

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 176, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 176, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 176, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DB0D6
RGB	157, 176, 214
RGB Percent	62%, 69%, 84%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3098, 0.1608
CMYK	0.27, 0.18, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	220°, 41%, 73%
HSV	220°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	41.5676, 43.0738, 69.7416
YIQ	174.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

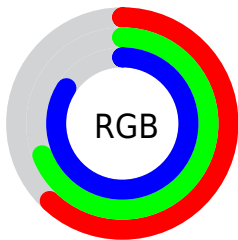
Format	Color
R _{YB}	157, 171, 214
Decimal	10334422
CIE Lab	71.61, 1.92, -21.36
CIE LCh	72, 21.444, 275.133
Yxy	43.0738, 0.2692, 0.2790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288524502 (0xFF9DB0D6)
YUV	174.6510, 19.3991, -15.4799
Hunter-Lab	65.6306, -1.7996, -17.0623

Details

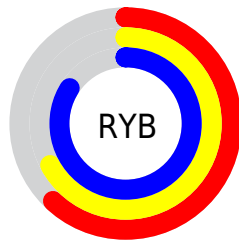
The RGB color **157, 176, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 195, 157**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 232, 255**, and **104, 124, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 162, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 190, 214**.

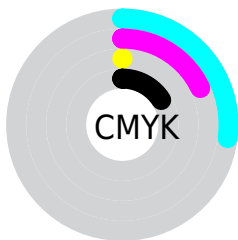
Distribution



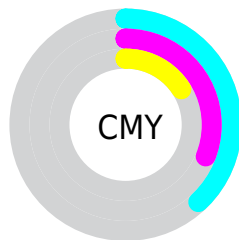
- Red (62%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 176, 214 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, 176, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 176, 214

255, 255, 255

 212, 232, 255

 241, 255, 255

 157, 176, 214

 130, 149, 186


 104, 124, 159

 79, 99, 133

 55, 75, 108

 30, 53, 83

 2, 32, 60

 0, 7, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 176, 214

■ 157, 176, 214

■ 136, 162, 214

■ 178, 190, 214

■ 114, 147, 214

■ 200, 205, 214

■ 93, 133, 214

■ 221, 219, 214

■ 71, 119, 214

■ 243, 233, 214

■ 50, 105, 214

■ 255, 247, 214

■ 29, 90, 214

■ 255, 255, 214

■ 7, 76, 214

■ 0, 71, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 182, 210



157, 176, 214



183, 169, 207

Triad

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



157, 176, 214



215, 163, 154



143, 185, 158

Complementary

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



157, 176, 214



214, 195, 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.



165, 181, 143



157, 176, 214



205, 169, 141

Square

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



157, 176, 214



215, 162, 173



187, 175, 137



126, 187, 178

Rectangle

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



157, 176, 214



198, 165, 198



187, 175, 137



150, 184, 153

Sweetspot

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



157, 176, 214



235, 241, 255



157, 214, 195



115, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 176, 214



173, 201, 255



166, 157, 214



96, 100, 107



0, 57, 171



0, 14, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 157, 176



255, 173, 201



205, 214, 157



107, 96, 100



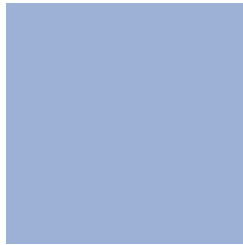
171, 0, 57



43, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 176, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

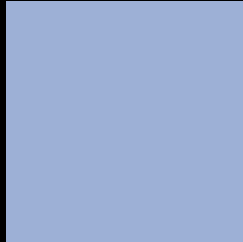
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

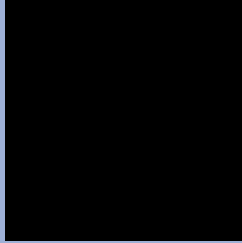
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 176, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 176, 214.

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

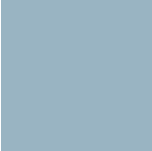
157, 176, 214

Protanopia

167, 173, 212

Deuteranopia

172, 171, 215



Tritanopia
153, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 176, 214

Protanomaly
163, 174, 213

Deuteranomaly
167, 173, 215

Tritanomaly
154, 179, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 176, 214

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
168, 175, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 176, 214 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, 176, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 176, 214)  
}
```

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, 176, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 176, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 176, 214 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, 176, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 176, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 176, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 176, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 176, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 176,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 176, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 176, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
176, 214) }
```

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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