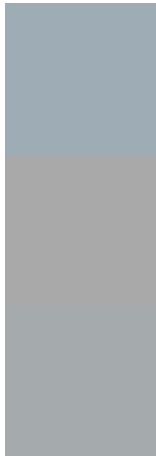
Original Color
157, 172, 181

Protanomaly
165, 169, 180

Deuteranomaly
172, 168, 182

Tritanomaly
158, 171, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 172, 181

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
165, 170, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 172, 181 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, 172, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 172, 181)  
}
```

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, 172, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 172, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 172, 181 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

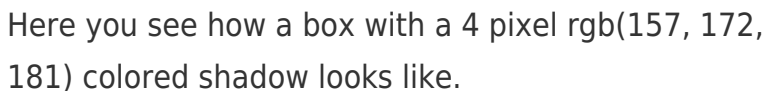
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 172, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 172, 181) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 172, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 172, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 172, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 172,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 172, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 172, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
172, 181) }
```

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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