

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 223, 252)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 223, 252) contains.

RGB(157, 223, 252)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(157, 223, 252)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DDFFC
RGB	157, 223, 252
RGB Percent	62%, 87%, 99%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1255, 0.0118
CMYK	0.38, 0.12, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	198°, 94%, 80%
HSV	198°, 38%, 99%
XYZ	57.8630, 66.9717, 101.9726
YIQ	206.5720, -48.6450, -4.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

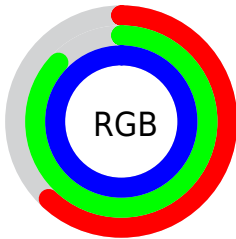
Format	Color
RYB	157, 196, 252
Decimal	10346492
CIELab	85.49, -13.69, -20.69
CIELCh	85, 24.813, 236.511
Yxy	66.9717, 0.2551, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288536572 (0xFF9DDFFC)
YUV	206.5720, 22.3960, -43.4746
Hunter-Lab	81.8363, -17.0036, -16.5933

Details

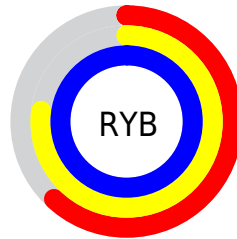
The RGB color **157, 223, 252** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **252, 186, 157**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 255, 255**, and **101, 168, 195** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 215, 252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 231, 252**.

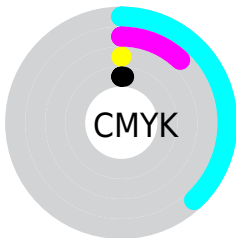
Distribution



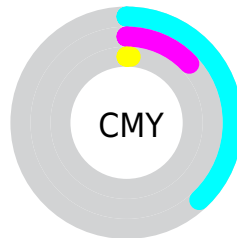
- Red (62%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 223, 252 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, 223, 252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 223, 252

 157, 223, 252


255, 255, 255


 129, 195, 223

 214, 255, 255

 101, 168, 195

 244, 255, 255

 73, 141, 168

 43, 116, 142

 0, 91, 116

 0, 68, 91

 0, 45, 68

 0, 26, 45

 0, 1, 25

■ 157, 223, 252

■ 157, 223, 252

■ 132, 215, 252

■ 182, 231, 252

■ 107, 208, 252

■ 207, 238, 252

■ 81, 200, 252

■ 233, 246, 252

■ 56, 192, 252

■ 255, 254, 252

■ 31, 185, 252

■ 255, 255, 252

■ 6, 177, 252

■ 0, 175, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 227, 234



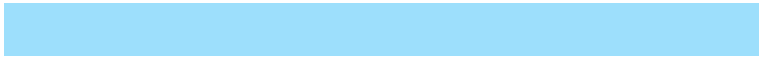
157, 223, 252



183, 217, 255

Triad

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



157, 223, 252



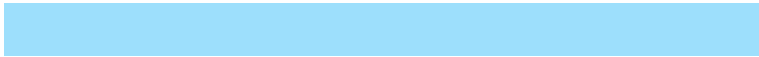
255, 197, 217



209, 219, 171

Complementary

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



157, 223, 252



252, 186, 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.



234, 211, 167



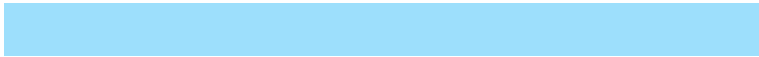
157, 223, 252



255, 198, 194

Square

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



157, 223, 252



242, 201, 240



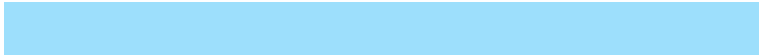
253, 204, 175



182, 224, 187

Rectangle

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



157, 223, 252



204, 211, 255



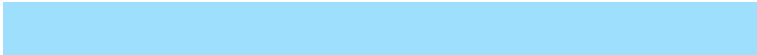
253, 204, 175



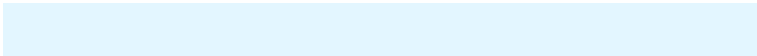
218, 216, 169

Sweetspot

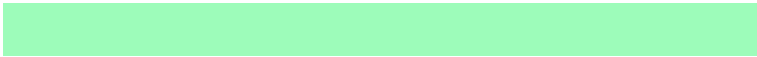
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



157, 223, 252



227, 246, 255



157, 252, 186



111, 122, 128



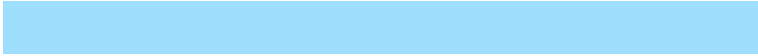
0, 0, 0



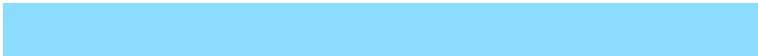
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 223, 252



140, 220, 255



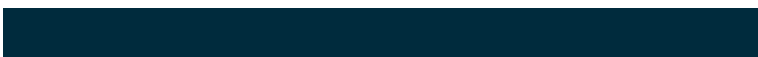
157, 176, 252



112, 121, 125



0, 131, 189



0, 43, 61

Inverse Universe

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



252, 157, 223



255, 140, 220



252, 233, 157



125, 112, 121



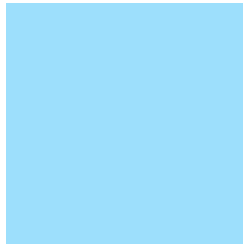
189, 0, 131



61, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 223, 252 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

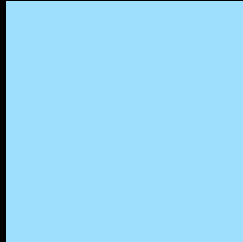
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 252 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, 223, 252 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 223, 252.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 223, 252.

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



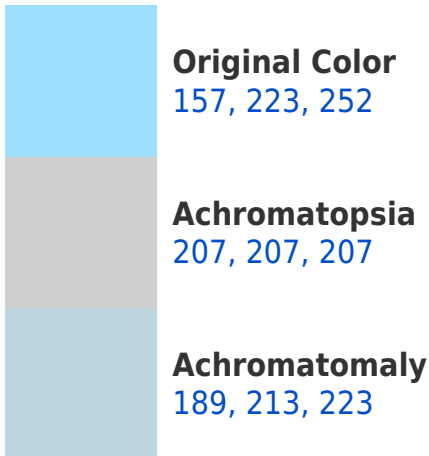


Tritanopia
155, 225, 243

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 223, 252 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, 223, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 223, 252)  
}
```

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, 223, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 223, 252) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 223, 252 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, 223, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 223, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 223, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 223, 252); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 223, 252); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 223, 252) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 223, 252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 223, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
223, 252) }
```

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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