

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 139, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 139, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 139, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978BAC
RGB	151, 139, 172
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 67%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4549, 0.3255
CMYK	0.12, 0.19, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	262°, 17%, 61%
HSV	262°, 19%, 67%
XYZ	29.4415, 28.0231, 42.8870
YIQ	146.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

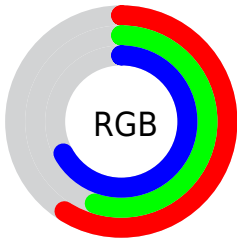
Format	Color
RYB	151, 139, 172
Decimal	9931692
CIELab	59.91, 11.11, -15.73
CIELCh	60, 19.256, 305.238
Yxy	28.0231, 0.2934, 0.2792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288121772 (0xFF978BAC)
YUV	146.3500, 12.6455, 4.0781
Hunter-Lab	52.9369, 6.6356, -10.9782

Details

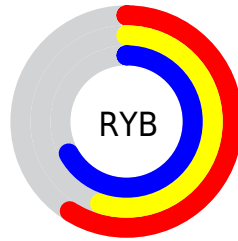
The RGB color **151, 139, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 172, 139**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 192, 227**, and **100, 89, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 122, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 156, 172**.

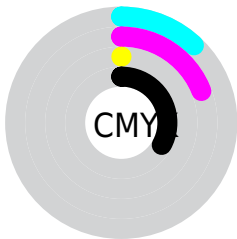
Distribution



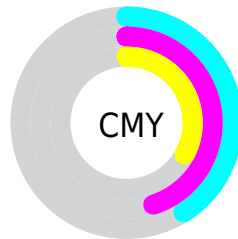
- Red (59%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 139, 172 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, 139, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 139, 172

255, 255, 255

 205, 192, 227


 234, 220, 255


 255, 249, 255


 151, 139, 172

 125, 114, 145

 100, 89, 120

 76, 66, 95

 53, 43, 71


 31, 23, 49


 10, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 151, 139, 172

 140, 122, 172

 151, 139, 172

 162, 156, 172

129, 105, 172

173, 173, 172

118, 87, 172

184, 191, 172

107, 70, 172

195, 208, 172

96, 53, 172

206, 225, 172

85, 36, 172

217, 242, 172

74, 19, 172

228, 255, 172

63, 1, 172

239, 255, 172

63, 0, 172

250, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 145, 178



151, 139, 172



169, 134, 159

Triad

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



151, 139, 172



169, 139, 114



101, 154, 147

Complementary

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



151, 139, 172



160, 172, 139

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.



116, 153, 130



151, 139, 172



154, 144, 111

Square

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



151, 139, 172



178, 134, 126



135, 149, 116



97, 153, 163

Rectangle

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



151, 139, 172



176, 132, 148



135, 149, 116



105, 154, 141

Sweetspot

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



151, 139, 172



216, 211, 224



139, 160, 172



107, 104, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



151, 139, 172



192, 173, 224



167, 139, 172



81, 78, 87



55, 0, 150



8, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 139, 160



224, 173, 206



144, 172, 139



87, 78, 84



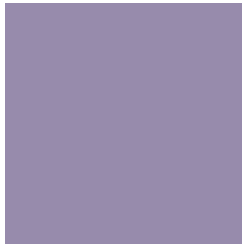
150, 0, 96



23, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 139, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

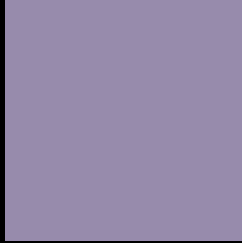
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

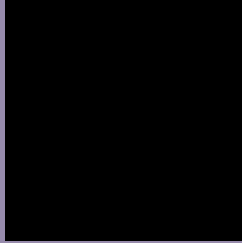
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 139, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 139, 172.

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, 139, 172

Protanopia

137, 143, 175

Deuteranopia

145, 141, 172



Tritanopia
148, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 139, 172

Protanomaly
142, 142, 174

Deuteranomaly
147, 140, 172

Tritanomaly
149, 141, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 139, 172

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
148, 143, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 139, 172 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, 139, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 139, 172)  
}
```

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, 139, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 139, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 139, 172 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, 139, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 139, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 139, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 139, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 139, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 139,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 139, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 139, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
139, 172) }
```

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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