

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 84, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 84, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 84, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96548E
RGB	150, 84, 142
RGB Percent	59%, 33%, 56%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6706, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.05, 0.41
HSL	307°, 28%, 46%
HSV	307°, 44%, 59%
XYZ	20.6305, 14.7777, 27.3562
YIQ	110.3460, 20.7180, 32.0300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

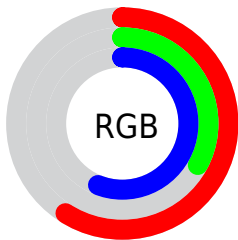
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 84, 142
Decimal	9852046
CIE Lab	45.33, 36.14, -20.46
CIE LCh	45, 41.533, 330.483
Yxy	14.7777, 0.3287, 0.2354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288042126 (0xFF96548E)
YUV	110.3460, 15.6054, 34.7766
Hunter-Lab	38.4417, 28.5224, -15.2832

Details

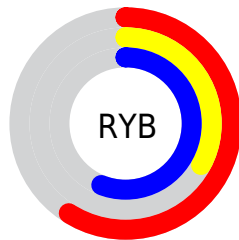
The RGB color **150, 84, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **84, 150, 92**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 135, 196**, and **97, 35, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 69, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 99, 144**.

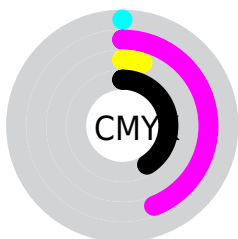
Distribution



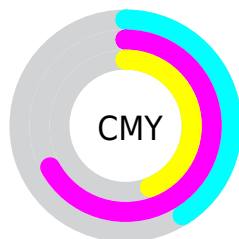
- Red (59%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 84, 142 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, 84, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150, 84, 142



150, 84, 142

255, 255, 255



123, 59, 116



205, 135, 196



97, 35, 92



234, 162, 224



72, 8, 68



255, 190, 253



48, 0, 45



255, 218, 255



23, 0, 24



255, 247, 255



0, 0, 0



150, 84, 142



150, 84, 142



150, 69, 140



150, 99, 144



150, 54, 138



150, 114, 146

150, 39, 137

150, 129, 147

150, 24, 135

150, 144, 149

150, 9, 133

150, 159, 151

150, 0, 132

150, 174, 153

150, 189, 155

150, 204, 157

150, 219, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 98, 167



150, 84, 142



169, 76, 108

Triad

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



150, 84, 142



126, 106, 34



0, 124, 141

Complementary

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



150, 84, 142



84, 150, 92

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, 124, 107



150, 84, 142



91, 116, 44

Square

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



150, 84, 142



153, 93, 47



42, 122, 72



0, 120, 167

Rectangle

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



150, 84, 142



171, 78, 85



42, 122, 72



0, 124, 130

Sweetspot

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



150, 84, 142



194, 169, 191



92, 84, 150



97, 81, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 84, 142



194, 91, 181



150, 84, 109



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 121



10, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



150, 84, 142



194, 91, 181



84, 150, 125



74, 67, 73



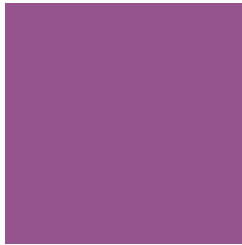
138, 0, 121



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 84, 142 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, 84, 142 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, 84, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 84, 142.

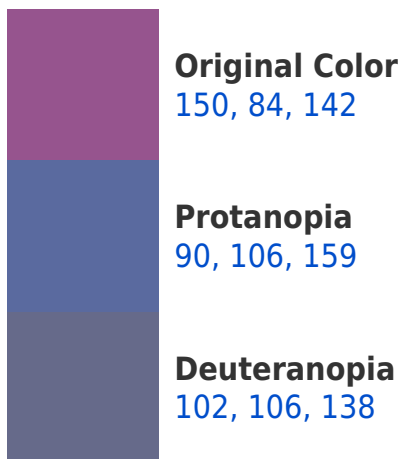


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 84, 142.

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
145, 93, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 84, 142

Protanomaly

112, 98, 153

Deuteranomaly

119, 98, 139

Tritanomaly

147, 90, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 84, 142

Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110

Achromatomaly

125, 101, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 84, 142 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, 84, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 84, 142)  
}
```

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, 84, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 84, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 84, 142 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, 84, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 84, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 84, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 84, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 84, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 84,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 84, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 84, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 84,  
142) }
```

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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