

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 150, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 150, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 150, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9896BE
RGB	152, 150, 190
RGB Percent	60%, 59%, 75%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4118, 0.2549
CMYK	0.20, 0.21, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	243°, 24%, 67%
HSV	243°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	33.1495, 32.2058, 53.1844
YIQ	155.1580, -11.6480, 12.8640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

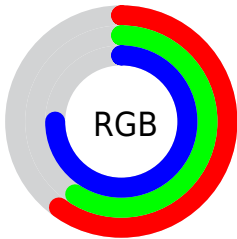
Format	Color
RYB	152, 150, 190
Decimal	10000062
CIELab	63.51, 9.22, -20.42
CIElCh	64, 22.405, 294.313
Yxy	32.2058, 0.2796, 0.2717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288190142 (0xFF9896BE)
YUV	155.1580, 17.1771, -2.7696
Hunter-Lab	56.7502, 4.9546, -15.8395

Details

The RGB color **152, 150, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 190, 150**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 204, 246**, and **100, 99, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 131, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 169, 190**.

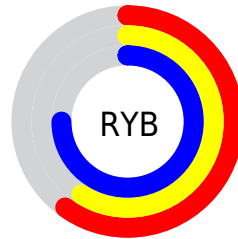
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (59%)

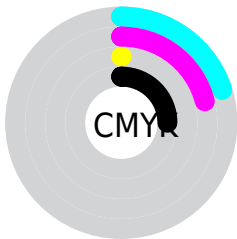
Blue (75%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (75%)

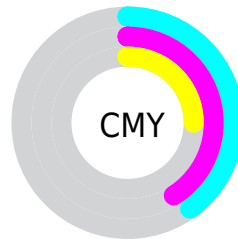


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 150, 190 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, 150, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152, 150, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 207, 204, 246

■ 235, 232, 255

■ 152, 150, 190

■ 126, 124, 163

■ 100, 99, 137

■ 76, 75, 111

■ 52, 53, 87

■ 30, 32, 63

■ 8, 8, 41

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 152, 150, 190

■ 152, 150, 190

■ 134, 131, 190

■ 170, 169, 190

■ 116, 112, 190

■ 188, 188, 190

■ 98, 93, 190

■ 206, 207, 190

■ 80, 74, 190

■ 224, 226, 190

■ 62, 55, 190

■ 242, 245, 190

■ 44, 36, 190

■ 255, 255, 190

■ 26, 17, 190

■ 10, 0, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 157, 193



152, 150, 190



176, 144, 177

Triad

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



152, 150, 190



188, 145, 122



108, 165, 149

Complementary

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



152, 150, 190



188, 190, 150

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.



128, 162, 130



152, 150, 190



172, 151, 114

Square

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



152, 150, 190



195, 140, 138



151, 158, 117



96, 165, 169

Rectangle

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



152, 150, 190



187, 141, 165



151, 158, 117



114, 164, 142

Sweetspot

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



152, 150, 190



233, 233, 247



150, 188, 190



117, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



152, 150, 190



189, 186, 247



172, 150, 190



85, 85, 94



8, 0, 158



2, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 150, 188



247, 186, 244



168, 190, 150



94, 85, 94



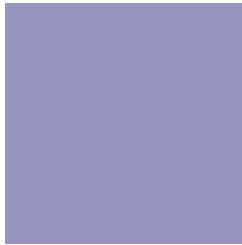
158, 0, 150



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 150, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

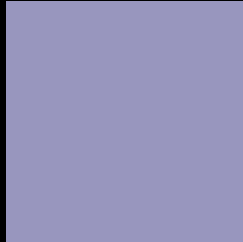
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

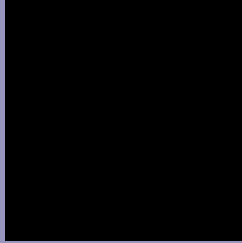
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 150, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 150, 190.

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](#).

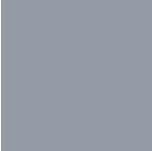
Dichromacy



Original Color
152, 150, 190

Protanopia
144, 152, 192

Deuteranopia
150, 151, 190



Tritanopia
148, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 150, 190

Protanomaly
147, 151, 191

Deuteranomaly
151, 151, 190

Tritanomaly
149, 153, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 150, 190

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
154, 153, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 150, 190 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, 150, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 150, 190)  
}
```

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, 150, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 150, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 150, 190 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, 150, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 150, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 150, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 150, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 150, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 150,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 150, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 150, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
150, 190) }
```

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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