

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 128, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 128, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 128, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9680C4
RGB	150, 128, 196
RGB Percent	59%, 50%, 77%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4980, 0.2314
CMYK	0.23, 0.35, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	259°, 37%, 64%
HSV	259°, 35%, 77%
XYZ	30.2607, 25.9079, 55.6304
YIQ	142.3300, -8.7160, 25.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

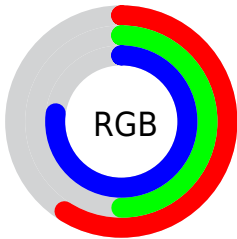
Format	Color
RYB	150, 128, 196
Decimal	9863364
CIELab	57.95, 22.67, -32.39
CIELCh	58, 39.532, 304.987
Yxy	25.9079, 0.2707, 0.2317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288053444 (0xFF9680C4)
YUV	142.3300, 26.4593, 6.7266
Hunter-Lab	50.8998, 17.0461, -29.1705

Details

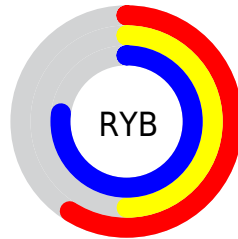
The RGB color **150, 128, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 196, 128**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 181, 253**, and **98, 79, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 108, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 148, 196**.

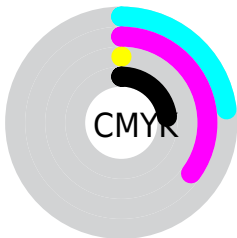
Distribution



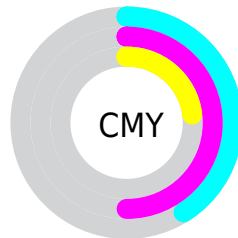
- Red (59%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (23%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 128, 196 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, 128, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 128, 196

255, 255, 255

 205, 181, 253

 234, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 150, 128, 196

 123, 103, 169

 98, 79, 142

 72, 55, 116

 48, 34, 91


 23, 13, 67


 0, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 150, 128, 196


 150, 128, 196


 137, 108, 196

 163, 148, 196

 123, 89, 196

 177, 167, 196

 110, 69, 196


 190, 187, 196

 97, 50, 196


 203, 206, 196

 84, 30, 196

 216, 226, 196

 70, 10, 196

 230, 246, 196

 63, 0, 196

 243, 255, 196

 255, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 141, 208



150, 128, 196



187, 116, 169

Triad

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



150, 128, 196



184, 127, 77



0, 157, 144

Complementary

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



150, 128, 196



174, 196, 128

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.



73, 155, 109



150, 128, 196



155, 139, 69

Square

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



150, 128, 196



202, 116, 101



119, 149, 81



0, 156, 178

Rectangle

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



150, 128, 196



201, 111, 147



119, 149, 81



25, 157, 132

Sweetspot

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



150, 128, 196



238, 230, 255



128, 174, 196



117, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 128, 196



183, 148, 255



184, 128, 196



90, 87, 97



52, 0, 161



11, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 128, 174



255, 148, 220



140, 196, 128



97, 87, 94



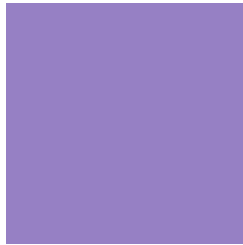
161, 0, 109



33, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 128, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

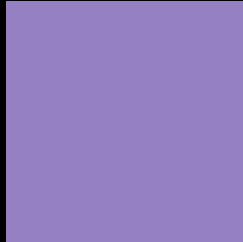
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

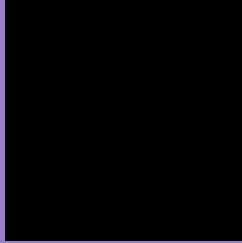
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 128, 196.

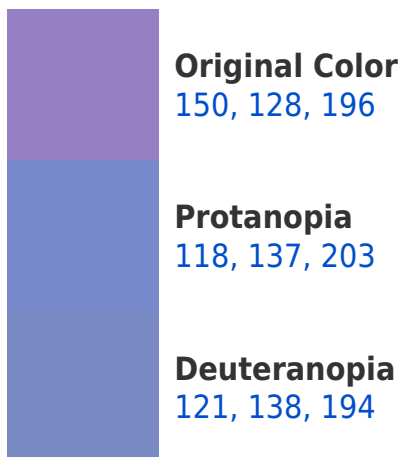


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 128, 196.

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

141, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 128, 196

Protanomaly

130, 134, 200

Deuteranomaly

132, 134, 195

Tritanomaly

144, 134, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 128, 196

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

145, 137, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 128, 196 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, 128, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 128, 196)  
}
```

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, 128, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 128, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 128, 196 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, 128, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 128, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 128, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 128, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 128, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 128,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 128, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 128, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
128, 196) }
```

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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