

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 116, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 116, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 116, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9674A7
RGB	150, 116, 167
RGB Percent	59%, 45%, 65%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5451, 0.3451
CMYK	0.10, 0.31, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	280°, 22%, 55%
HSV	280°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	25.7981, 21.7648, 39.4005
YIQ	131.9800, 3.8930, 23.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

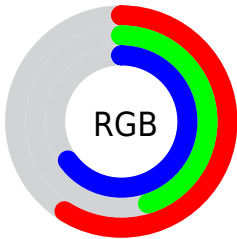
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 116, 167
Decimal	9860263
CIE _{Lab}	53.78, 22.97, -22.22
CIE _{LCh}	54, 31.957, 315.958
Yxy	21.7648, 0.2967, 0.2503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288050343 (0xFF9674A7)
YUV	131.9800, 17.2649, 15.8035
Hunter-Lab	46.6528, 17.0648, -17.4163

Details

The RGB color **150, 116, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **133, 167, 116**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 168, 222**, and **98, 67, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 99, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 133, 167**.

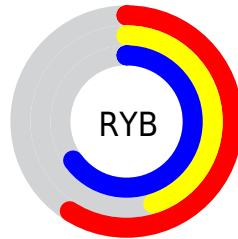
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (45%)

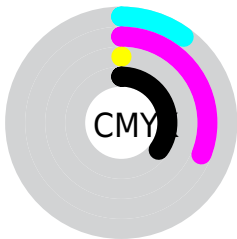
Blue (65%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (65%)

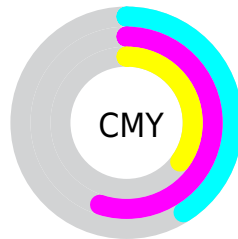


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 116, 167 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, 116, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 116, 167

255, 255, 255

 205, 168, 222


 233, 196, 251

 255, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255


 150, 116, 167

 144, 99, 167

 150, 116, 167

 124, 91, 141

 98, 67, 115


 74, 45, 90


 50, 23, 66

 30, 0, 44


 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 150, 116, 167

 156, 133, 167

 139, 83, 167

 161, 149, 167


 133, 66, 167

 167, 166, 167

 128, 49, 167


 172, 183, 167

 122, 33, 167

 178, 199, 167

 117, 16, 167

 183, 216, 167

 111, 0, 167

 189, 233, 167

 195, 250, 167

 200, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 126, 181



150, 116, 167



174, 108, 143

Triad

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



150, 116, 167



158, 122, 75



15, 143, 143

Complementary

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



150, 116, 167



133, 167, 116

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.



65, 142, 114



150, 116, 167



132, 132, 75

Square

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



150, 116, 167



176, 113, 90



101, 138, 89



0, 141, 167

Rectangle

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



150, 116, 167



181, 107, 124



101, 138, 89



35, 143, 133

Sweetspot

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



150, 116, 167



210, 197, 217



116, 133, 167



106, 98, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



150, 116, 167



190, 137, 217



167, 116, 158



81, 76, 84



99, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 116, 133



217, 137, 163



116, 167, 124



84, 76, 79



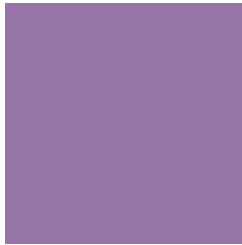
148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 116, 167 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, 116, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

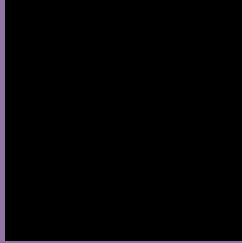
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 116, 167.

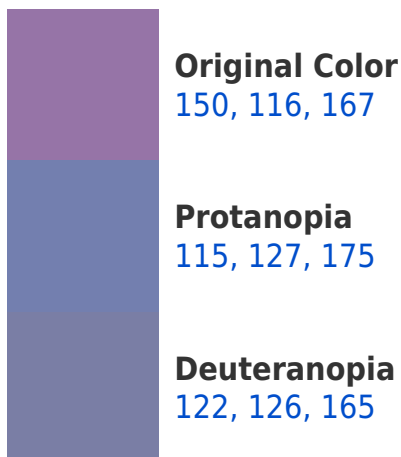


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 116, 167.

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
145, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 116, 167

Protanomaly
128, 123, 172

Deuteranomaly
132, 122, 166

Tritanomaly
147, 120, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 116, 167

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
139, 126, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 116, 167 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, 116, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 116, 167)  
}
```

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, 116, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 116, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 116, 167 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, 116, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 116, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 116, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 116, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 116, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 116,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 116, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 116, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
116, 167) }
```

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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