

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 106, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 106, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 106, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	986ADE
RGB	152, 106, 222
RGB Percent	60%, 42%, 87%
CMY	0.4039, 0.5843, 0.1294
CMYK	0.32, 0.52, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	264°, 64%, 64%
HSV	264°, 52%, 87%
XYZ	31.2877, 22.2574, 71.7543
YIQ	132.9780, -9.8200, 45.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

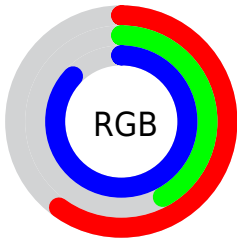
Format	Color
RYB	152, 106, 222
Decimal	9988830
CIELab	54.30, 42.22, -52.84
CIELCh	54, 67.636, 308.628
Yxy	22.2574, 0.2497, 0.1776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288178910 (0xFF986ADE)
YUV	132.9780, 43.8878, 16.6823
Hunter-Lab	47.1777, 35.8181, -57.1518

Details

The RGB color **152, 106, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 222, 106**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 159, 255**, and **97, 57, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 84, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 128, 222**.

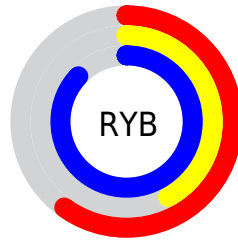
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (42%)

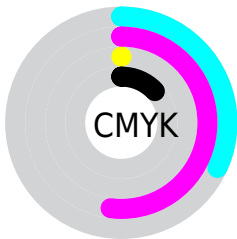
Blue (87%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (87%)

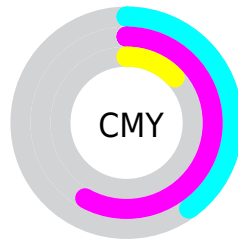


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (58%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 106, 222 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 152, 106, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 106, 222

255, 255, 255

 209, 159, 255

 238, 186, 255

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 152, 106, 222

 124, 81, 194

 97, 57, 166

 69, 32, 139

 40, 6, 113

 2, 0, 88


 0, 0, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 152, 106, 222

 152, 106, 222


 139, 84, 222


 165, 128, 222


 125, 62, 222

 179, 150, 222

 112, 39, 222

 192, 173, 222

 98, 17, 222

 206, 195, 222

 88, 0, 222

 219, 217, 222

 232, 239, 222

 246, 255, 222

 255, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 131, 246



152, 106, 222



212, 77, 174

Triad

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



152, 106, 222



189, 111, 0



0, 156, 146

Complementary

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



152, 106, 222



176, 222, 106

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, 153, 85



152, 106, 222



141, 133, 0

Square

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



152, 106, 222



223, 84, 60



76, 146, 22



0, 155, 202

Rectangle

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



152, 106, 222



229, 65, 135



76, 146, 22



0, 156, 125

Sweetspot

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



152, 106, 222



230, 214, 255



106, 178, 222



113, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 106, 222



158, 94, 255



208, 106, 222



105, 101, 112



70, 0, 176



19, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 106, 176



255, 94, 191



120, 222, 106



112, 101, 108



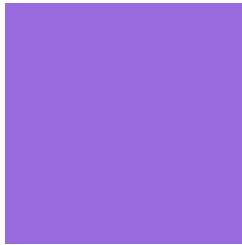
176, 0, 106



48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 106, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

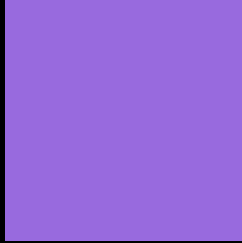
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 106, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

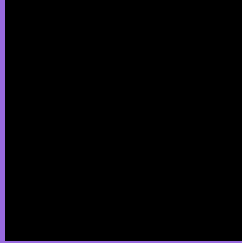
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 106, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 106, 222.

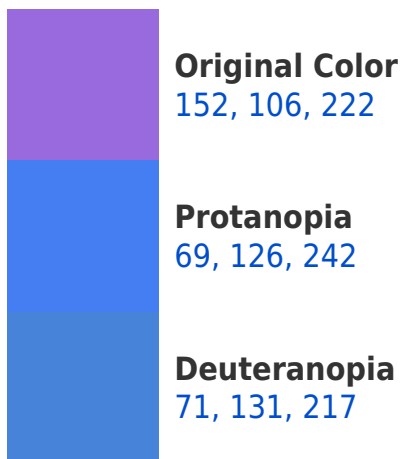


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 106, 222.

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
135, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 106, 222



Protanomaly

99, 119, 235



Deuteranomaly

100, 122, 219



Tritanomaly

141, 119, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 106, 222



Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133



Achromatomaly

140, 123, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 106, 222 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(152, 106, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 106, 222)  
}
```

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(152, 106, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 106, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 106, 222 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(152, 106, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 106, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 106, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 106, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 106, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 106,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 106, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 106, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
106, 222) }
```

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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