

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 137, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 137, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 137, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9789C4
RGB	151, 137, 196
RGB Percent	59%, 54%, 77%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4627, 0.2314
CMYK	0.23, 0.30, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	254°, 33%, 65%
HSV	254°, 30%, 77%
XYZ	31.6720, 28.4562, 56.0478
YIQ	147.9120, -10.5950, 21.3170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

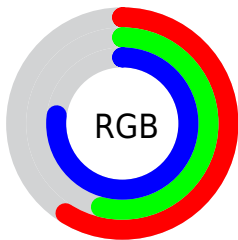
Format	Color
RYB	151, 137, 196
Decimal	9931204
CIELab	60.30, 17.77, -28.74
CIELCh	60, 33.787, 301.731
Yxy	28.4562, 0.2726, 0.2449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288121284 (0xFF9789C4)
YUV	147.9120, 23.7074, 2.7082
Hunter-Lab	53.3443, 12.6278, -24.9539

Details

The RGB color **151, 137, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 196, 137**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 190, 253**, and **99, 87, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 117, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 157, 196**.

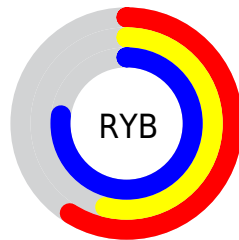
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (54%)

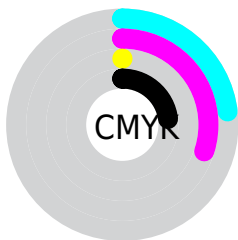
Blue (77%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (77%)

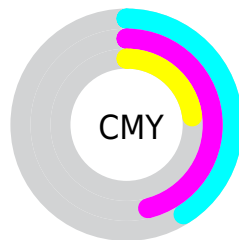


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 137, 196 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, 137, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 137, 196

255, 255, 255

 206, 190, 253

 235, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 151, 137, 196

 125, 112, 169


 99, 87, 142

 74, 64, 116

 50, 42, 91

 26, 21, 68

 7, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0


 151, 137, 196


 151, 137, 196


 136, 117, 196

 166, 157, 196

 121, 98, 196

 181, 176, 196

 106, 78, 196


 196, 196, 196

 91, 59, 196

 211, 215, 196

 76, 39, 196

 226, 235, 196

 61, 19, 196

 241, 255, 196

 47, 0, 196

 255, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 148, 205



151, 137, 196



184, 127, 174

Triad

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



151, 137, 196



188, 134, 94



55, 161, 146

Complementary

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



151, 137, 196



182, 196, 137

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.



96, 159, 116



151, 137, 196



163, 144, 85

Square

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



151, 137, 196



202, 125, 116



132, 153, 94



9, 160, 176

Rectangle

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



151, 137, 196



198, 123, 155



132, 153, 94



69, 161, 136

Sweetspot

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



151, 137, 196



237, 232, 255



137, 182, 196



117, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 137, 196



185, 163, 255



180, 137, 196



90, 87, 97



38, 0, 161



8, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 137, 182



255, 163, 233



153, 196, 137



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 123



33, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 137, 196 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, 137, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

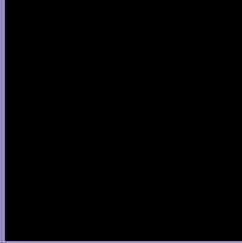
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 137, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 137, 196.

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, 137, 196

Protanopia
128, 143, 201

Deuteranopia
132, 143, 195



Tritanopia

144, 145, 156

Trichromacy



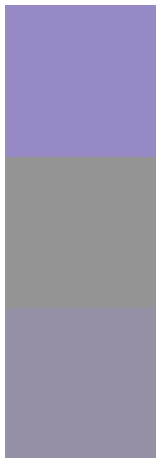
Original Color
151, 137, 196

Protanomaly
136, 141, 199

Deuteranomaly
139, 141, 195

Tritanomaly
147, 142, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 137, 196

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
149, 144, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 137, 196 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, 137, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 137, 196)  
}
```

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, 137, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 137, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 137, 196 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, 137, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 137, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 137, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 137, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 137, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 137,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 137, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 137, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
137, 196) }
```

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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