

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 61, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 61, 186) contains.

RGB(150, 61, 186)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(150, 61, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	963DBA
RGB	150, 61, 186
RGB Percent	59%, 24%, 73%
CMY	0.4118, 0.7608, 0.2706
CMYK	0.19, 0.67, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	283°, 51%, 48%
HSV	283°, 67%, 73%
XYZ	23.1093, 13.3667, 47.8164
YIQ	101.8610, 12.9190, 57.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

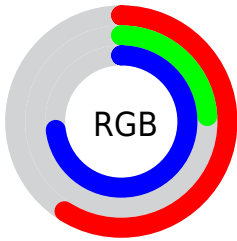
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 61, 186
Decimal	9846202
CIE _{Lab}	43.31, 56.42, -49.76
CIE _{LCh}	43, 75.230, 318.589
Yxy	13.3667, 0.2742, 0.1586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288036282 (0xFF963DBA)
YUV	101.8610, 41.4805, 42.2179
Hunter-Lab	36.5605, 48.8464, -51.9514

Details

The RGB color **150, 61, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. A complement of this color would be **97, 186, 61**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 115, 243**, and **95, 0, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 42, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 80, 186**.

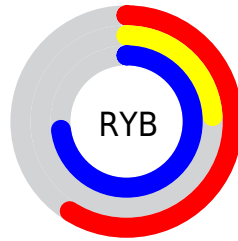
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (24%)

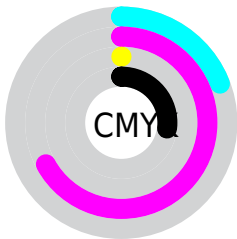
Blue (73%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (73%)

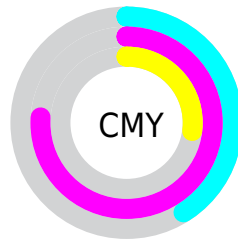


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 61, 186 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, 61, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150, 61, 186



150, 61, 186

255, 255, 255



122, 32, 159



207, 115, 243



95, 0, 132



237, 142, 255



68, 0, 106



255, 170, 255



41, 0, 81



255, 198, 255



8, 0, 57



255, 227, 255



0, 2, 35



0, 0, 9



0, 0, 0



150, 61, 186



150, 61, 186

■ 145, 42, 186

■ 155, 80, 186

■ 139, 24, 186

■ 161, 98, 186

■ 134, 5, 186

■ 166, 117, 186

■ 132, 0, 186

■ 171, 135, 186

■ 177, 154, 186

■ 182, 173, 186

■ 187, 191, 186

■ 193, 210, 186

■ 198, 228, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 97, 223



150, 61, 186



198, 0, 129

Triad

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



150, 61, 186



145, 91, 0



0, 128, 141

Complementary

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



150, 61, 186



97, 186, 61

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.



0, 126, 75



150, 61, 186



89, 111, 0

Square

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



150, 61, 186



186, 57, 0



0, 122, 0



0, 126, 196

Rectangle

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



150, 61, 186



208, 0, 88



0, 122, 0



0, 128, 119

Sweetspot

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



150, 61, 186



228, 194, 242



61, 98, 186



114, 93, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



150, 61, 186



186, 46, 242



186, 61, 161



89, 83, 92



111, 0, 156



20, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 61, 97



242, 46, 103



61, 186, 86



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 45



28, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 61, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

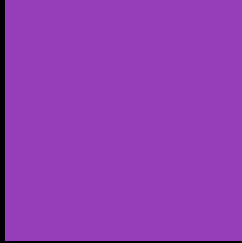
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 61, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

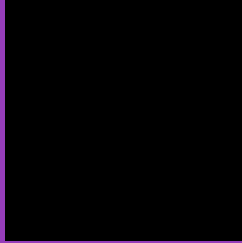
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 150, 61, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 61, 186.

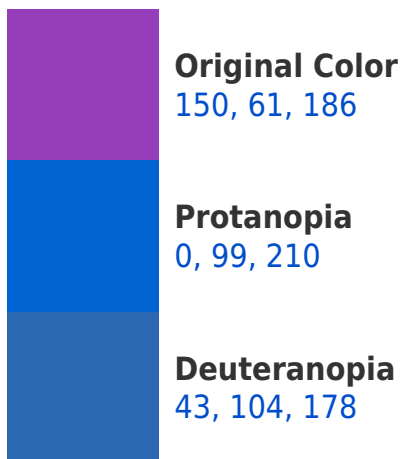



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 61, 186.

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
137, 89, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 61, 186



Protanomaly

55, 85, 201



Deuteranomaly

82, 88, 181



Tritanomaly

142, 79, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 61, 186



Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102



Achromatomaly

119, 87, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 61, 186 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, 61, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 61, 186)  
}
```

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, 61, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 61, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 61, 186 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, 61, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 61, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 61, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 61, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 61, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 61, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 61, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 61, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 61,  
186) }
```

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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