

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 138, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 138, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 138, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978ABA
RGB	151, 138, 186
RGB Percent	59%, 54%, 73%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4588, 0.2706
CMYK	0.19, 0.26, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	256°, 26%, 64%
HSV	256°, 26%, 73%
XYZ	30.7139, 28.3014, 50.2983
YIQ	147.3590, -7.6600, 17.6840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

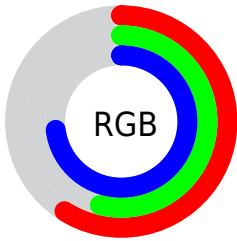
Format	Color
RYB	151, 138, 186
Decimal	9931450
CIELab	60.16, 14.84, -23.30
CIELCh	60, 27.619, 302.490
Yxy	28.3014, 0.2810, 0.2589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288121530 (0xFF978ABA)
YUV	147.3590, 19.0500, 3.1932
Hunter-Lab	53.1991, 9.9566, -18.8177

Details

The RGB color **151, 138, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 186, 138**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 191, 242**, and **99, 88, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 119, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 157, 186**.

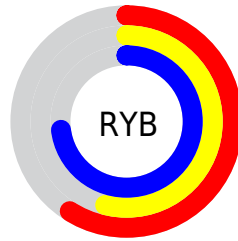
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (54%)

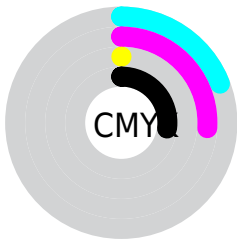
Blue (73%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (73%)

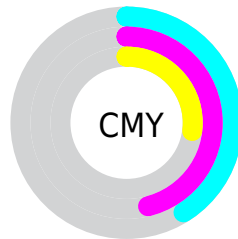


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 138, 186 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, 138, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 138, 186

255, 255, 255

 206, 191, 242

 234, 219, 255


 255, 248, 255

 151, 138, 186


 125, 113, 159

 99, 88, 133

 75, 65, 107


 51, 43, 83


 28, 22, 60


 10, 0, 38

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0

 151, 138, 186

 151, 138, 186


 137, 119, 186

 165, 157, 186

 124, 101, 186

 178, 175, 186

 110, 82, 186

 192, 194, 186

 97, 64, 186

 205, 212, 186

 83, 45, 186

 219, 231, 186

 70, 26, 186

 232, 250, 186

 56, 8, 186

 246, 255, 186

 50, 0, 186

 255, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 147, 193



151, 138, 186



178, 130, 168

Triad

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



151, 138, 186



181, 136, 103



78, 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, 138, 186



173, 186, 138

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.



105, 156, 122



151, 138, 186



160, 144, 96

Square

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



151, 138, 186



192, 129, 120



134, 151, 103



65, 157, 170

Rectangle

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



151, 138, 186



189, 127, 152



134, 151, 103



87, 158, 138

Sweetspot

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



151, 138, 186



228, 223, 242



138, 173, 186



113, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



151, 138, 186



187, 167, 242



175, 138, 186



85, 83, 92



42, 0, 156



8, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 138, 173



242, 167, 222



149, 186, 138



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 113



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 138, 186 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, 138, 186 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, 138, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 138, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 138, 186.

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, 138, 186

Protanopia
132, 143, 190

Deuteranopia
138, 142, 185



Tritanopia

146, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 138, 186

Protanomaly

139, 141, 189

Deuteranomaly

143, 141, 185

Tritanomaly

148, 142, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 138, 186

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

148, 144, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 138, 186 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, 138, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 138, 186)  
}
```

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, 138, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 138, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 138, 186 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, 138, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 138, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 138, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 138, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 138, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 138,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 138, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 138, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
138, 186) }
```

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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