

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 91, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 91, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 91, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	965B76
RGB	150, 91, 118
RGB Percent	59%, 36%, 46%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6431, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.21, 0.41
HSL	333°, 24%, 47%
HSV	333°, 39%, 59%
XYZ	19.5888, 15.2742, 19.0553
YIQ	111.7190, 26.4970, 20.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

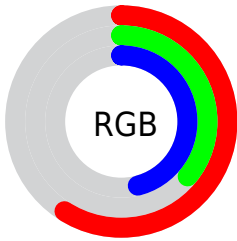
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 91, 118
Decimal	9853814
CIE _{Lab}	46.01, 28.07, -4.96
CIE _{LCh}	46, 28.504, 349.977
Yxy	15.2742, 0.3633, 0.2833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288043894 (0xFF965B76)
YUV	111.7190, 3.0965, 33.5724
Hunter-Lab	39.0822, 21.0738, -1.5505

Details

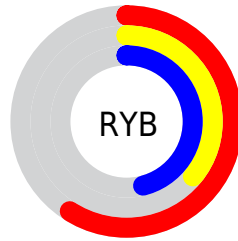
The RGB color **150, 91, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 150, 123**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 142, 170**, and **98, 43, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 76, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 106, 126**.

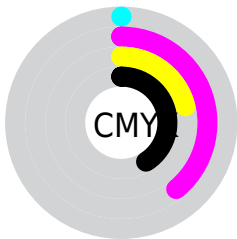
Distribution



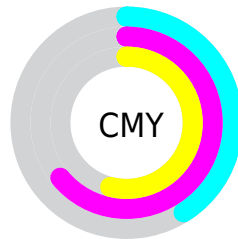
- Red (59%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 91, 118 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, 91, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



150, 91, 118



150, 91, 118

255, 255, 255



123, 67, 93



205, 142, 170



98, 43, 70



234, 169, 197



73, 20, 47



255, 196, 225



49, 0, 27



255, 225, 254



23, 0, 0



255, 253, 255



0, 0, 0



150, 91, 118



150, 91, 118



150, 76, 110



150, 106, 126




150, 61, 102




150, 121, 134


 150, 46, 94

 150, 136, 142


 150, 31, 85

 150, 151, 151


 150, 16, 77

 150, 166, 159

 150, 1, 69

 150, 181, 167

 150, 0, 69

 150, 196, 175

 150, 211, 183

 150, 226, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 97, 140



150, 91, 118



155, 91, 94

Triad

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



150, 91, 118



108, 113, 63



2, 119, 145

Complementary

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



150, 91, 118



91, 150, 123

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.



1, 122, 124



150, 91, 118



81, 118, 77

Square

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



150, 91, 118



132, 105, 62



49, 121, 100



59, 114, 156

Rectangle

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



150, 91, 118



152, 94, 79



49, 121, 100



0, 120, 139

Sweetspot

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



150, 91, 118



194, 171, 181



122, 91, 150



97, 83, 90



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 91, 118



194, 103, 144



150, 93, 91



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 63



10, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



150, 91, 118



194, 103, 144



91, 148, 150



74, 67, 70



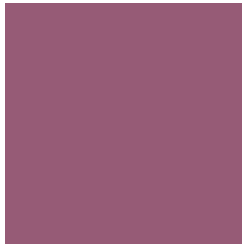
138, 0, 63



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 91, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

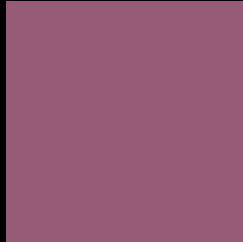
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 91, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

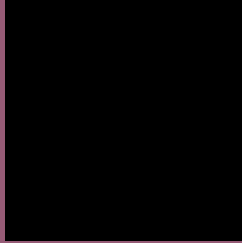
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 91, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 91, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 91, 118.

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, 91, 118

Protanopia
105, 108, 129

Deuteranopia
117, 106, 115



Tritanopia
148, 94, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 91, 118

Protanomaly
121, 102, 125

Deuteranomaly
129, 101, 116

Tritanomaly
149, 93, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 91, 118

Achromatopsia
112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly
126, 104, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 91, 118 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, 91, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 91, 118)  
}
```

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, 91, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 91, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 91, 118 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, 91, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 91, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 91, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 91, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 91, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 91,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 91, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 91, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 91,  
118) }
```

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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