Converting Colors

RGB(152, 117, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(152, 117, 156) contains.

Color

RGB(152, 117, 156)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	98759C
RGB	152, 117, 156
RGB Percent	60%, 46%, 61%
CMY	0.4039, 0.5412, 0.3882
CMYK	0.03, 0.25, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	294°, 16%, 54%
HSV	294°, 25%, 61%
XYZ	25.3109, 21.7983, 34.3259
YIQ	131.9110, 8.3410, 19.5490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

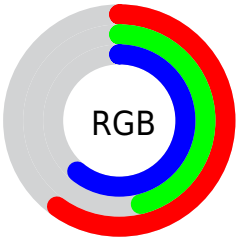
Format	Color
RYB	152, 117, 156
Decimal	9991580
CIELab	53.81, 20.77, -15.75
CIELCh	54, 26.065, 322.818
Yxy	21.7983, 0.3108, 0.2677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288181660 (0xFF98759C)
YUV	131.9110, 11.8759, 17.6181
Hunter-Lab	46.6886, 15.0637, -10.9086

Details

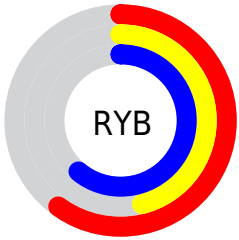
The RGB color 152, 117, 156 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 996699. A complement of this color would be 121, 156, 117, and the grayscale version is 132, 132, 132.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 207, 169, 211, and 100, 68, 105 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 150, 101, 156, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 154, 133, 156.

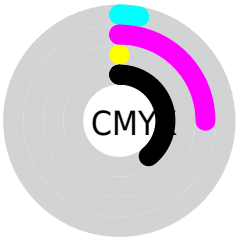
Distribution



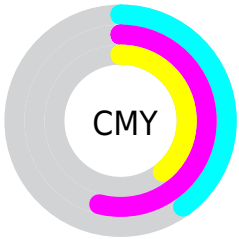
- Red (60%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 117, 156 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, 117, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

152, 117, 156	152, 117, 156
255, 255, 255	126, 92, 130
207, 169, 211	100, 68, 105
235, 197, 239	76, 46, 80
255, 225, 255	53, 24, 57
255, 254, 255	32, 0, 36
	0, 0, 12
	0, 0, 0

152, 117, 156	152, 117, 156
150, 101, 156	154, 133, 156

149, 86, 156

147, 70, 156

146, 55, 156

144, 39, 156

142, 23, 156

141, 8, 156

140, 0, 156

155, 148, 156

157, 164, 156

158, 179, 156

160, 195, 156

162, 211, 156

163, 226, 156

165, 242, 156

166, 255, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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

124, 125, 170

152, 117, 156

169, 112, 135

Triad

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

152, 117, 156

149, 125, 84

54, 141, 145

Complementary

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

152, 117, 156

121, 156, 117

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.

74, 141, 122

152, 117, 156

126, 133, 87

Square

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

152, 117, 156

166, 118, 94

101, 138, 101

60, 138, 164

Rectangle

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

152, 117, 156

173, 112, 120

101, 138, 101

59, 141, 138

Sweetspot

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

152, 117, 156

202, 188, 204

117, 122, 156

101, 92, 102

230, 230, 230

102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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

152, 117, 156

198, 143, 204

156, 117, 141

78, 71, 79

128, 0, 143

14, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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

156, 117, 121

204, 143, 149

117, 156, 132

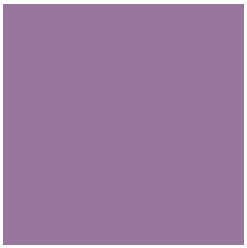
79, 71, 72

143, 0, 15

15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background

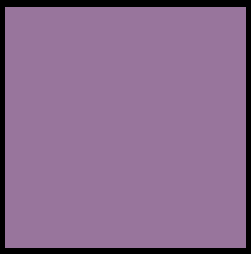


This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 117, 156 looks on a white background.

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



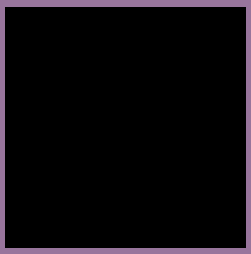
This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 117, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

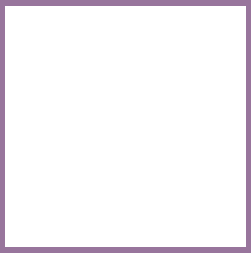
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 152, 117, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 117, 156.

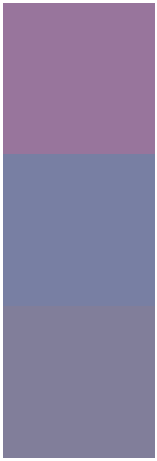


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 117, 156.

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
152, 117, 156

Protanopia
120, 127, 163

Deuteranopia
129, 126, 154

Tritanopia
148, 122, 131

Trichromacy

Original Color
152, 117, 156

Protanomaly
132, 123, 160

Deuteranomaly
137, 123, 155

Tritanomaly
149, 120, 140

Monochromacy

Original Color
152, 117, 156

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
139, 127, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 117, 156 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, 117, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(152, 117, 156)
}
```

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, 117, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 117, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 117, 156 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, 117, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 117, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 117, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 117, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 117, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 117, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 117, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(152, 117, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(152,
117, 156) }
```

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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