

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 115, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 115, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 115, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96739C
RGB	150, 115, 156
RGB Percent	59%, 45%, 61%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5490, 0.3882
CMYK	0.04, 0.26, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	291°, 17%, 53%
HSV	291°, 26%, 61%
XYZ	24.7092, 21.1458, 34.2317
YIQ	130.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

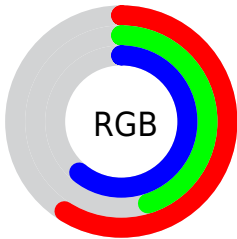
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 115, 156
Decimal	9859996
CIE _{Lab}	53.11, 21.23, -16.84
CIE _{LCh}	53, 27.098, 321.576
Yxy	21.1458, 0.3085, 0.2640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288050076 (0xFF96739C)
YUV	130.1390, 12.7495, 17.4181
Hunter-Lab	45.9846, 15.4415, -11.9473

Details

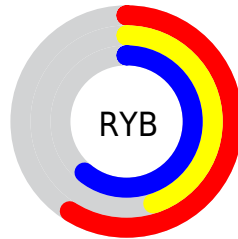
The RGB color `150, 115, 156` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `121, 156, 115`, and the grayscale version is `130, 130, 130`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `205, 167, 211`, and `99, 66, 105` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `148, 99, 156`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `152, 131, 156`.

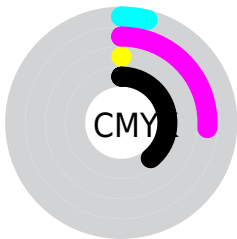
Distribution



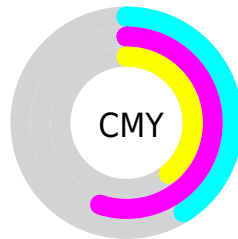
- Red (59%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 115, 156 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, 115, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 115, 156

255, 255, 255

 205, 167, 211


 233, 195, 239

 255, 223, 255

 255, 251, 255

 150, 115, 156


 148, 99, 156


 150, 115, 156

 124, 90, 130

 99, 66, 105


 74, 44, 80

 51, 22, 57

 31, 0, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 150, 115, 156

 152, 131, 156

145, 84, 156

155, 146, 156

143, 68, 156

157, 162, 156

141, 53, 156

159, 177, 156

139, 37, 156

161, 193, 156

136, 21, 156

164, 209, 156

134, 6, 156

166, 224, 156

133, 0, 156

168, 240, 156

171, 255, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 123, 170



150, 115, 156



168, 110, 134

Triad

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



150, 115, 156



149, 123, 81



47, 139, 143

Complementary

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



150, 115, 156



121, 156, 115

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.



70, 139, 119



150, 115, 156



125, 131, 83

Square

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



150, 115, 156



166, 115, 91



99, 136, 97



52, 137, 163

Rectangle

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



150, 115, 156



173, 109, 119



99, 136, 97



53, 140, 135

Sweetspot

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



150, 115, 156



202, 188, 204



115, 121, 156



101, 92, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



150, 115, 156



194, 139, 204



156, 115, 142



78, 71, 79



122, 0, 143



13, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 115, 121



204, 139, 148



115, 156, 129



79, 71, 72



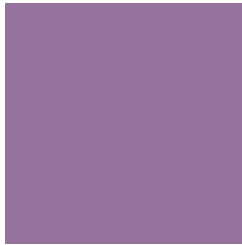
143, 0, 21



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 115, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

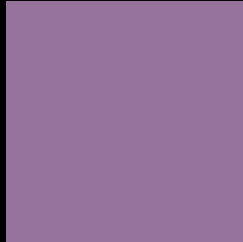
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 115, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

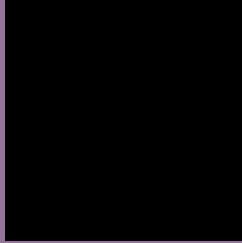
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 115, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 115, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 115, 156.

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
150, 115, 156

Protanopia
117, 126, 164

Deuteranopia
126, 124, 154



Tritanopia
146, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 115, 156

Protanomaly
129, 122, 161

Deuteranomaly
135, 121, 155

Tritanomaly
147, 118, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 115, 156

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
137, 125, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 115, 156 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, 115, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 115, 156)  
}
```

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, 115, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 115, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 115, 156 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, 115, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 115, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 115, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 115, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 115, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 115,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 115, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 115, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
115, 156) }
```

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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