

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 147, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 147, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 147, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9893AD
RGB	152, 147, 173
RGB Percent	60%, 58%, 68%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4235, 0.3216
CMYK	0.12, 0.15, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	252°, 14%, 63%
HSV	252°, 15%, 68%
XYZ	30.9254, 30.5600, 43.8039
YIQ	151.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

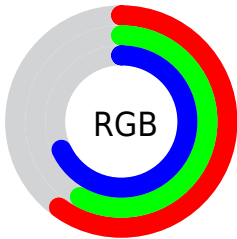
Format	Color
RYB	152, 147, 173
Decimal	9999277
CIELab	62.13, 7.11, -12.93
CIELCh	62, 14.756, 298.812
Yxy	30.5600, 0.2937, 0.2902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288189357 (0xFF9893AD)
YUV	151.4590, 10.6197, 0.4745
Hunter-Lab	55.2811, 3.1149, -8.2837

Details

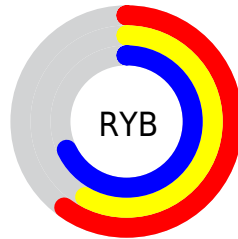
The RGB color **152, 147, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 173, 147**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 201, 228**, and **101, 96, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 130, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 164, 173**.

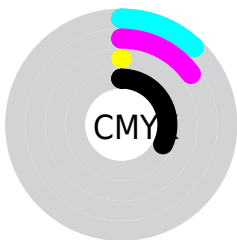
Distribution



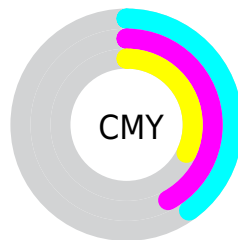
- Red (60%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 147, 173 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, 147, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152, 147, 173

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 201, 228

■ 235, 229, 255

■ 152, 147, 173

■ 126, 121, 146

■ 101, 96, 121

■ 77, 73, 96

■ 54, 50, 72

■ 32, 29, 50

■ 11, 3, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 152, 147, 173

■ 138, 130, 173

■ 152, 147, 173

■ 166, 164, 173

■ 124, 112, 173

■ 180, 182, 173

■ 110, 95, 173

■ 194, 199, 173

■ 96, 78, 173

■ 208, 216, 173

■ 82, 61, 173

■ 222, 234, 173

■ 68, 43, 173

■ 236, 251, 173

■ 54, 26, 173

■ 250, 255, 173

■ 40, 9, 173

■ 255, 255, 173

■ 33, 0, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 151, 176



152, 147, 173



167, 143, 164

Triad

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



152, 147, 173



172, 145, 128



120, 158, 149

Complementary

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



152, 147, 173



168, 173, 147

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.



132, 156, 136



152, 147, 173



161, 149, 124

Square

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



152, 147, 173



178, 142, 138



147, 153, 127



116, 157, 162

Rectangle

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



152, 147, 173



174, 142, 156



147, 153, 127



123, 157, 145

Sweetspot

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



152, 147, 173



215, 213, 224



147, 168, 173



107, 105, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



152, 147, 173



192, 184, 224



165, 147, 173



80, 78, 87



29, 0, 150



4, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 147, 168



224, 184, 217



155, 173, 147



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 122



23, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 147, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

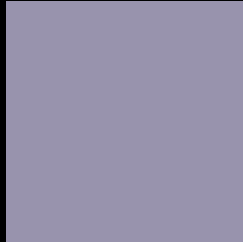
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

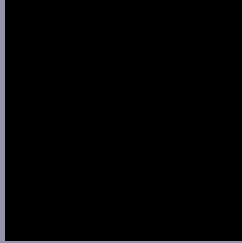
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 152, 147, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 147, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 147, 173.

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, 147, 173

Protanopia
145, 149, 174

Deuteranopia
154, 146, 173



Tritanopia
150, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 147, 173

Protanomaly

148, 148, 174

Deuteranomaly

153, 146, 173

Tritanomaly

151, 148, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 147, 173

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

151, 150, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 147, 173 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, 147, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 147, 173)  
}
```

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, 147, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 147, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 147, 173 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, 147, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 147, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 147, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 147, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 147, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 147,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 147, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 147, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
147, 173) }
```

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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