

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 106, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 106, 220) contains.

RGB(151, 106, 220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(151, 106, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	976ADC
RGB	151, 106, 220
RGB Percent	59%, 42%, 86%
CMY	0.4078, 0.5843, 0.1373
CMYK	0.31, 0.52, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	264°, 62%, 64%
HSV	264°, 52%, 86%
XYZ	30.8348, 22.0547, 70.3420
YIQ	132.4510, -9.7740, 44.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

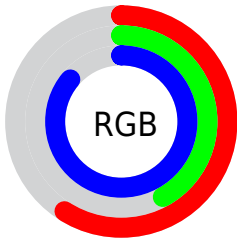
Format	Color
R _{YB}	151, 106, 220
Decimal	9923292
CIE _{Lab}	54.08, 41.47, -52.06
CIE _{LCh}	54, 66.558, 308.542
Y _{xy}	22.0547, 0.2502, 0.1790
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288113372 (0xFF976ADC)
YUV	132.4510, 43.1617, 16.2675
Hunter-Lab	46.9624, 35.0161, -55.9330

Details

The RGB color **151, 106, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **175, 220, 106**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 158, 255**, and **96, 57, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 84, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 128, 220**.

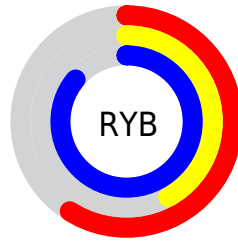
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (42%)

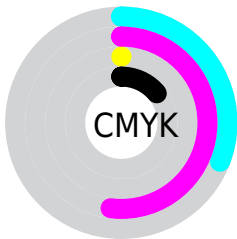
Blue (86%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (86%)

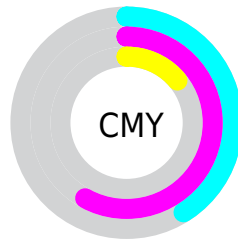


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (58%)


Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 106, 220 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 151, 106, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 106, 220

 151, 106, 220

255, 255, 255

 123, 81, 192

 208, 158, 255

 96, 57, 164

 237, 186, 255

 68, 33, 137

 255, 214, 255

 39, 7, 111

 255, 242, 255


 2, 0, 86


 0, 0, 62

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 17


 0, 0, 0


 151, 106, 220


 151, 106, 220


 138, 84, 220


 164, 128, 220


 124, 62, 220

 178, 150, 220

 111, 40, 220


 191, 172, 220

 98, 18, 220

 204, 194, 220

 87, 0, 220

 218, 216, 220

 231, 238, 220

 244, 255, 220

 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 131, 244



151, 106, 220



210, 78, 173

Triad

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



151, 106, 220



188, 111, 0



0, 155, 145

Complementary

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



151, 106, 220



175, 220, 106

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, 153, 85



151, 106, 220



141, 132, 0

Square

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



151, 106, 220



221, 84, 60



77, 145, 24



0, 154, 200

Rectangle

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



151, 106, 220



227, 66, 135



77, 145, 24



0, 155, 125

Sweetspot

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



151, 106, 220



230, 214, 255



106, 176, 220



113, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 106, 220



159, 97, 255



207, 106, 220



103, 99, 110



68, 0, 173



18, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 106, 175



255, 97, 193



119, 220, 106



110, 99, 105



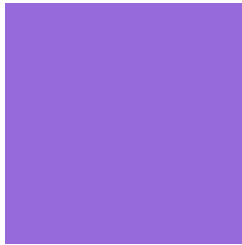
173, 0, 105



46, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 106, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

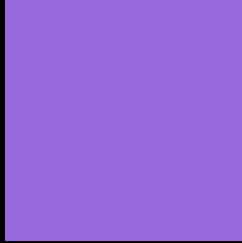
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 106, 220 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 151, 106, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 106, 220.

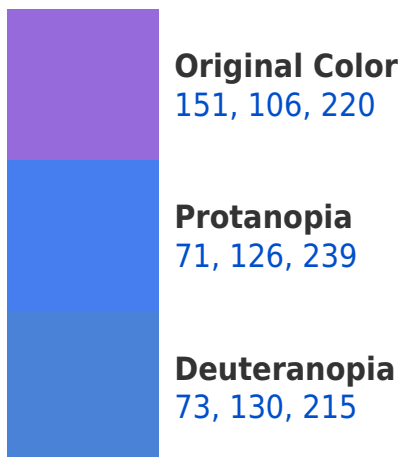


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 106, 220.

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
135, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 106, 220

Protanomaly
100, 119, 232

Deuteranomaly
101, 121, 217

Tritanomaly
141, 119, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 106, 220

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
139, 123, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 106, 220 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(151, 106, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 106, 220)  
}
```

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(151, 106, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 106, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 106, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

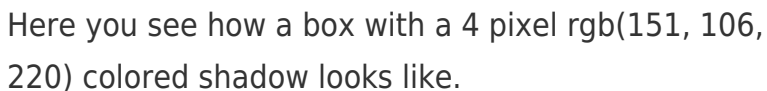
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(151, 106, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 106, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 106, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 106, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 106, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 106, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 106, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 106, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
106, 220) }
```

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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