

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 140, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 140, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 140, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968CC6
RGB	150, 140, 198
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 78%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4510, 0.2235
CMYK	0.24, 0.29, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	250°, 34%, 66%
HSV	250°, 29%, 78%
XYZ	32.1488, 29.3174, 57.3905
YIQ	149.6020, -12.6580, 20.1580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

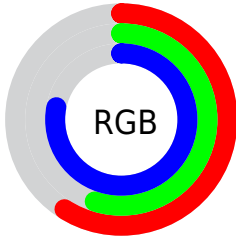
Format	Color
RYB	150, 140, 198
Decimal	9866438
CIELab	61.06, 16.22, -28.69
CIElCh	61, 32.958, 299.473
Yxy	29.3174, 0.2705, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288056518 (0xFF968CC6)
YUV	149.6020, 23.8602, 0.3490
Hunter-Lab	54.1456, 11.2292, -24.9413

Details

The RGB color **150, 140, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 198, 140**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 194, 255**, and **98, 90, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 120, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 160, 198**.

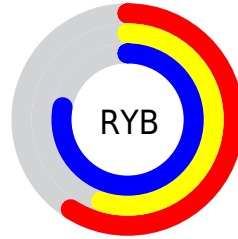
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (55%)

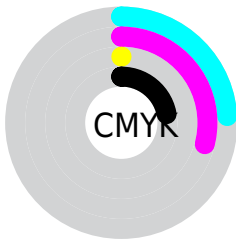
Blue (78%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (78%)

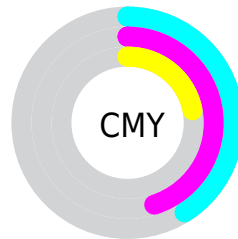


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 140, 198 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, 140, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 140, 198


255, 255, 255

 205, 194, 255

 234, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 150, 140, 198

 124, 114, 171

 98, 90, 144

 73, 66, 118

 49, 44, 93


 24, 24, 69


 4, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0


 150, 140, 198


 150, 140, 198

 134, 120, 198

 166, 160, 198

 117, 100, 198

 183, 180, 198

 101, 81, 198

 199, 199, 198

 84, 61, 198

 216, 219, 198

 68, 41, 198

 232, 239, 198

 52, 21, 198

 248, 255, 198

 35, 1, 198

 255, 255, 198

 34, 0, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 150, 205



150, 140, 198



184, 130, 177

Triad

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



150, 140, 198



191, 135, 98



64, 163, 146

Complementary

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



150, 140, 198



188, 198, 140

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.



102, 160, 117



150, 140, 198



167, 145, 89

Square

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



150, 140, 198



203, 127, 120



137, 154, 96



30, 162, 175

Rectangle

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



150, 140, 198



197, 126, 159



137, 154, 96



77, 162, 136

Sweetspot

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



150, 140, 198



236, 232, 255



140, 188, 198



116, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 140, 198



181, 166, 255



179, 140, 198



91, 90, 99



28, 0, 163



6, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 140, 188



255, 166, 240



159, 198, 140



99, 90, 98



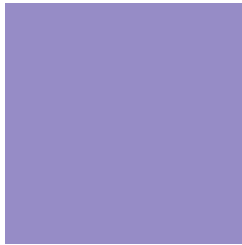
163, 0, 135



36, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 140, 198 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, 140, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

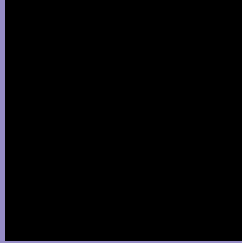
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 140, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 140, 198.

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](#), [140](#), [198](#)

Protanopia

[131](#), [145](#), [202](#)

Deuteranopia

[134](#), [145](#), [197](#)



Tritanopia
143, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 140, 198

Protanomaly
138, 143, 201

Deuteranomaly
140, 143, 197

Tritanomaly
146, 144, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 140, 198

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
150, 146, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 140, 198 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, 140, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 140, 198)  
}
```

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, 140, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 140, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 140, 198 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, 140, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 140, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 140, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 140, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 140, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 140,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 140, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 140, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
140, 198) }
```

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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