

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 96, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 96, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 96, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96608F
RGB	150, 96, 143
RGB Percent	59%, 38%, 56%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6235, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.05, 0.41
HSL	308°, 22%, 48%
HSV	308°, 36%, 59%
XYZ	21.7185, 16.8329, 28.0910
YIQ	117.5040, 17.0970, 26.0650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

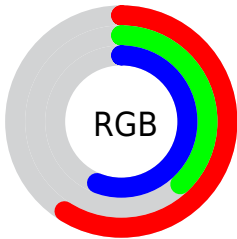
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 96, 143
Decimal	9855119
CIE _{Lab}	48.05, 29.61, -16.89
CIE _{LCh}	48, 34.087, 330.294
Yxy	16.8329, 0.3259, 0.2526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288045199 (0xFF96608F)
YUV	117.5040, 12.5695, 28.4990
Hunter-Lab	41.0280, 22.6914, -11.8750

Details

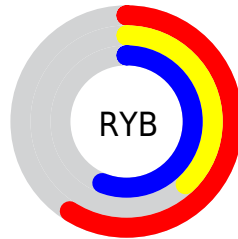
The RGB color **150, 96, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **96, 150, 103**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 148, 197**, and **98, 48, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 81, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 111, 145**.

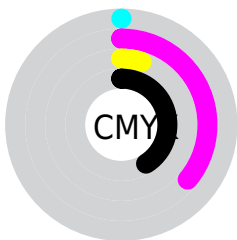
Distribution



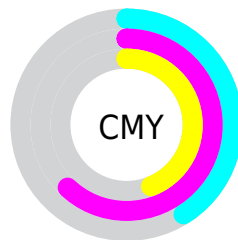
- Red (59%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 96, 143 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, 96, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 96, 143


255, 255, 255

 205, 148, 197

 234, 174, 225


 255, 202, 254

 255, 230, 255

 150, 96, 143

 124, 72, 117

 98, 48, 93


 73, 25, 69

 49, 1, 46

 29, 0, 26


 0, 0, 0


 150, 96, 143

 150, 81, 141

 150, 66, 139

 150, 96, 143

 150, 111, 145

 150, 126, 147

150, 51, 137

150, 141, 149

150, 36, 135

150, 156, 151

150, 21, 133

150, 171, 153

150, 6, 131

150, 186, 155

150, 0, 131

150, 201, 157

150, 216, 159

150, 231, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 106, 164



150, 96, 143



167, 91, 115

Triad

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



150, 96, 143



131, 112, 55



0, 128, 142

Complementary

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



150, 96, 143



96, 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, 129, 113



150, 96, 143



102, 121, 63

Square

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



150, 96, 143



154, 102, 65



66, 126, 84



0, 124, 163

Rectangle

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



150, 96, 143



169, 92, 96



66, 126, 84



0, 129, 133

Sweetspot

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



150, 96, 143



194, 172, 191



102, 96, 150



97, 84, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 96, 143



194, 110, 183



150, 96, 117



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 120



10, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



150, 96, 143



194, 110, 183



96, 150, 129



74, 67, 73



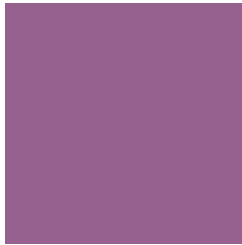
138, 0, 120



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 96, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

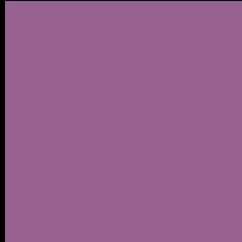
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

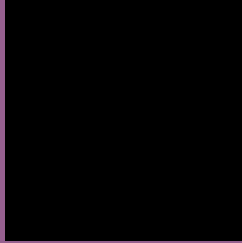
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 96, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 96, 143.

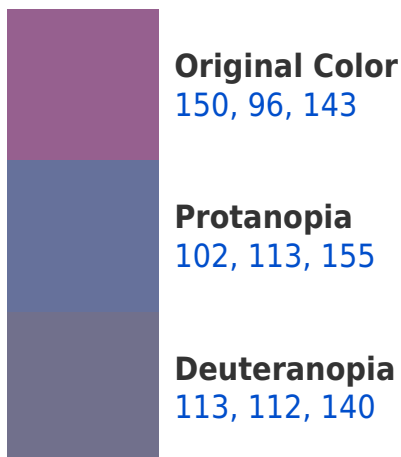



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 96, 143.

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
146, 103, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 96, 143

Protanomaly
119, 107, 151

Deuteranomaly
126, 106, 141

Tritanomaly
147, 100, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 96, 143

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
130, 110, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 96, 143 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, 96, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 96, 143)  
}
```

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, 96, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 96, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 96, 143 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, 96, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 96, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 96, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 96, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 96, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 96,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 96, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 96, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 96,  
143) }
```

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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