

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 176, 231)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 176, 231) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 176, 231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB7E7
RGB	156, 183, 231
RGB Percent	61%, 72%, 91%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2813, 0.0941
CMYK	0.32, 0.21, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	218°, 61%, 76%
HSV	218°, 32%, 91%
XYZ	45.1239, 46.8170, 82.2596
YIQ	180.3990, -31.5000, 9.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

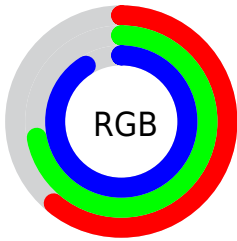
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 176, 231
Decimal	10270695
CIE Lab	74.07, 1.81, -26.86
CIE LCh	74, 26.918, 273.858
Yxy	46.8170, 0.2590, 0.2688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288460775 (0xFF9CB7E7)
YUV	180.3990, 24.9463, -21.3979
Hunter-Lab	68.4230, -2.0222, -23.3837

Details

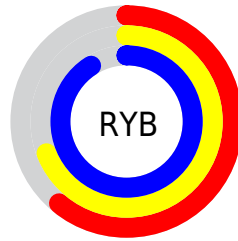
The RYB color **156, 176, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **198, 231, 156**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 229, 255**, and **102, 122, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 159, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 193, 231**.

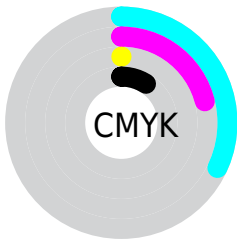
Distribution



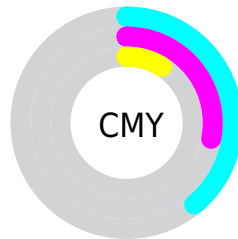
- Red (61%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 176, 231 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 RYB color 156, 176, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 176, 231

255, 255, 255

 212, 229, 255

 241, 248, 255


 156, 176, 231

 129, 149, 203


 102, 122, 175

 76, 97, 149

 50, 72, 123

 21, 46, 98

 0, 25, 73

 0, 12, 51

 0, 2, 29

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 176, 231

■ 156, 176, 231

■ 133, 159, 231

■ 179, 193, 231

■ 110, 142, 231

■ 202, 210, 231

■ 87, 125, 231

■ 225, 227, 231

■ 64, 108, 231

■ 240, 248, 231

■ 41, 92, 231

■ 231, 255, 231

■ 17, 74, 231

■ 0, 62, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 164, 226



156, 176, 231



190, 175, 223

Triad

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



156, 176, 231



231, 168, 156



142, 181, 194

Complementary

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



156, 176, 231



198, 231, 156

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.



141, 189, 160



156, 176, 231



219, 200, 138

Square

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



156, 176, 231



231, 164, 180



153, 197, 133



118, 160, 196

Rectangle

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



156, 176, 231



209, 169, 212



153, 197, 133



151, 192, 193

Sweetspot

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



156, 176, 231



230, 237, 255



156, 202, 231



112, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 176, 231



156, 182, 255



166, 156, 231



103, 106, 115



0, 48, 179



0, 14, 51

Inverse Universe

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



231, 156, 183



255, 156, 192



156, 231, 166



115, 103, 107



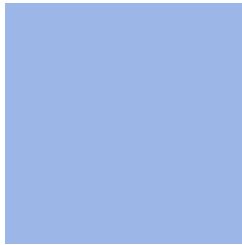
179, 0, 65



51, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 176, 231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

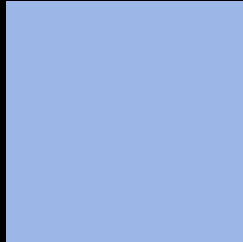
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 176, 231 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

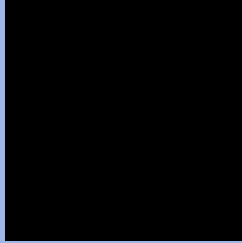
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

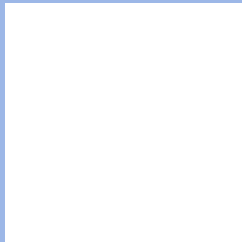
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 156, 176, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 176, 231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 176, 231.

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
156, 176, 231

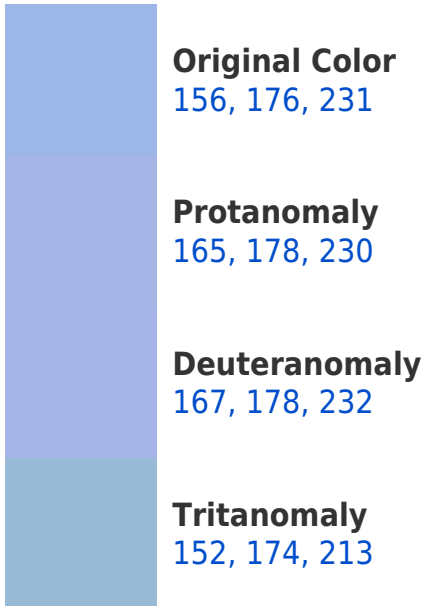
Protanopia
170, 179, 229

Deuteranopia
173, 178, 232

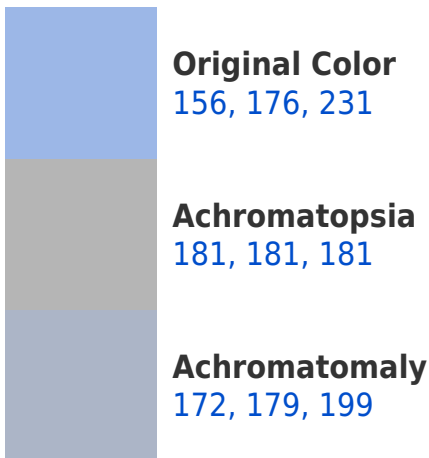


Tritanopia
150, 172, 203

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 176, 231 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(156, 183, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 183, 231)  
}
```

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(156, 183, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 183, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 176, 231 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(156, 183, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 183, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 183, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 183, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 183, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 183,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 176, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 183, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
183, 231) }
```

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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