

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 102, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 102, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 102, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96669E
RGB	150, 102, 158
RGB Percent	59%, 40%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6000, 0.3804
CMYK	0.05, 0.35, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	291°, 22%, 51%
HSV	291°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	23.5006, 18.4554, 34.6714
YIQ	122.7360, 10.6320, 27.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

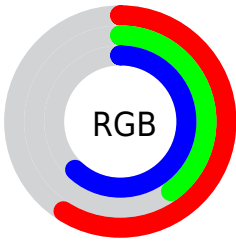
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 102, 158
Decimal	9856670
CIE _{Lab}	50.04, 29.15, -22.70
CIE _{LCh}	50, 36.949, 322.085
Yxy	18.4554, 0.3067, 0.2408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288046750 (0xFF96669E)
YUV	122.7360, 17.3852, 23.9105
Hunter-Lab	42.9597, 22.4667, -17.7792

Details

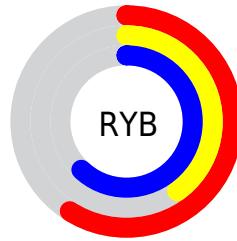
The RGB color **150, 102, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **110, 158, 102**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 154, 213**, and **98, 54, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 86, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 118, 158**.

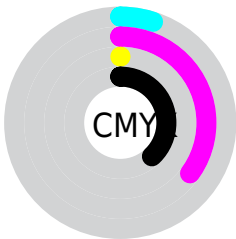
Distribution



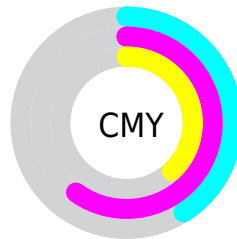
- Red (59%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 102, 158 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 150, 102, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 102, 158


255, 255, 255

 205, 154, 213

 233, 181, 241


 255, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 150, 102, 158

 124, 77, 132

 98, 54, 106

 73, 31, 82

 50, 7, 59


 32, 0, 37


 0, 1, 13


 0, 0, 0

 150, 102, 158


 148, 86, 158

 150, 102, 158


 152, 118, 158

 145, 70, 158

 155, 134, 158


 143, 55, 158

 157, 149, 158

 141, 39, 158

 159, 165, 158

 139, 23, 158

 161, 181, 158

 136, 7, 158

 164, 197, 158

 135, 0, 158

 166, 213, 158

 168, 228, 158

 170, 244, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 114, 177



150, 102, 158



173, 94, 129

Triad

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



150, 102, 158



145, 114, 56



0, 135, 142

Complementary

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



150, 102, 158



110, 158, 102

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.



16, 135, 109



150, 102, 158



115, 124, 59

Square

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



150, 102, 158



168, 103, 71



78, 131, 79



0, 132, 168

Rectangle

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



150, 102, 158



179, 93, 107



78, 131, 79



0, 135, 131

Sweetspot

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



150, 102, 158



203, 184, 207



102, 110, 158



103, 91, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



150, 102, 158



194, 118, 207



158, 102, 138



78, 71, 79



122, 0, 143



13, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 102, 110



207, 118, 130



102, 158, 122



79, 71, 72



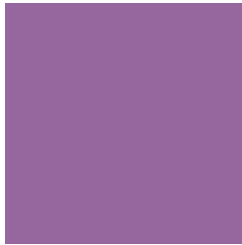
143, 0, 20



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 102, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

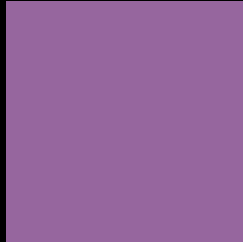
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 102, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

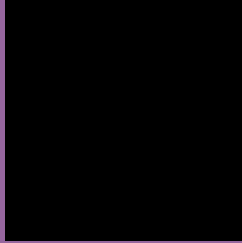
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 102, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 102, 158.

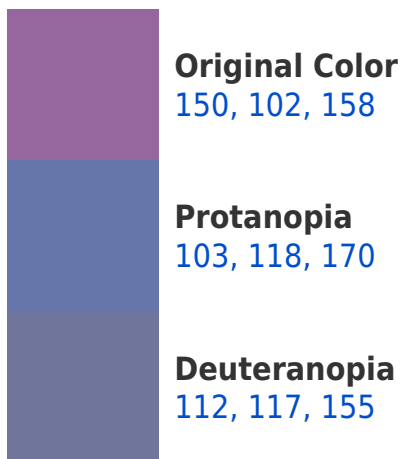



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 102, 158.

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
144, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 102, 158

Protanomaly
120, 112, 166

Deuteranomaly
126, 112, 156

Tritanomaly
146, 107, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 102, 158

Achromatopsia
123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly
133, 115, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 102, 158 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(150, 102, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 102, 158)  
}
```

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(150, 102, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 102, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 102, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

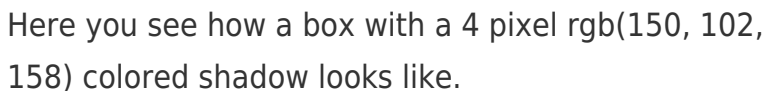
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(150, 102, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 102, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 102, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 102, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 102, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 102, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 102, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 102, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
102, 158) }
```

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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