

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 126, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 126, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 126, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	997E93
RGB	153, 126, 147
RGB Percent	60%, 49%, 58%
CMY	0.4000, 0.5059, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.04, 0.40
HSL	313°, 12%, 55%
HSV	313°, 18%, 60%
XYZ	25.8642, 23.8006, 30.8345
YIQ	136.4670, 9.3510, 12.2550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

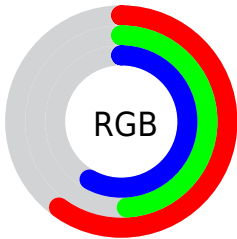
Format	Color
R _Y B	153, 126, 147
Decimal	10059411
CIE Lab	55.89, 14.15, -7.39
CIE LCh	56, 15.964, 332.410
Yxy	23.8006, 0.3213, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288249491 (0xFF997E93)
YUV	136.4670, 5.1928, 14.4994
Hunter-Lab	48.7859, 9.2579, -3.3235

Details

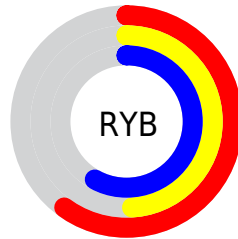
The RGB color **153, 126, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **126, 153, 132**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 179, 201**, and **102, 77, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 111, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 141, 150**.

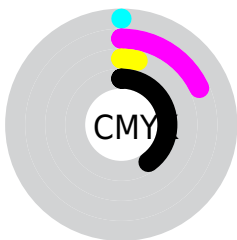
Distribution



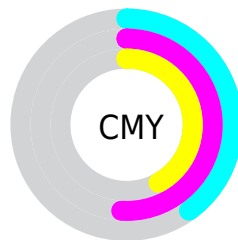
- Red (60%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 126, 147 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, 126, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 126, 147

255, 255, 255

 208, 179, 201


 236, 206, 229

 255, 235, 255


 153, 126, 147

 127, 101, 121

 102, 77, 96

 78, 54, 73

 54, 32, 50

 33, 11, 29

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 153, 126, 147

 153, 111, 144

 153, 126, 147

 153, 141, 150

153, 95, 140

153, 157, 154

153, 80, 137

153, 172, 157

153, 65, 133

153, 187, 161

153, 50, 130

153, 203, 164

153, 34, 127

153, 218, 167

153, 19, 123

153, 233, 171

153, 4, 120

153, 248, 174

153, 0, 119

153, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 130, 157



153, 126, 147



162, 124, 133

Triad

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



153, 126, 147



144, 133, 106



96, 141, 148

Complementary

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



153, 126, 147



126, 153, 132

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.



100, 142, 135



153, 126, 147



128, 138, 110

Square

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



153, 126, 147



156, 129, 110



113, 141, 121



104, 139, 158

Rectangle

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



153, 126, 147



163, 125, 124



113, 141, 121



96, 142, 144

Sweetspot

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



153, 126, 147



199, 189, 197



132, 126, 153



99, 93, 98



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 126, 147



199, 157, 190



153, 126, 134



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 109



13, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



153, 126, 147



199, 157, 190



126, 153, 145



77, 69, 75



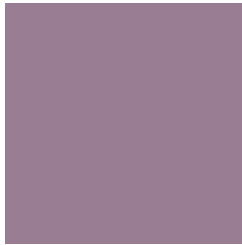
140, 0, 109



13, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 126, 147 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, 126, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

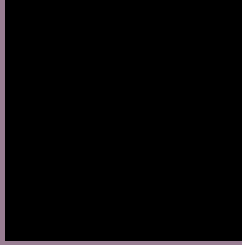
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 126, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 126, 147.

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, 126, 147](#)

Protanopia
[131, 133, 151](#)

Deuteranopia
[142, 130, 146](#)



Tritanopia
152, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 126, 147

Protanomaly

139, 130, 150

Deuteranomaly

146, 129, 146

Tritanomaly

152, 127, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 126, 147

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

142, 132, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 126, 147 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, 126, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 126, 147)  
}
```

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, 126, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 126, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 126, 147 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, 126, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 126, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 126, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 126, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 126, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 126,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 126, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 126, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
126, 147) }
```

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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