

# Converting Colors

RGB(150, 92, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(150, 92, 161) contains.

<b>RGB(150, 92, 161)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(150, 92, 161)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	965CA1
RGB	150, 92, 161
RGB Percent	59%, 36%, 63%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6392, 0.3686
CMYK	0.07, 0.43, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	290°, 27%, 50%
HSV	290°, 43%, 63%
XYZ	22.8378, 16.7115, 35.7402
YIQ	117.2080, 12.4190, 33.7550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

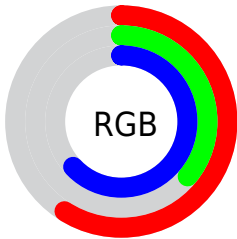
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 92, 161
Decimal	9854113
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.89, 35.44, -27.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 45.040, 321.886
Yxy	16.7115, 0.3033, 0.2220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288044193 (0xFF965CA1)
YUV	117.2080, 21.5895, 28.7586
Hunter-Lab	40.8797, 28.1811, -23.2200

# Details

The RGB color **150, 92, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **103, 161, 92**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 144, 216**, and **97, 43, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 76, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 108, 161**.

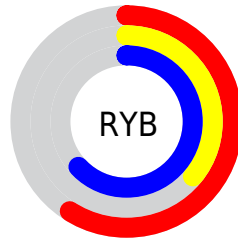
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (36%)

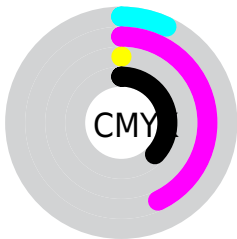
Blue (63%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (63%)

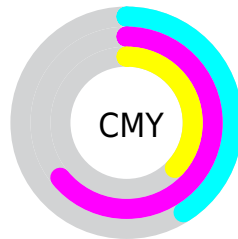


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (64%)


Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 92, 161 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, 92, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 150, 92, 161

255, 255, 255

 205, 144, 216

 234, 171, 245

 255, 198, 255

 255, 227, 255

 150, 92, 161

 123, 67, 135

 97, 43, 109


 72, 19, 84

 48, 0, 61

 28, 0, 39

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0


 150, 92, 161

 147, 76, 161


 150, 92, 161


 153, 108, 161


 145, 60, 161

 155, 124, 161


 142, 44, 161

 158, 140, 161


 140, 28, 161

 160, 156, 161


 137, 11, 161

 163, 172, 161

 135, 0, 161

 165, 189, 161

 168, 205, 161

 171, 221, 161

 173, 237, 161

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97, 108, 184



150, 92, 161



178, 80, 126

# Triad

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



150, 92, 161



143, 108, 34



0, 132, 141

# Complementary

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



150, 92, 161



103, 161, 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, 132, 102



150, 92, 161



107, 120, 38

# Square

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



150, 92, 161



170, 93, 55



60, 128, 65



0, 129, 173

# Rectangle

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



150, 92, 161



184, 79, 100



60, 128, 65



0, 132, 128



# Sweetspot

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



150, 92, 161



205, 182, 209



92, 104, 161



102, 88, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



150, 92, 161



192, 102, 209



161, 92, 138



80, 73, 82



122, 0, 145



15, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



161, 92, 103



209, 102, 119



92, 161, 115



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 23

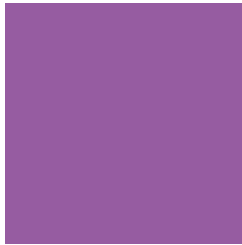


18, 0, 3



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 92, 161 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

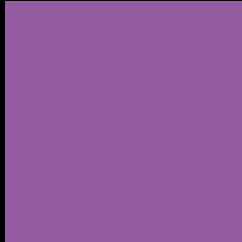
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 92, 161 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

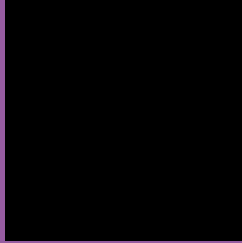
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 150, 92, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 92, 161.

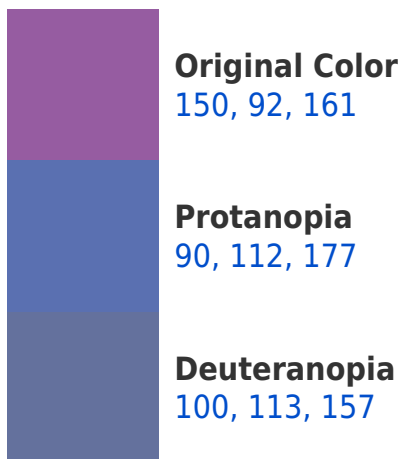



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 92, 161.

# 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**  
143, 103, 111

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
150, 92, 161

**Protanomaly**  
112, 105, 171

**Deuteranomaly**  
118, 105, 158

**Tritanomaly**  
146, 99, 129

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
150, 92, 161

**Achromatopsia**  
117, 117, 117

**Achromatomaly**  
129, 108, 133

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 92, 161 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, 92, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 92, 161)  
}
```

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, 92, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 92, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 92, 161 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, 92, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 92, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 92, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 92, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 92, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 92,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 92, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 92, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 92,  
161) }
```

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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