

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 150, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 150, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 150, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9796C6
RGB	151, 150, 198
RGB Percent	59%, 59%, 78%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4118, 0.2235
CMYK	0.24, 0.24, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	241°, 30%, 68%
HSV	241°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	33.8619, 32.4692, 57.9086
YIQ	155.7710, -14.8120, 15.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

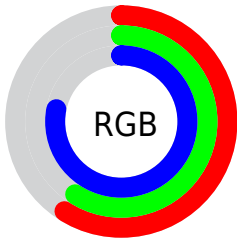
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 150, 198
Decimal	9934534
CIE _{Lab}	63.73, 10.80, -24.58
CIE _{LCh}	64, 26.844, 293.715
Yxy	32.4692, 0.2726, 0.2613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288124614 (0xFF9796C6)
YUV	155.7710, 20.8189, -4.1842
Hunter-Lab	56.9818, 6.3570, -20.3671

Details

The RGB color **151, 150, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 198, 150**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 204, 255**, and **99, 99, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 130, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 170, 198**.

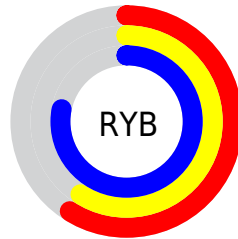
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (59%)

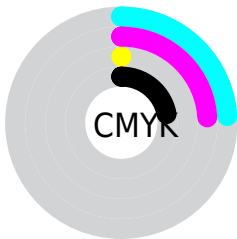
Blue (78%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (78%)

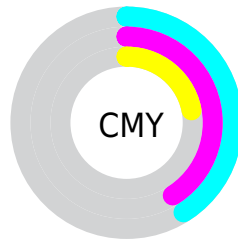


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 150, 198 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, 150, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151, 150, 198

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 204, 255

■ 234, 232, 255

■ 151, 150, 198

■ 125, 124, 171

■ 99, 99, 144

■ 74, 75, 118

■ 50, 53, 93

■ 26, 32, 70


■ 4, 8, 47


■ 0, 1, 26


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 151, 150, 198

■ 151, 150, 198

 132, 130, 198

 170, 170, 198

 112, 110, 198

 190, 190, 198

 93, 91, 198

 209, 209, 198

 73, 71, 198

 229, 229, 198

 54, 51, 198

 248, 249, 198

 35, 31, 198

 255, 255, 198

 15, 11, 198

 4, 0, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 158, 201



151, 150, 198



180, 142, 183

Triad

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



151, 150, 198



194, 143, 117



97, 167, 148

Complementary

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



151, 150, 198



197, 198, 150

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.



124, 164, 125



151, 150, 198



176, 151, 107

Square

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



151, 150, 198



202, 138, 136



152, 159, 110



80, 167, 173

Rectangle

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



151, 150, 198



193, 138, 168



152, 159, 110



106, 167, 140

Sweetspot

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



151, 150, 198



238, 237, 255



150, 197, 198



118, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 150, 198



183, 181, 255



175, 150, 198



90, 90, 99



3, 0, 163



1, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 150, 197



255, 181, 253



173, 198, 150



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 160



36, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 150, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

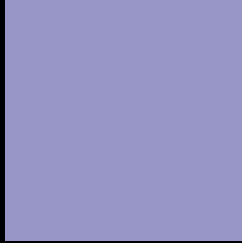
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

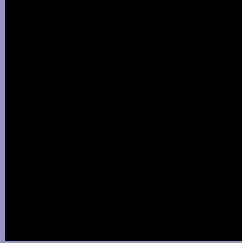
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 151, 150, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 150, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 150, 198.

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](#).

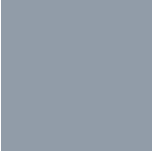
Dichromacy



Original Color
151, 150, 198

Protanopia
142, 153, 200

Deuteranopia
146, 151, 198



Tritanopia

145, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 150, 198

Protanomaly

145, 152, 199

Deuteranomaly

148, 151, 198

Tritanomaly

147, 154, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 150, 198

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

154, 154, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 150, 198 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, 150, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 150, 198)  
}
```

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, 150, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 150, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 150, 198 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, 150, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 150, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 150, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 150, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 150, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 150,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 150, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 150, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
150, 198) }
```

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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