

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 38, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 38, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 38, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9726A6
RGB	151, 38, 166
RGB Percent	59%, 15%, 65%
CMY	0.4078, 0.8510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.09, 0.77, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	293°, 63%, 40%
HSV	293°, 77%, 65%
XYZ	20.3385, 10.7187, 37.0734
YIQ	86.3790, 26.2600, 63.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

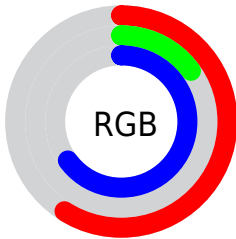
Format	Color
R _Y B	151, 38, 166
Decimal	9905830
CIE Lab	39.10, 61.55, -44.65
CIE LCh	39, 76.043, 324.041
Yxy	10.7187, 0.2985, 0.1573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288095910 (0xFF9726A6)
YUV	86.3790, 39.2532, 56.6726
Hunter-Lab	32.7394, 53.5946, -44.2210

Details

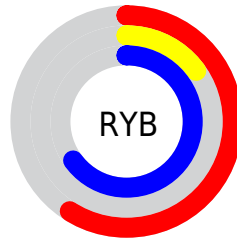
The RGB color **151, 38, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **53, 166, 38**, and the grayscale version is **86, 86, 86**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 96, 222**, and **96, 0, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 21, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 55, 166**.

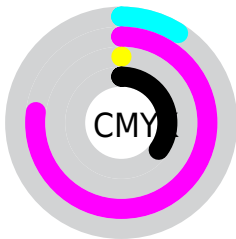
Distribution



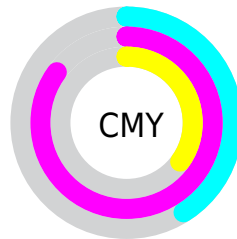
- Red (59%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 38, 166 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, 38, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 38, 166

255, 255, 255

 208, 96, 222


 238, 124, 251

 255, 152, 255

 255, 180, 255

 255, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 151, 38, 166

 123, 0, 139

 96, 0, 113


 69, 0, 88

 45, 0, 64

 4, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 151, 38, 166

 149, 21, 166

 151, 38, 166

 153, 55, 166

■ 147, 5, 166

■ 155, 71, 166

■ 147, 0, 166

■ 157, 88, 166

■ 159, 104, 166

■ 161, 121, 166

■ 163, 138, 166

■ 165, 154, 166

■ 167, 171, 166

■ 169, 187, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26, 82, 207



151, 38, 166



190, 0, 107

Triad

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



151, 38, 166



123, 86, 0



0, 117, 141

Complementary

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



151, 38, 166



53, 166, 38

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.



0, 116, 77



151, 38, 166



65, 103, 0

Square

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



151, 38, 166



167, 53, 0



0, 112, 0



0, 115, 193

Rectangle

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



151, 38, 166



195, 0, 67



0, 112, 0



0, 117, 121

Sweetspot

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



151, 38, 166



211, 167, 217



38, 55, 166



106, 79, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



151, 38, 166



193, 15, 217



166, 38, 119



83, 76, 84



131, 0, 148



18, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 38, 53



217, 15, 39



38, 166, 85



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 17



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 38, 166 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 38, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

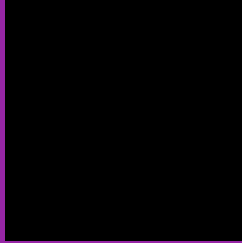
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 151, 38, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 38, 166.

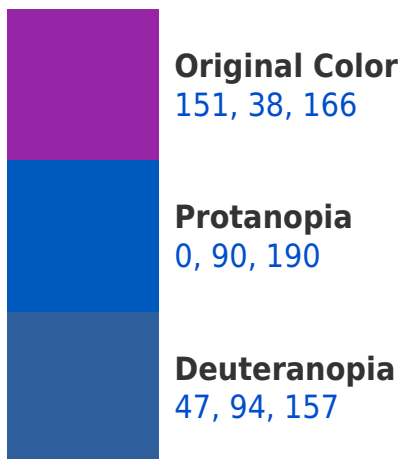


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 38, 166.

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





Tritanopia
140, 72, 77

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 38, 166



Protanomaly

55, 71, 181



Deuteranomaly

85, 74, 160



Tritanomaly

144, 60, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 38, 166



Achromatopsia

86, 86, 86



Achromatomaly

110, 69, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 38, 166 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, 38, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 38, 166)  
}
```

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, 38, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 38, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 38, 166 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, 38, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 38, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 38, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 38, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 38, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 38, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 38, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 38, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 38,  
166) }
```

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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