

Converting Colors

RGB(98, 156, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(98, 156, 169) contains.

RGB(98, 156, 169)	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(98, 156, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	629CA9
RGB	98, 156, 169
RGB Percent	38%, 61%, 66%
CMY	0.6157, 0.3882, 0.3373
CMYK	0.42, 0.08, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	191°, 29%, 52%
HSV	191°, 42%, 66%
XYZ	24.0869, 29.2382, 41.9101
YIQ	140.1400, -38.7410, -8.2530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

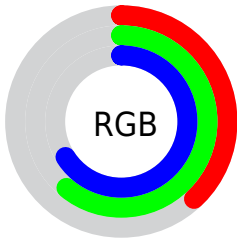
Format	Color
R _Y B	98, 130, 169
Decimal	6462633
CIE Lab	60.99, -15.45, -12.74
CIE LCh	61, 20.025, 219.514
Yxy	29.2382, 0.2529, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284652713 (0xFF629CA9)
YUV	140.1400, 14.2280, -36.9568
Hunter-Lab	54.0723, -15.1125, -8.1036

Details

The RGB color **98, 156, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 111, 98**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 211, 224**, and **44, 105, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 153, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 159, 169**.

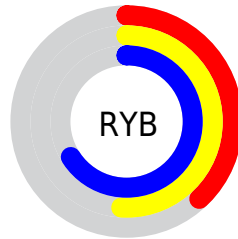
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (61%)

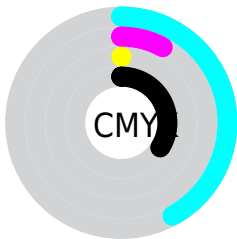
Blue (66%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (66%)

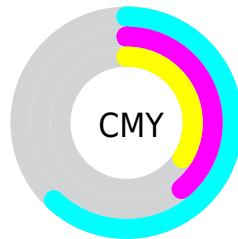


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (62%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 98, 156, 169 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 98, 156, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 98, 156, 169


255, 255, 255


 152, 211, 224


 180, 239, 253


 208, 255, 255

 237, 255, 255

 98, 156, 169

 71, 130, 143

 44, 105, 117


 11, 80, 92


 0, 57, 69


 0, 36, 46


 0, 8, 26

 0, 0, 0

 98, 156, 169

 81, 153, 169

 98, 156, 169

 115, 159, 169

■ 64, 150, 169

■ 132, 162, 169

■ 47, 147, 169

■ 149, 165, 169

■ 30, 144, 169

■ 166, 168, 169

■ 13, 141, 169

■ 182, 171, 169

■ 0, 138, 169

■ 199, 175, 169

■ 216, 178, 169

■ 233, 181, 169

■ 250, 184, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 157, 152



98, 156, 169



111, 152, 180

Triad

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



98, 156, 169



175, 136, 160



155, 148, 112

Complementary

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



98, 156, 169



169, 111, 98

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.



171, 142, 115



98, 156, 169



183, 135, 142

Square

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



98, 156, 169



157, 141, 174



182, 137, 125



135, 153, 120

Rectangle

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



98, 156, 169



126, 149, 182



182, 137, 125



161, 146, 112

Sweetspot

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



98, 156, 169



191, 214, 219



98, 169, 110



92, 106, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



98, 156, 169



110, 199, 219



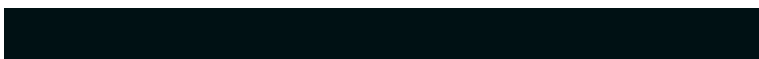
98, 122, 169



76, 83, 84



0, 121, 148



0, 17, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 98, 156



219, 110, 199



169, 145, 98



84, 76, 83



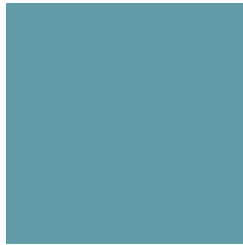
148, 0, 121



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 98, 156, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

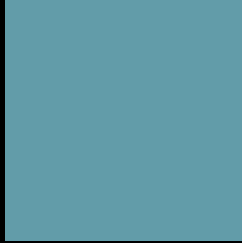
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98, 156, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

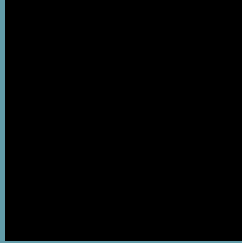
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 98, 156, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 156, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 156, 169.

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
98, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
98, 156, 169

Protanomaly
127, 149, 165

Deuteranomaly
130, 148, 171

Tritanomaly
98, 156, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
98, 156, 169

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
125, 146, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 98, 156, 169 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(98, 156, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 156, 169)  
}
```

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(98, 156, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 156, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 98, 156, 169 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(98, 156, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 156, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 156, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 156, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 156, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 156,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 98, 156, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 156, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 156,  
169) }
```

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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