

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 100, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 100, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 100, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9964CE
RGB	153, 100, 206
RGB Percent	60%, 39%, 81%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6078, 0.1922
CMYK	0.26, 0.51, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	270°, 52%, 60%
HSV	270°, 51%, 81%
XYZ	28.8346, 20.3429, 60.7993
YIQ	127.9310, -2.4380, 44.2020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

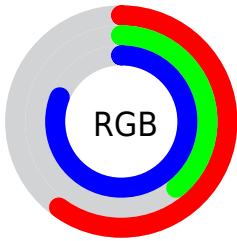
Format	Color
R _Y B	153, 100, 206
Decimal	10052814
CIE Lab	52.22, 41.90, -47.07
CIE LCh	52, 63.018, 311.677
Yxy	20.3429, 0.2622, 0.1850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288242894 (0xFF9964CE)
YUV	127.9310, 38.4880, 21.9855
Hunter-Lab	45.1031, 35.1855, -48.3513

Details

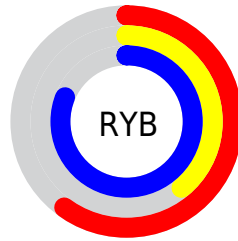
The RGB color **153, 100, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 206, 100**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 152, 255**, and **99, 50, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 79, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 121, 206**.

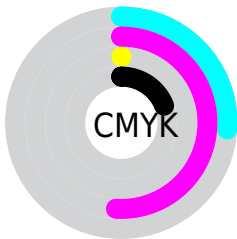
Distribution



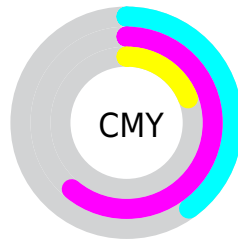
- Red (60%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 100, 206 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, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 100, 206

255, 255, 255

 210, 152, 255

 239, 180, 255

 255, 207, 255

 255, 236, 255


 153, 100, 206

 126, 75, 178

 99, 50, 151

 72, 26, 125

 45, 0, 99

 19, 0, 75


 0, 0, 51

 0, 2, 29

 0, 0, 0

 153, 100, 206

 153, 100, 206


 143, 79, 206

 163, 121, 206


 132, 59, 206


 174, 141, 206

 122, 38, 206

 184, 162, 206

 112, 18, 206

 194, 182, 206

 103, 0, 206

 205, 203, 206

 215, 224, 206

 225, 244, 206

 235, 255, 206

 246, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



21, 124, 231



153, 100, 206



204, 75, 160

Triad

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



153, 100, 206



176, 110, 0



0, 149, 145

Complementary

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



153, 100, 206



153, 206, 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, 147, 88



153, 100, 206



130, 129, 0

Square

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



153, 100, 206



209, 85, 55



68, 141, 34



0, 147, 196

Rectangle

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



153, 100, 206



218, 66, 124



68, 141, 34



0, 149, 126

Sweetspot

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



153, 100, 206



236, 217, 255



100, 153, 206



116, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 100, 206



176, 97, 255



206, 100, 206



97, 92, 102



83, 0, 166



19, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 100, 153



255, 97, 176



100, 206, 100



102, 92, 97



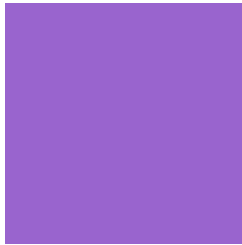
166, 0, 83



38, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 100, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

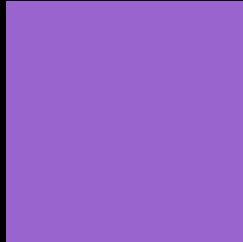
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

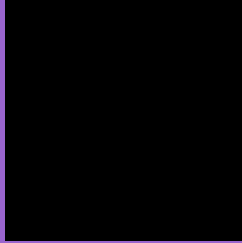
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 100, 206.

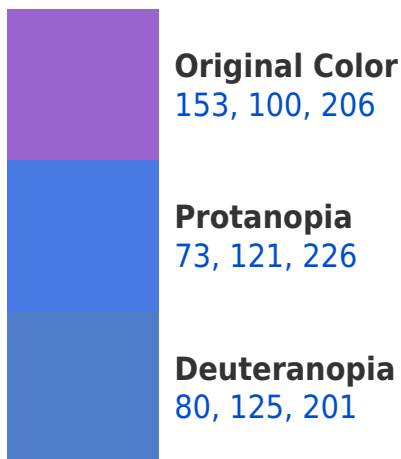



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 100, 206.

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





Tritanopia
139, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 100, 206



Protanomaly

102, 113, 219



Deuteranomaly

107, 116, 203



Tritanomaly

144, 112, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 100, 206



Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128



Achromatomaly

137, 118, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 100, 206 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, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 100, 206)  
}
```

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, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 100, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 100, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 100, 206) }
```

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, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 100, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 100, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 100,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 100, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
100, 206) }
```

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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