

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 86, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 86, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 86, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9756E3
RGB	151, 86, 227
RGB Percent	59%, 34%, 89%
CMY	0.4078, 0.6627, 0.1098
CMYK	0.33, 0.62, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	268°, 72%, 61%
HSV	268°, 62%, 89%
XYZ	29.9554, 18.7809, 74.7193
YIQ	121.5090, -6.5210, 57.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

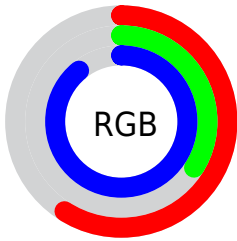
Format	Color
R _{YB}	151, 86, 227
Decimal	9918179
CIE _{Lab}	50.43, 53.93, -61.87
CIE _{LCh}	50, 82.077, 311.074
Y _{xy}	18.7809, 0.2426, 0.1521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288108259 (0xFF9756E3)
YUV	121.5090, 52.0071, 25.8636
Hunter-Lab	43.3370, 47.5432, -71.8888

Details

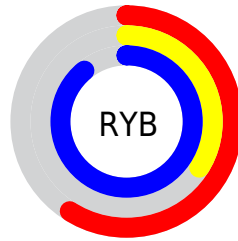
The RGB color **151, 86, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **162, 227, 86**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 139, 255**, and **94, 34, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 63, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 109, 227**.

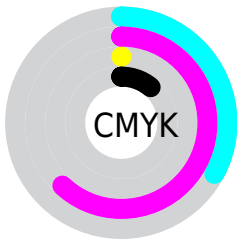
Distribution



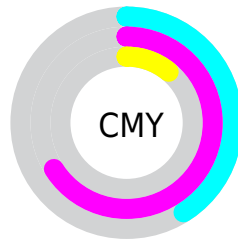
- Red (59%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)





- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 86, 227 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, 86, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 86, 227

 151, 86, 227

255, 255, 255

 122, 60, 198

 209, 139, 255

 94, 34, 171

 239, 166, 255

 65, 0, 143

 255, 194, 255

 32, 0, 117

 255, 223, 255

 0, 0, 92

 255, 252, 255

 0, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 151, 86, 227

■ 151, 86, 227

■ 139, 63, 227

■ 163, 109, 227

■ 127, 41, 227

■ 175, 131, 227

■ 114, 18, 227

■ 188, 154, 227

■ 105, 0, 227

■ 200, 177, 227

■ 212, 200, 227

■ 224, 222, 227

■ 237, 245, 227

■ 249, 255, 227

■ 255, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 121, 255



151, 86, 227



219, 30, 167

Triad

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



151, 86, 227



181, 100, 0



0, 149, 145

Complementary

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



151, 86, 227



162, 227, 86

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, 146, 71



151, 86, 227



123, 125, 0

Square

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



151, 86, 227



223, 58, 28



27, 140, 0



0, 148, 211

Rectangle

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



151, 86, 227



237, 0, 121



27, 140, 0



0, 148, 121

Sweetspot

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



151, 86, 227



229, 207, 255



86, 164, 227



112, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



151, 86, 227



152, 64, 255



220, 86, 227



109, 103, 115



82, 0, 179



24, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 86, 162



255, 64, 167



93, 227, 86



115, 103, 109



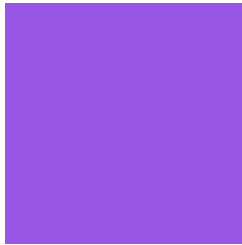
179, 0, 96



51, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 86, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

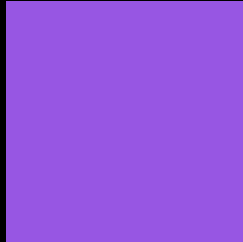
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 227 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, 86, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 86, 227.

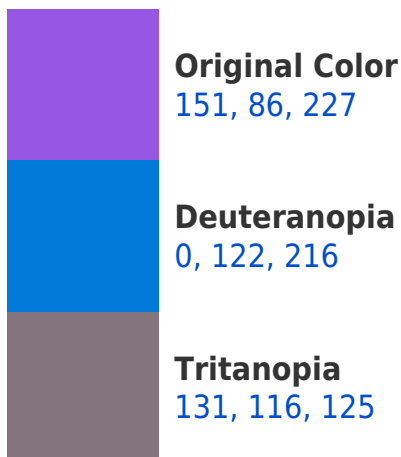


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 86, 227.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 86, 227



Deuteranomaly

55, 109, 220



Tritanomaly

138, 105, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 86, 227



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

133, 109, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 86, 227 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, 86, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 86, 227)  
}
```

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, 86, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 86, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 86, 227 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, 86, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 86, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 86, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 86, 227); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 86, 227); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 86, 227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 86, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 86, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 86,  
227) }
```

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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