

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 110, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 110, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 110, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	996E9D
RGB	153, 110, 157
RGB Percent	60%, 43%, 62%
CMY	0.4000, 0.5686, 0.3843
CMYK	0.03, 0.30, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	295°, 19%, 52%
HSV	295°, 30%, 62%
XYZ	24.7986, 20.3585, 34.5208
YIQ	128.2150, 10.5410, 23.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

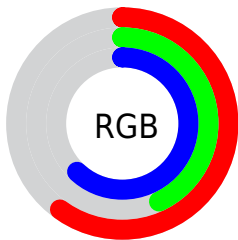
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 110, 157
Decimal	10055325
CIE Lab	52.24, 25.36, -18.72
CIE LCh	52, 31.520, 323.564
Yxy	20.3585, 0.3112, 0.2555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288245405 (0xFF996E9D)
YUV	128.2150, 14.1910, 21.7364
Hunter-Lab	45.1204, 19.1447, -13.7775

Details

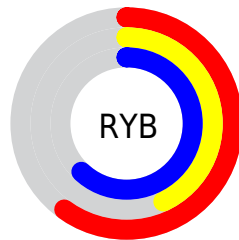
The RGB color **153, 110, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **114, 157, 110**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 162, 212**, and **101, 61, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 94, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 126, 157**.

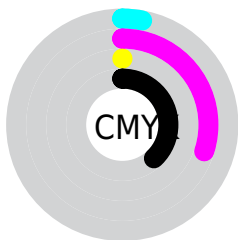
Distribution



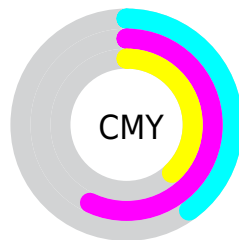
- Red (60%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 110, 157 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, 110, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 110, 157

255, 255, 255

 208, 162, 212


 236, 189, 240

 255, 217, 255


 255, 246, 255

 153, 110, 157

 152, 94, 157

 153, 110, 157

 127, 85, 131


 101, 61, 106

 77, 39, 81


 53, 16, 58

 33, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 153, 110, 157

 154, 126, 157

150, 79, 157

156, 141, 157

149, 63, 157

157, 157, 157

148, 47, 157

158, 173, 157

146, 32, 157

160, 189, 157

145, 16, 157

161, 204, 157

144, 0, 157

162, 220, 157

144, 0, 157

164, 236, 157

165, 251, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 120, 174



153, 110, 157



173, 104, 132

Triad

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



153, 110, 157



147, 121, 71



0, 139, 145

Complementary

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



153, 110, 157



114, 157, 110

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.



51, 139, 118



153, 110, 157



120, 130, 74

Square

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



153, 110, 157



167, 112, 82



89, 136, 92



11, 136, 167

Rectangle

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



153, 110, 157



177, 104, 113



89, 136, 92



16, 139, 136

Sweetspot

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



153, 110, 157



202, 186, 204



110, 115, 157



101, 91, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



153, 110, 157



198, 131, 204



157, 110, 138



78, 71, 79



131, 0, 143



14, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 110, 114



204, 131, 137



110, 157, 129



79, 71, 72



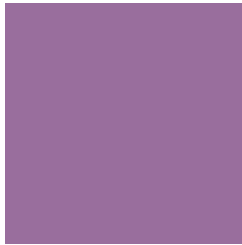
143, 0, 12



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 110, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

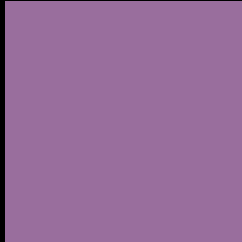
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

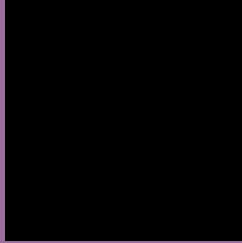
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 110, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 110, 157.

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, 110, 157

Protanopia
113, 123, 167

Deuteranopia
122, 122, 155



Tritanopia
149, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 110, 157

Protanomaly
128, 118, 163

Deuteranomaly
133, 118, 156

Tritanomaly
150, 114, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 110, 157

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
137, 121, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 110, 157 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, 110, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 110, 157)  
}
```

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, 110, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 110, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 110, 157 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, 110, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 110, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 110, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 110, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 110, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 110,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 110, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 110, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
110, 157) }
```

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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