

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 88, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 88, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 88, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	975880
RGB	151, 88, 128
RGB Percent	59%, 35%, 50%
CMY	0.4078, 0.6549, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.15, 0.41
HSL	322°, 26%, 47%
HSV	322°, 42%, 59%
XYZ	20.1485, 15.1173, 22.2781
YIQ	111.3970, 24.7080, 25.7960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

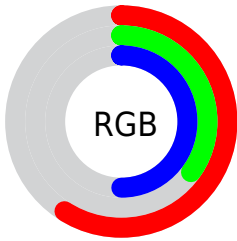
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 88, 128
Decimal	9918592
CIE _{Lab}	45.79, 31.77, -11.31
CIE _{LCh}	46, 33.727, 340.408
Yxy	15.1173, 0.3501, 0.2627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288108672 (0xFF975880)
YUV	111.3970, 8.1853, 34.7318
Hunter-Lab	38.8809, 24.4589, -6.7554

Details

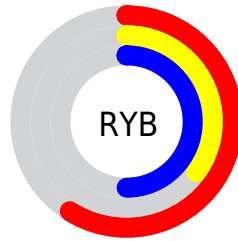
The RGB color **151, 88, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 151, 111**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 139, 181**, and **98, 40, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 73, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 103, 134**.

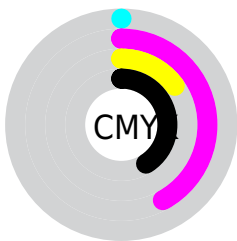
Distribution



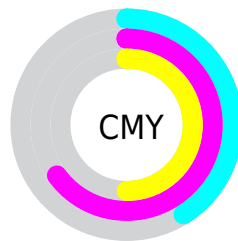
- Red (59%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 88, 128 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, 88, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



151, 88, 128



151, 88, 128

255, 255, 255



124, 64, 103



206, 139, 181



98, 40, 79



235, 166, 208



73, 15, 56



255, 194, 237



49, 0, 34



255, 222, 255



24, 0, 10



255, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



151, 88, 128



151, 88, 128



151, 73, 122



151, 103, 134



151, 58, 117



151, 118, 139

151, 43, 111

151, 133, 145

151, 28, 106

151, 148, 150

151, 12, 100

151, 164, 156

151, 0, 96

151, 179, 161

151, 194, 167

151, 209, 172

151, 224, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 97, 152



151, 88, 128



162, 85, 100

Triad

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



151, 88, 128



116, 110, 51



0, 121, 144

Complementary

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



151, 88, 128



88, 151, 111

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, 123, 118



151, 88, 128



85, 117, 64

Square

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



151, 88, 128



141, 100, 55



46, 122, 89



0, 117, 161

Rectangle

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



151, 88, 128



161, 88, 81



46, 122, 89



0, 122, 136

Sweetspot

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



151, 88, 128



196, 171, 187



110, 88, 151



99, 84, 94



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



151, 88, 128



196, 98, 161



151, 88, 97



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 89



13, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



151, 88, 128



196, 98, 161



88, 151, 142



77, 69, 74



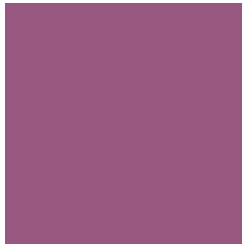
140, 0, 89



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 88, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

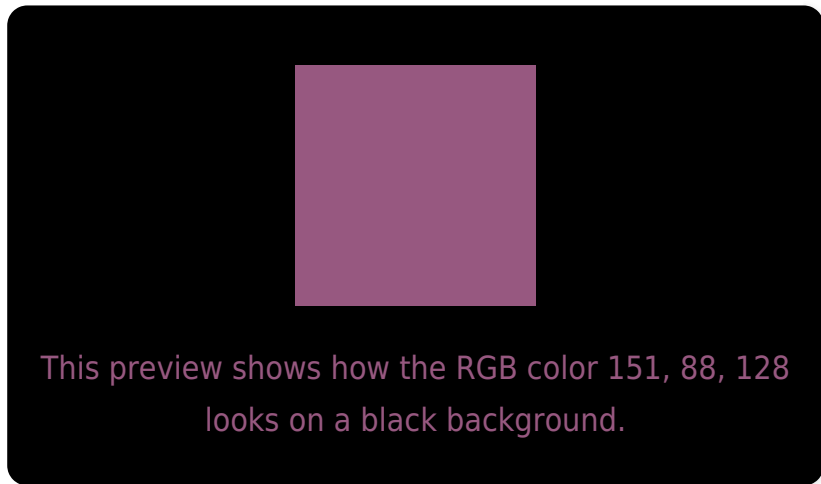
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

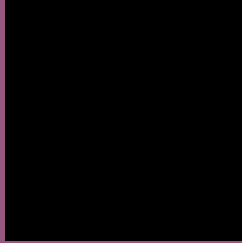
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 88, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 88, 128.

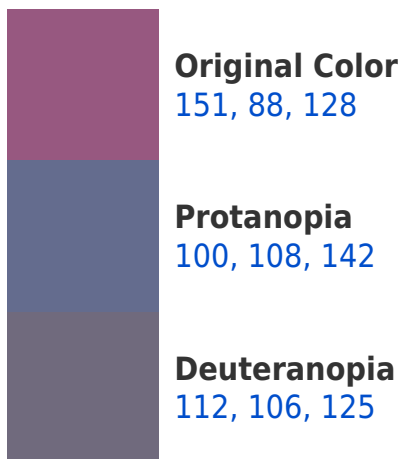



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 88, 128.

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
148, 93, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 88, 128

Protanomaly
119, 101, 137

Deuteranomaly
126, 99, 126

Tritanomaly
149, 91, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 88, 128

Achromatopsia
111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly
126, 103, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 88, 128 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, 88, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 88, 128)  
}
```

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, 88, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 88, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 88, 128 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, 88, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 88, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 88, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 88, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 88, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 88, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 88, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 88, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 88,  
128) }
```

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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