

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 189, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 189, 236) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 189, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DBDEC
RGB	157, 189, 236
RGB Percent	62%, 74%, 93%
CMY	0.3843, 0.2588, 0.0745
CMYK	0.33, 0.20, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	216°, 68%, 77%
HSV	216°, 33%, 93%
XYZ	47.2425, 49.6194, 86.4444
YIQ	184.7900, -34.1590, 7.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

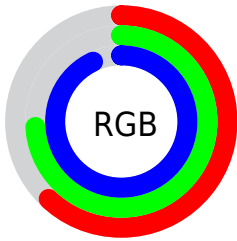
Format	Color
R _{YB}	157, 180, 236
Decimal	10337772
CIE Lab	75.84, 0.23, -26.86
CIE LCh	76, 26.857, 270.482
Yxy	49.6194, 0.2577, 0.2707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288527852 (0xFF9DBDEC)
YUV	184.7900, 25.2465, -24.3718
Hunter-Lab	70.4411, -3.5576, -23.4513

Details

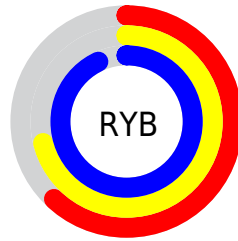
The RGB color **157, 189, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **236, 204, 157**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 245, 255**, and **103, 136, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 175, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 203, 236**.

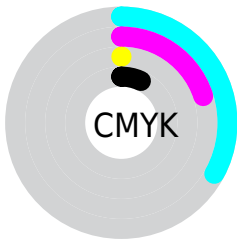
Distribution



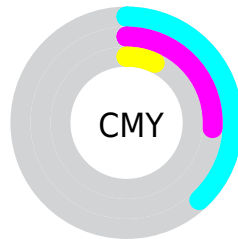
- Red (62%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 189, 236 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, 189, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 189, 236

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 245, 255

■ 242, 255, 255

■ 157, 189, 236

■ 130, 162, 208

■ 103, 136, 180

■ 77, 111, 153

■ 50, 86, 127

■ 20, 63, 102

■ 0, 42, 78

■ 0, 21, 55

■ 0, 2, 33

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 157, 189, 236

■ 157, 189, 236

■ 133, 175, 236

■ 181, 203, 236

■ 110, 161, 236

■ 204, 217, 236

■ 86, 147, 236

■ 228, 231, 236

■ 63, 133, 236

■ 251, 245, 236

■ 39, 119, 236

■ 255, 255, 236

■ 15, 105, 236

■ 0, 96, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 196, 229



157, 189, 236



191, 180, 230

Triad

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



157, 189, 236



237, 171, 163



150, 198, 162

Complementary

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



157, 189, 236



236, 204, 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.



178, 193, 144



157, 189, 236



226, 177, 145

Square

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



157, 189, 236



235, 169, 187



205, 185, 137



125, 201, 186

Rectangle

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



157, 189, 236



211, 175, 219



205, 185, 137



159, 197, 155

Sweetspot

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



157, 189, 236



230, 240, 255



157, 236, 203



112, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 189, 236



153, 194, 255



164, 157, 236



106, 110, 117



0, 73, 181



0, 22, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 157, 189



255, 153, 194



229, 236, 157



117, 106, 110



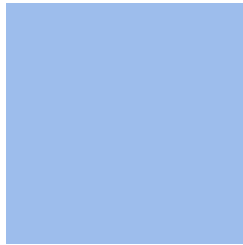
181, 0, 73



54, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 189, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

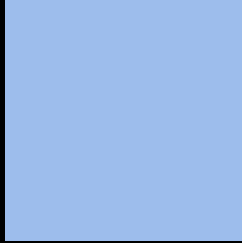
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 236 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

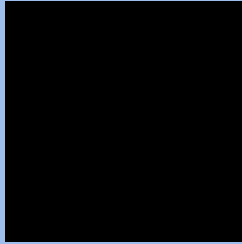
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

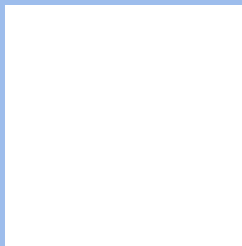
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 189, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 189, 236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 189, 236.

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, 189, 236

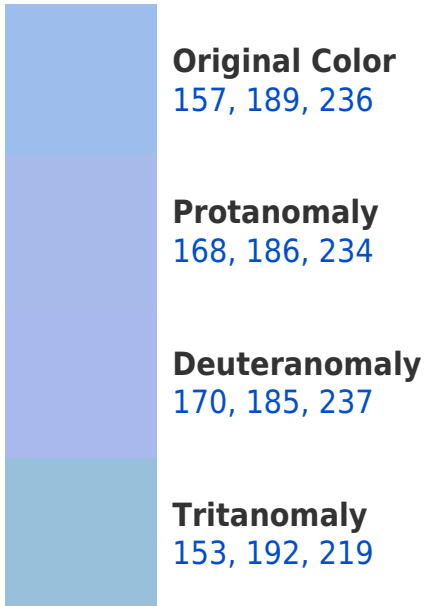
Protanopia
175, 185, 233

Deuteranopia
178, 183, 237

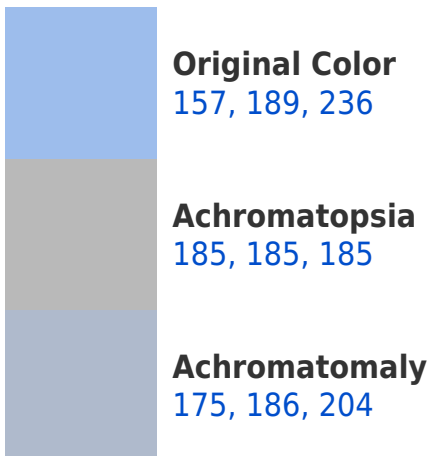


Tritanopia
151, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 189, 236 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, 189, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 189, 236)  
}
```

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, 189, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 189, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 189, 236 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, 189, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 189, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 189, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 189, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 189, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 189,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 189, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 189, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
189, 236) }
```

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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