

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 180, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 180, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 180, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DB4DF
RGB	157, 180, 223
RGB Percent	62%, 71%, 87%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2941, 0.1255
CMYK	0.30, 0.19, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	219°, 51%, 75%
HSV	219°, 30%, 87%
XYZ	43.5452, 45.1383, 76.2295
YIQ	178.0250, -27.5110, 8.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

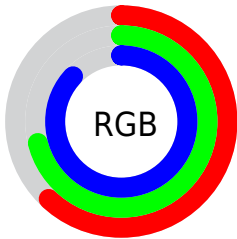
Format	Color
RYB	157, 174, 223
Decimal	10335455
CIELab	72.98, 1.91, -24.17
CIELCh	73, 24.246, 274.507
Yxy	45.1383, 0.2640, 0.2737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288525535 (0xFF9DB4DF)
YUV	178.0250, 22.1727, -18.4389
Hunter-Lab	67.1851, -1.8813, -20.2421

Details

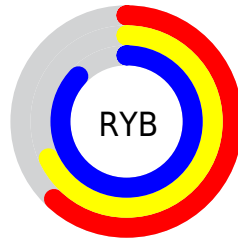
The RGB color **157, 180, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **223, 200, 157**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 236, 255**, and **104, 127, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 165, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 195, 223**.

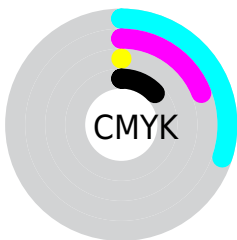
Distribution



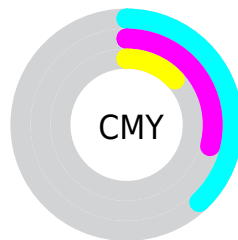
- Red (62%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 180, 223 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, 180, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 180, 223


255, 255, 255


 213, 236, 255

 242, 255, 255

 157, 180, 223

 130, 153, 195


 104, 127, 168

 78, 102, 141

 53, 79, 116

 27, 56, 91

 0, 35, 67

 0, 12, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 180, 223

■ 157, 180, 223

■ 135, 165, 223

■ 179, 195, 223

■ 112, 151, 223

■ 202, 209, 223

■ 90, 136, 223

■ 224, 224, 223

■ 68, 122, 223

■ 246, 238, 223

■ 46, 107, 223

■ 255, 253, 223

■ 23, 93, 223

■ 255, 255, 223

■ 1, 78, 223

■ 0, 78, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 187, 219



157, 180, 223



187, 172, 216

Triad

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



157, 180, 223



223, 165, 155



143, 190, 159

Complementary

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



157, 180, 223



223, 200, 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.



168, 185, 142



157, 180, 223



212, 171, 140

Square

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



157, 180, 223



223, 163, 177



192, 179, 135



122, 192, 182

Rectangle

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



157, 180, 223



204, 168, 205



192, 179, 135



151, 189, 153

Sweetspot

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



157, 180, 223



232, 240, 255



157, 223, 200



113, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 180, 223



163, 195, 255



167, 157, 223



101, 105, 112



0, 61, 176



0, 17, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 157, 180



255, 163, 195



213, 223, 157



112, 101, 105



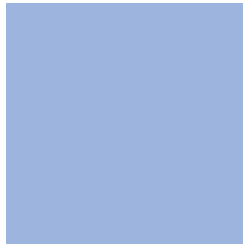
176, 0, 61



48, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 180, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

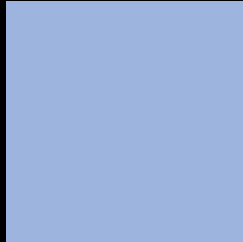
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

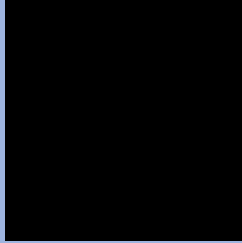
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

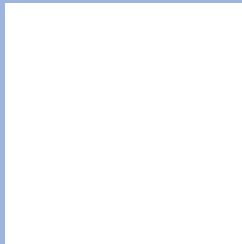
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 180, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 180, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 180, 223.

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](#).

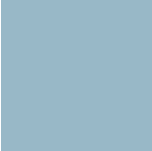
Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 180, 223

Protanopia
169, 177, 221

Deuteranopia
173, 175, 224



Tritanopia
152, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 180, 223

Protanomaly
165, 178, 222

Deuteranomaly
167, 177, 224

Tritanomaly
154, 183, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 180, 223

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
170, 179, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 180, 223 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, 180, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 180, 223)  
}
```

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, 180, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 180, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 180, 223 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, 180, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 180, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 180, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 180, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 180, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 180,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 180, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 180, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
180, 223) }
```

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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