

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 100, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 100, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 100, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9964BA
RGB	153, 100, 186
RGB Percent	60%, 39%, 73%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6078, 0.2706
CMYK	0.18, 0.46, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	277°, 38%, 56%
HSV	277°, 46%, 73%
XYZ	26.5570, 19.4318, 48.8054
YIQ	125.6510, 3.9820, 37.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

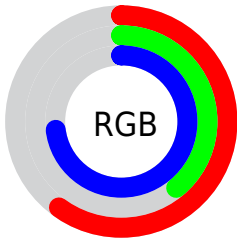
Format	Color
R _Y B	153, 100, 186
Decimal	10052794
CIE Lab	51.19, 37.27, -37.22
CIE LCh	51, 52.672, 315.039
Yxy	19.4318, 0.2802, 0.2050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288242874 (0xFF9964BA)
YUV	125.6510, 29.7521, 23.9851
Hunter-Lab	44.0815, 30.3948, -34.7865

Details

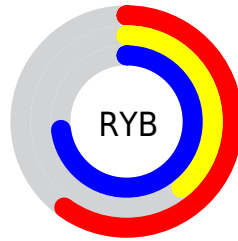
The RGB color **153, 100, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 186, 100**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 152, 243**, and **100, 51, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 81, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 119, 186**.

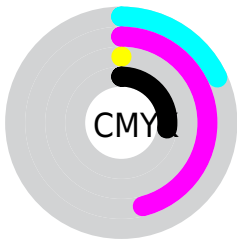
Distribution



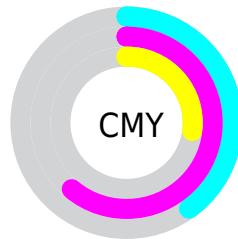
- Red (60%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 100, 186 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 153, 100, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 100, 186

255, 255, 255

 209, 152, 243

 238, 179, 255

 255, 207, 255

 255, 236, 255

 153, 100, 186

 126, 75, 159

 100, 51, 132

 74, 27, 107

 49, 1, 82

 28, 0, 59

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 153, 100, 186

 153, 100, 186

■ 146, 81, 186

■ 160, 119, 186

■ 139, 63, 186

■ 167, 137, 186

■ 132, 44, 186

■ 174, 156, 186

■ 124, 26, 186

■ 182, 174, 186

■ 117, 7, 186

■ 189, 193, 186

■ 115, 0, 186

■ 196, 212, 186

■ 203, 230, 186

■ 210, 249, 186

■ 217, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 119, 209



153, 100, 186



192, 83, 146

Triad

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



153, 100, 186



164, 112, 28



0, 143, 144

Complementary

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



153, 100, 186



133, 186, 100

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, 142, 97



153, 100, 186



124, 127, 23

Square

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



153, 100, 186



192, 93, 60



72, 137, 54



0, 141, 185

Rectangle

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



153, 100, 186



203, 79, 116



72, 137, 54



0, 143, 128

Sweetspot

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



153, 100, 186



229, 208, 242



100, 134, 186



114, 102, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



153, 100, 186



191, 109, 242



186, 100, 177



88, 83, 92



96, 0, 156



17, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 100, 133



242, 109, 160



100, 186, 109



92, 83, 86



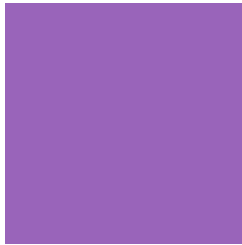
156, 0, 60



28, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 100, 186 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 153, 100, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

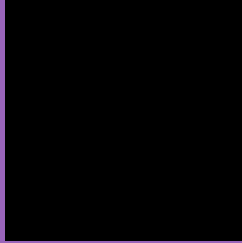
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 100, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 100, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 100, 186.

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
153, 100, 186

Protanopia
88, 119, 203

Deuteranopia
96, 122, 182



Tritanopia
143, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 100, 186

Protanomaly
112, 112, 197

Deuteranomaly
117, 114, 183

Tritanomaly
147, 109, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 100, 186

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
136, 117, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 100, 186 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(153, 100, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 100, 186)  
}
```

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(153, 100, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 100, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 100, 186 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(153, 100, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 100, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 100, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 100, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 100, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 100,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 100, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 100, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
100, 186) }
```

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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