

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 135, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 135, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 135, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9787C0
RGB	151, 135, 192
RGB Percent	59%, 53%, 75%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4706, 0.2471
CMYK	0.21, 0.30, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	257°, 31%, 64%
HSV	257°, 30%, 75%
XYZ	30.9409, 27.7130, 53.5876
YIQ	146.2820, -8.7610, 21.1190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

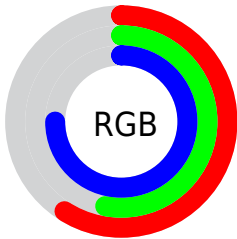
Format	Color
RYB	151, 135, 192
Decimal	9930688
CIELab	59.63, 17.97, -27.51
CIELCh	60, 32.860, 303.151
Yxy	27.7130, 0.2757, 0.2469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288120768 (0xFF9787C0)
YUV	146.2820, 22.5390, 4.1377
Hunter-Lab	52.6432, 12.7874, -23.5034

Details

The RGB color **151, 135, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 192, 135**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 188, 249**, and **99, 85, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 116, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 154, 192**.

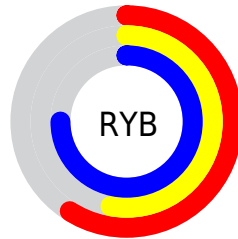
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (53%)

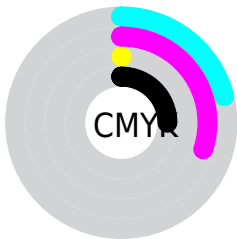
Blue (75%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (75%)

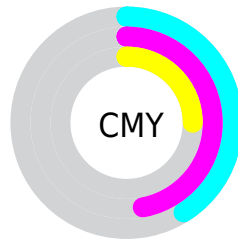


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 135, 192 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, 135, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 135, 192

255, 255, 255

 206, 188, 249

 234, 216, 255


 255, 245, 255


 151, 135, 192

 125, 110, 165


 99, 85, 138

 74, 62, 113

 50, 40, 88

 26, 19, 64


 7, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 151, 135, 192


 151, 135, 192


 137, 116, 192

 165, 154, 192

 123, 97, 192

 179, 173, 192

 110, 77, 192

 192, 193, 192

 96, 58, 192

 206, 212, 192

 82, 39, 192

 220, 231, 192

 68, 20, 192

 234, 250, 192

 54, 1, 192

 248, 255, 192

 54, 0, 192

 255, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 145, 201



151, 135, 192



183, 125, 170

Triad

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



151, 135, 192



184, 133, 93



55, 159, 146

Complementary

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



151, 135, 192



176, 192, 135

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.



94, 157, 117



151, 135, 192



160, 143, 85

Square

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



151, 135, 192



198, 124, 113



129, 151, 94



21, 158, 174

Rectangle

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



151, 135, 192



195, 122, 151



129, 151, 94



69, 159, 136

Sweetspot

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



151, 135, 192



234, 227, 250



135, 177, 192



115, 111, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



151, 135, 192



185, 160, 250



179, 135, 192



90, 87, 97



45, 0, 161



9, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 135, 176



250, 160, 225



148, 192, 135



97, 87, 94



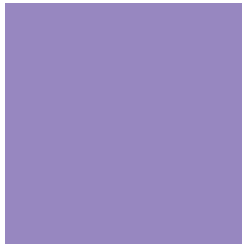
161, 0, 116



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 135, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

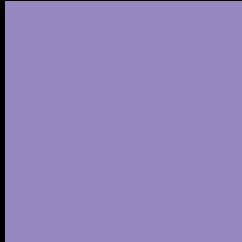
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

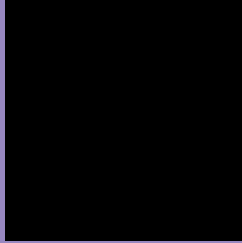
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 135, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 135, 192.

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
151, 135, 192

Protanopia
127, 142, 197

Deuteranopia
132, 141, 191



Tritanopia

144, 142, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 135, 192

Protanomaly

136, 139, 195

Deuteranomaly

139, 139, 191

Tritanomaly

147, 139, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 135, 192

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

148, 142, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 135, 192 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, 135, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 135, 192)  
}
```

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, 135, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 135, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 135, 192 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, 135, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 135, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 135, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 135, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 135, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 135,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 135, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 135, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
135, 192) }
```

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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