

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 138, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 138, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 138, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978AD1
RGB	151, 138, 209
RGB Percent	59%, 54%, 82%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4588, 0.1804
CMYK	0.28, 0.34, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	251°, 44%, 68%
HSV	251°, 34%, 82%
XYZ	33.3596, 29.3597, 64.2304
YIQ	149.9810, -15.0430, 24.8370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

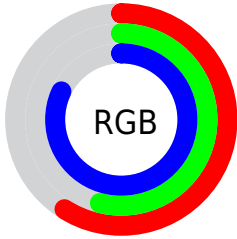
Format	Color
RYB	151, 138, 209
Decimal	9931473
CIELab	61.10, 20.38, -34.81
CIElCh	61, 40.333, 300.344
Yxy	29.3597, 0.2628, 0.2313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288121553 (0xFF978AD1)
YUV	149.9810, 29.0964, 0.8937
Hunter-Lab	54.1846, 15.0733, -32.3531

Details

The RGB color **151, 138, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 209, 138**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 191, 255**, and **98, 88, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 117, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 159, 209**.

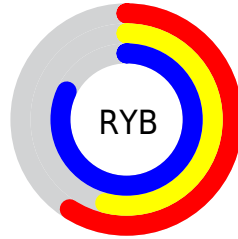
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (54%)

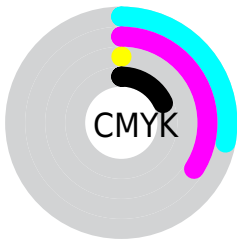
Blue (82%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (82%)

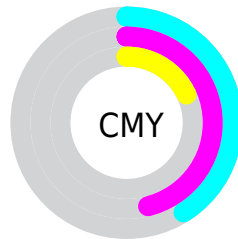


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 138, 209 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, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 138, 209


255, 255, 255

 207, 191, 255


 235, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 151, 138, 209

 124, 113, 181

 98, 88, 154

 73, 65, 128

 47, 42, 103

 20, 22, 78

 0, 0, 55

 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

■ 151, 138, 209

■ 151, 138, 209

■ 134, 117, 209

■ 168, 159, 209

■ 117, 96, 209

■ 185, 180, 209

■ 100, 75, 209

■ 202, 201, 209

■ 83, 54, 209

■ 219, 222, 209

■ 66, 34, 209

■ 236, 243, 209

■ 49, 13, 209

■ 253, 255, 209

■ 38, 0, 209

■ 255, 255, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 151, 218



151, 138, 209



192, 125, 183

Triad

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



151, 138, 209



198, 133, 86



6, 166, 147

Complementary

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



151, 138, 209



196, 209, 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.



88, 163, 111



151, 138, 209



169, 146, 75

Square

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



151, 138, 209



214, 122, 113



132, 156, 84



0, 165, 182

Rectangle

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



151, 138, 209



208, 120, 161



132, 156, 84



48, 165, 134

Sweetspot

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



151, 138, 209



234, 230, 255



138, 197, 209



115, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 138, 209



170, 150, 255



185, 138, 209



96, 94, 105



31, 0, 168



7, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 138, 196



255, 150, 236



162, 209, 138



105, 94, 103



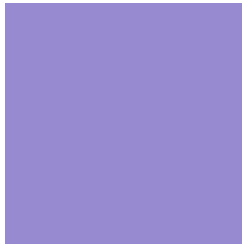
168, 0, 137



41, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 138, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

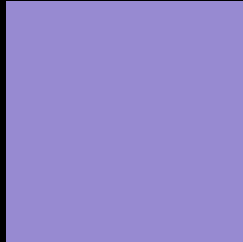
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 209 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, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 138, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 138, 209.

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, 209

Protanopia
125, 145, 215

Deuteranopia
126, 146, 207



Tritanopia
141, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 138, 209

Protanomaly
134, 142, 213

Deuteranomaly
135, 143, 208

Tritanomaly
145, 144, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 138, 209

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
150, 146, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 138, 209 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, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 138, 209)  
}
```

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, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 138, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 138, 209 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, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 138, 209) }
```

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, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 138, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 138, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 138,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 138, 209 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, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
138, 209) }
```

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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