

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 106, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 106, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 106, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	976AE6
RGB	151, 106, 230
RGB Percent	59%, 42%, 90%
CMY	0.4078, 0.5843, 0.0980
CMYK	0.34, 0.54, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	262°, 71%, 66%
HSV	262°, 54%, 90%
XYZ	32.1995, 22.6005, 77.5282
YIQ	133.5910, -12.9840, 48.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

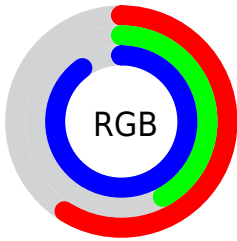
Format	Color
RYB	151, 106, 230
Decimal	9923302
CIELab	54.66, 43.99, -56.77
CIELCh	55, 71.820, 307.775
Yxy	22.6005, 0.2433, 0.1708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288113382 (0xFF976AE6)
YUV	133.5910, 47.5296, 15.2677
Hunter-Lab	47.5400, 37.7052, -63.4119

Details

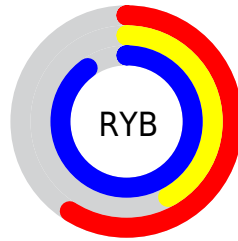
The RGB color **151, 106, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 230, 106**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 159, 255**, and **95, 56, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 83, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 129, 230**.

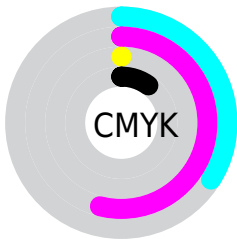
Distribution



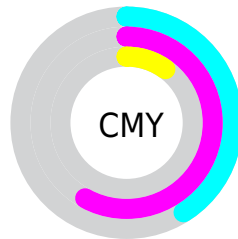
- Red (59%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)





- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 106, 230 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, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 106, 230

 151, 106, 230

255, 255, 255

 123, 81, 201

 209, 159, 255

 95, 56, 174

 238, 186, 255

 66, 32, 146

 255, 214, 255

 35, 6, 120

 255, 243, 255


 0, 0, 95


 0, 0, 70


 0, 4, 47


 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0


 151, 106, 230

 151, 106, 230

 136, 83, 230


 166, 129, 230


 122, 60, 230

 180, 152, 230

 107, 37, 230

 195, 175, 230

 92, 14, 230

 210, 198, 230

 83, 0, 230

 224, 221, 230

 239, 244, 230

 254, 255, 230

 255, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 133, 255



151, 106, 230



216, 73, 179

Triad

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



151, 106, 230



194, 110, 0



0, 158, 146

Complementary

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



151, 106, 230



185, 230, 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, 155, 81



151, 106, 230



143, 133, 0

Square

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



151, 106, 230



229, 79, 58



75, 148, 3



0, 157, 206

Rectangle

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



151, 106, 230



235, 58, 138



75, 148, 3



0, 158, 124

Sweetspot

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



151, 106, 230



229, 214, 255



106, 187, 230



112, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 106, 230



149, 89, 255



211, 106, 230



107, 103, 115



65, 0, 179



19, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 106, 185



255, 89, 195



125, 230, 106



115, 103, 111



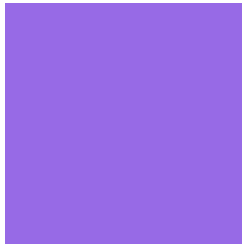
179, 0, 114



51, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 106, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

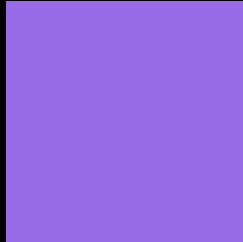
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

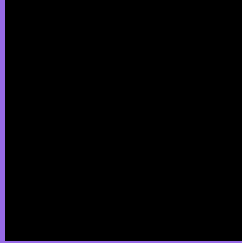
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 106, 230.

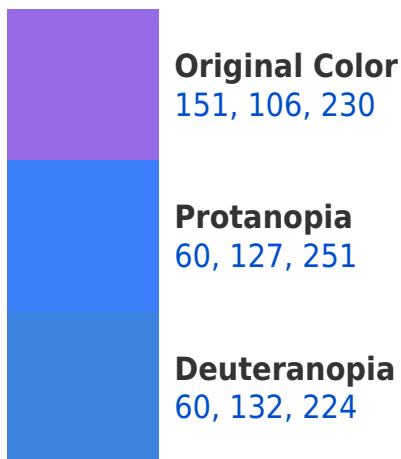


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 106, 230.

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

132, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 106, 230

Protanomaly
93, 119, 243

Deuteranomaly
93, 123, 226

Tritanomaly
139, 121, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 106, 230

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
140, 124, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 106, 230 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, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 106, 230)  
}
```

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, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 106, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 106, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 106, 230) }
```

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, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 106, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 106, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 106,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 106, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
106, 230) }
```

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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