

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 78, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 78, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 78, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	964EC0
RGB	150, 78, 192
RGB Percent	59%, 31%, 75%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6941, 0.2471
CMYK	0.22, 0.59, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	278°, 48%, 53%
HSV	278°, 59%, 75%
XYZ	24.8165, 15.7386, 51.5990
YIQ	112.5240, 6.3180, 50.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

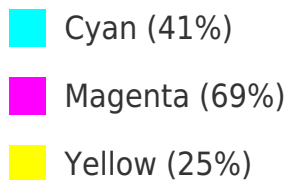
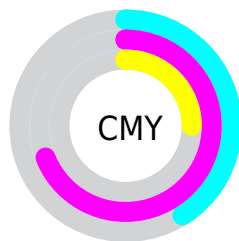
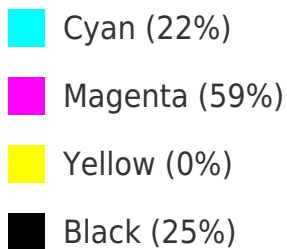
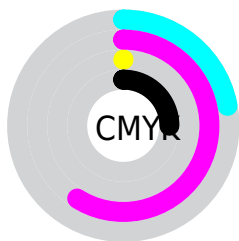
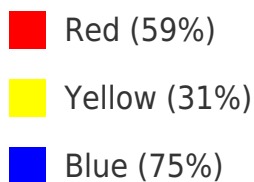
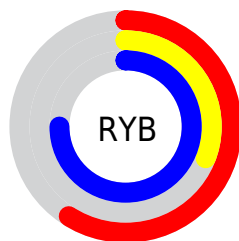
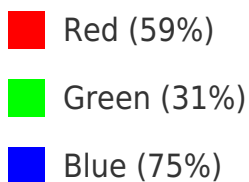
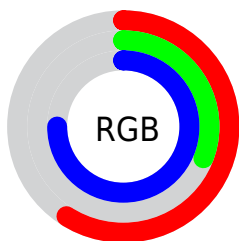
Format	Color
RYB	150, 78, 192
Decimal	9850560
CIELab	46.63, 49.62, -47.95
CIELCh	47, 68.998, 315.982
Yxy	15.7386, 0.2693, 0.1708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288040640 (0xFF964EC0)
YUV	112.5240, 39.1817, 32.8665
Hunter-Lab	39.6719, 42.2338, -49.3450

Details

The RGB color **150, 78, 192** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **120, 192, 78**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 130, 249**, and **95, 25, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 59, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 97, 192**.


Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 78, 192 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, 78, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 78, 192

255, 255, 255


 207, 130, 249

 236, 157, 255

 255, 185, 255

 255, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255

 150, 78, 192

 122, 52, 164

 95, 25, 138

 69, 0, 112


 41, 0, 87


 15, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0


 150, 78, 192

 150, 78, 192


 143, 59, 192

 157, 97, 192


 136, 40, 192


 164, 116, 192

 129, 20, 192

 171, 136, 192

 122, 1, 192

 178, 155, 192

 121, 0, 192

 185, 174, 192

 192, 193, 192

 200, 212, 192

 207, 232, 192

 214, 251, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 107, 223



150, 78, 192



199, 43, 140

Triad

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



150, 78, 192



156, 98, 0



0, 136, 141

Complementary

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



150, 78, 192



120, 192, 78

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, 134, 80



150, 78, 192



105, 117, 0

Square

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



150, 78, 192



193, 69, 26



20, 128, 12



0, 134, 193

Rectangle

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



150, 78, 192



210, 33, 102



20, 128, 12



0, 135, 121

Sweetspot

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



150, 78, 192



233, 205, 250



78, 122, 192



115, 97, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



150, 78, 192



185, 72, 250



192, 78, 179



93, 87, 97



101, 0, 161



21, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 78, 120



250, 72, 138



78, 192, 91



97, 87, 91



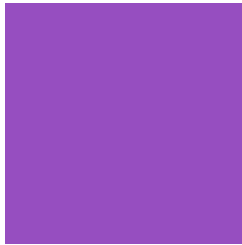
161, 0, 59



33, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 78, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

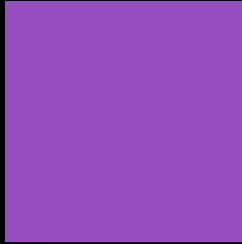
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 78, 192 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, 78, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 78, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 78, 192.

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, 78, 192

Protanopia

34, 107, 221

Deuteranopia

60, 112, 185



Tritanopia
137, 101, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 78, 192



Protanomaly

76, 96, 210



Deuteranomaly

93, 100, 188



Tritanomaly

142, 93, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 78, 192



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

126, 100, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 78, 192 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, 78, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 78, 192)  
}
```

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, 78, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 78, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 78, 192 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, 78, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 78, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 78, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 78, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 78, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 78,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 78, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 78, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 78,  
192) }
```

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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