

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 108, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 108, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 108, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	966CB5
RGB	150, 108, 181
RGB Percent	59%, 42%, 71%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5765, 0.2902
CMYK	0.17, 0.40, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	275°, 33%, 57%
HSV	275°, 40%, 71%
XYZ	26.2807, 20.5454, 46.2966
YIQ	128.8800, 1.5990, 31.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

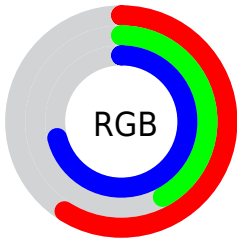
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 108, 181
Decimal	9858229
CIE _{Lab}	52.45, 30.70, -32.38
CIE _{LCh}	52, 44.621, 313.479
Yxy	20.5454, 0.2822, 0.2206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288048309 (0xFF966CB5)
YUV	128.8800, 25.6952, 18.5222
Hunter-Lab	45.3270, 24.1727, -28.8294

Details

The RGB color **150, 108, 181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **139, 181, 108**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 160, 237**, and **98, 59, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 90, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 126, 181**.

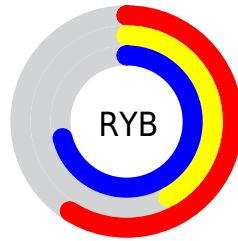
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (42%)

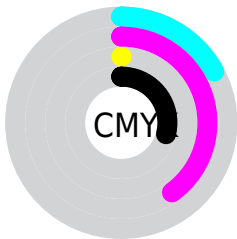
Blue (71%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (71%)

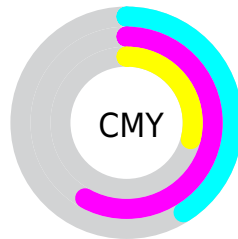


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (58%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 108, 181 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, 108, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 108, 181


255, 255, 255

 205, 160, 237

 234, 187, 255

 255, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255

 150, 108, 181

 123, 83, 154

 98, 59, 128

 72, 36, 102

 48, 13, 78


 27, 0, 55

 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 150, 108, 181

 150, 108, 181

142, 90, 181

158, 126, 181

135, 72, 181

165, 144, 181

127, 54, 181

173, 162, 181

119, 36, 181

181, 180, 181

112, 17, 181

188, 199, 181

104, 0, 181

196, 217, 181

204, 235, 181

211, 253, 181

219, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 123, 200



150, 108, 181



185, 95, 148

Triad

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



150, 108, 181



164, 116, 50



0, 144, 142

Complementary

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



150, 108, 181



139, 181, 108

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.



1, 143, 102



150, 108, 181



130, 129, 46

Square

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



150, 108, 181



188, 101, 74



88, 138, 67



0, 142, 177

Rectangle

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



150, 108, 181



195, 91, 122



88, 138, 67



0, 144, 129

Sweetspot

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



150, 108, 181



223, 206, 235



108, 140, 181



110, 101, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



150, 108, 181



187, 122, 235



181, 108, 176



85, 80, 89



88, 0, 153



15, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 108, 139



235, 122, 170



108, 181, 113



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 65



26, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 108, 181 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, 108, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

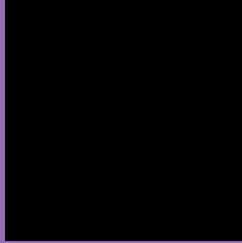
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 108, 181.

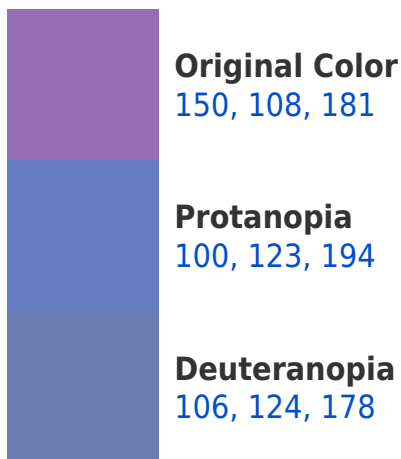



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 108, 181.

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
142, 119, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 108, 181

Protanomaly
118, 118, 189

Deuteranomaly
122, 118, 179

Tritanomaly
145, 115, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 108, 181

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
137, 121, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 108, 181 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, 108, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 108, 181)  
}
```

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, 108, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 108, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 108, 181 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, 108, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 108, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 108, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 108, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 108, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 108,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 108, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 108, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
108, 181) }
```

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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