

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 140, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 140, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 140, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968CD2
RGB	150, 140, 210
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 82%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4510, 0.1765
CMYK	0.29, 0.33, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	249°, 44%, 69%
HSV	249°, 33%, 82%
XYZ	33.5886, 29.8933, 64.9724
YIQ	150.9700, -16.5100, 23.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

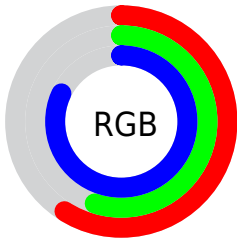
Format	Color
RYB	150, 140, 210
Decimal	9866450
CIELab	61.56, 19.18, -34.65
CIELCh	62, 39.605, 298.965
Yxy	29.8933, 0.2615, 0.2327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288056530 (0xFF968CD2)
YUV	150.9700, 29.1018, -0.8507
Hunter-Lab	54.6748, 13.9778, -32.1845

Details

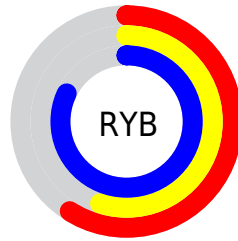
The RGB color **150, 140, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 210, 140**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 194, 255**, and **97, 90, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 119, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 161, 210**.

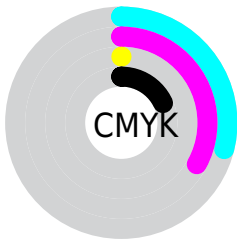
Distribution



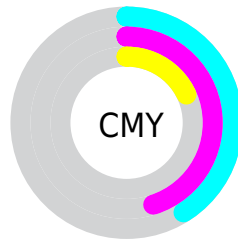
- Red (59%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 140, 210 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, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 140, 210

255, 255, 255

 205, 194, 255

 234, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 150, 140, 210

 123, 114, 182

 97, 90, 155

 72, 66, 129

 46, 44, 103

 19, 24, 79


 0, 0, 56


 0, 2, 34


 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 150, 140, 210

 150, 140, 210

 132, 119, 210

 168, 161, 210

 114, 98, 210


 186, 182, 210

 96, 77, 210

 204, 203, 210

 78, 56, 210


 222, 224, 210

 60, 35, 210

 240, 245, 210

 42, 14, 210

 255, 255, 210

 30, 0, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 153, 218



150, 140, 210



191, 127, 185

Triad

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



150, 140, 210



199, 134, 89



28, 167, 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, 210



200, 210, 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.



93, 164, 111



150, 140, 210



172, 146, 77

Square

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



150, 140, 210



215, 123, 117



136, 157, 86



0, 166, 181

Rectangle

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



150, 140, 210



208, 122, 163



136, 157, 86



56, 166, 134

Sweetspot

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



150, 140, 210



233, 230, 255



140, 201, 210



114, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 140, 210



168, 153, 255



184, 140, 210



96, 94, 105



24, 0, 168



6, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 140, 200



255, 153, 240



166, 210, 140



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 144



41, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 140, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

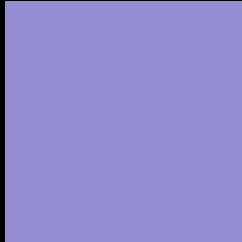
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210 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, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 140, 210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 140, 210.

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](#).

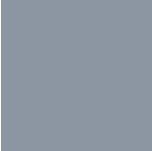
Dichromacy



Original Color
150, 140, 210

Protanopia
126, 146, 215

Deuteranopia
128, 147, 209



Tritanopia
140, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 140, 210

Protanomaly

135, 144, 213

Deuteranomaly

136, 144, 209

Tritanomaly

144, 146, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 140, 210

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

151, 147, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 140, 210 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, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 140, 210)  
}
```

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, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 140, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 140, 210 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, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 140, 210) }
```

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, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 140, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 140, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 140,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 140, 210 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, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
140, 210) }
```

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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