

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 142, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 142, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 142, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	988EC1
RGB	152, 142, 193
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 76%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4431, 0.2431
CMYK	0.21, 0.26, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	252°, 29%, 66%
HSV	252°, 26%, 76%
XYZ	32.2475, 29.8717, 54.5183
YIQ	150.8040, -10.4110, 17.9810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

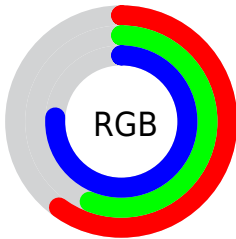
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 142, 193
Decimal	9998017
CIE _{Lab}	61.54, 14.49, -25.12
CIE _{LCh}	62, 29.000, 299.981
Yxy	29.8717, 0.2765, 0.2561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288188097 (0xFF988EC1)
YUV	150.8040, 20.8026, 1.0489
Hunter-Lab	54.6550, 9.6724, -20.8832

Details

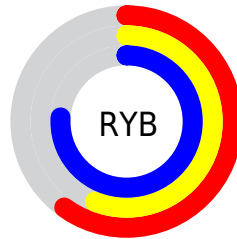
The RGB color **152, 142, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 193, 142**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 196, 250**, and **100, 92, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 123, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 161, 193**.

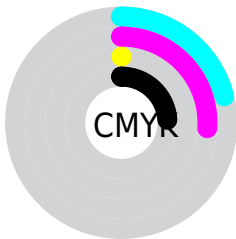
Distribution



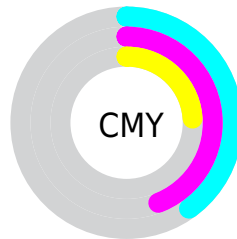
- Red (60%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 142, 193 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, 142, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 152, 142, 193


255, 255, 255


 207, 196, 250

 235, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 152, 142, 193

 126, 116, 166

 100, 92, 139

 75, 68, 114


 52, 46, 89


 28, 25, 65

 9, 0, 43

 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 152, 142, 193


 152, 142, 193

 136, 123, 193


 168, 161, 193

 121, 103, 193

 183, 181, 193

 105, 84, 193

 199, 200, 193

 90, 65, 193

 214, 219, 193

 74, 46, 193

 230, 238, 193

 59, 26, 193

 245, 255, 193

 43, 7, 193

 255, 255, 193

 38, 0, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 151, 200



152, 142, 193



181, 134, 175

Triad

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



152, 142, 193



187, 138, 105



80, 163, 148

Complementary

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



152, 142, 193



183, 193, 142

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.



109, 160, 122



152, 142, 193



166, 147, 97

Square

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



152, 142, 193



199, 131, 124



139, 155, 104



62, 162, 173

Rectangle

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



152, 142, 193



193, 130, 158



139, 155, 104



89, 162, 139

Sweetspot

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



152, 142, 193



234, 230, 250



142, 184, 193



115, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



152, 142, 193



186, 170, 250



177, 142, 193



89, 87, 97



32, 0, 161



7, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 142, 183



250, 170, 234



158, 193, 142



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 129



33, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 142, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

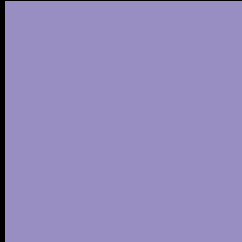
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

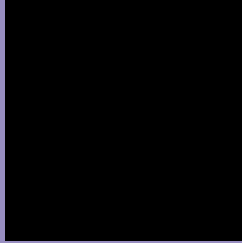
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 142, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 142, 193.

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, 142, 193

Protanopia

135, 147, 197

Deuteranopia

140, 146, 192



Tritanopia
146, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 142, 193

Protanomaly
141, 145, 196

Deuteranomaly
144, 145, 192

Tritanomaly
148, 146, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 142, 193

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
151, 148, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 142, 193 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, 142, 193) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 142, 193)  
}
```

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, 142, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 142, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 142, 193 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, 142, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 142, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 142, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 142, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 142, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 142,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 142, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 142, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
142, 193) }
```

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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