

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 66, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 66, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 66, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	964271
RGB	150, 66, 113
RGB Percent	59%, 26%, 44%
CMY	0.4118, 0.7412, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.25, 0.41
HSL	326°, 39%, 42%
HSV	326°, 56%, 59%
XYZ	17.5065, 11.5727, 16.9338
YIQ	96.4740, 34.9770, 32.4250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

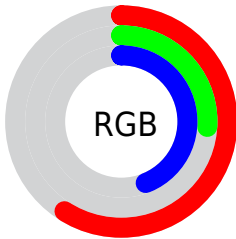
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 66, 113
Decimal	9847409
CIE Lab	40.53, 40.82, -10.09
CIE LCh	41, 42.054, 346.116
Yxy	11.5727, 0.3805, 0.2515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288037489 (0xFF964271)
YUV	96.4740, 8.1473, 46.9423
Hunter-Lab	34.0187, 32.3261, -5.7003

Details

The RGB color **150, 66, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **66, 150, 103**, and the grayscale version is **96, 96, 96**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 118, 165**, and **96, 11, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 51, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 81, 120**.

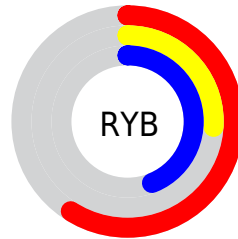
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (26%)

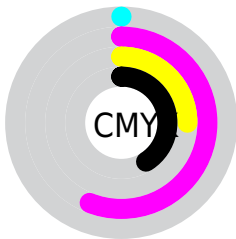
Blue (44%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (44%)

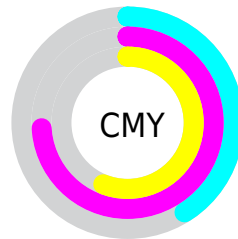


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 66, 113 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, 66, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150, 66, 113



150, 66, 113

255, 255, 255



123, 40, 89



206, 118, 165



96, 11, 65



235, 144, 192



70, 0, 43



255, 171, 220



48, 0, 23



255, 199, 248



0, 0, 0



255, 228, 255



0, 0, 0



150, 66, 113



150, 66, 113



150, 51, 106



150, 81, 120



150, 36, 100



150, 96, 126

■ 150, 21, 93

■ 150, 111, 133

■ 150, 6, 87

■ 150, 126, 139

■ 150, 0, 84

■ 150, 141, 146

■ 150, 156, 153

■ 150, 171, 159

■ 150, 186, 166

■ 150, 201, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 78, 144



150, 66, 113



158, 64, 78

Triad

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



150, 66, 113



96, 100, 23



0, 110, 144

Complementary

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



150, 66, 113



66, 150, 103

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, 112, 114



150, 66, 113



56, 107, 45

Square

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



150, 66, 113



127, 88, 25



0, 111, 78



0, 104, 162

Rectangle

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



150, 66, 113



154, 70, 57



0, 111, 78



0, 111, 135

Sweetspot

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



150, 66, 113



194, 161, 179



102, 66, 150



97, 78, 88



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 66, 113



194, 64, 137



150, 66, 72



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 77



10, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



150, 66, 113



194, 64, 137



66, 150, 144



74, 67, 71



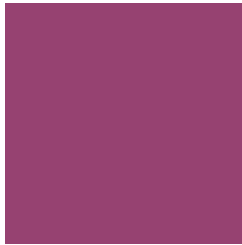
138, 0, 77



10, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 66, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

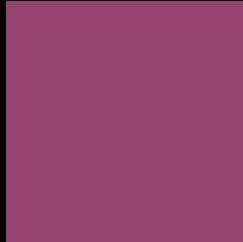
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 66, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

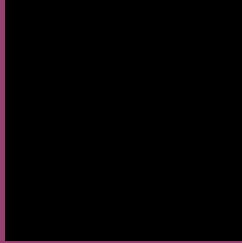
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 66, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 66, 113.

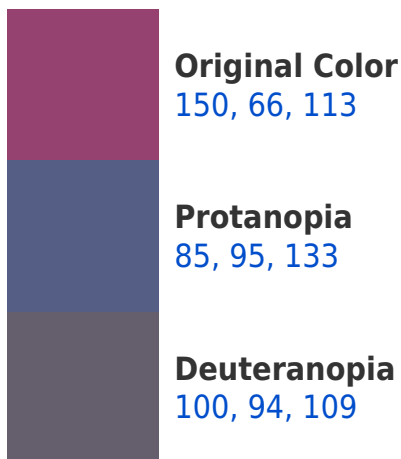


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 66, 113.

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
147, 74, 79

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 66, 113

Protanomaly

109, 84, 126

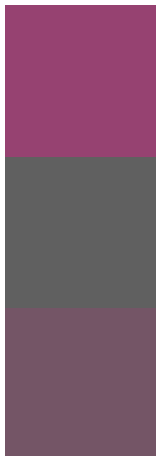
Deuteranomaly

118, 84, 110

Tritanomaly

148, 71, 91

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 66, 113

Achromatopsia

96, 96, 96

Achromatomaly

116, 85, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 66, 113 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, 66, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 66, 113)  
}
```

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, 66, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 66, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 66, 113 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, 66, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 66, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 66, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 66, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 66, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 66,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 66, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 66, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 66,  
113) }
```

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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