

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 127, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 127, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 127, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	997FAC
RGB	153, 127, 172
RGB Percent	60%, 50%, 67%
CMY	0.4000, 0.5020, 0.3255
CMYK	0.11, 0.26, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	275°, 21%, 59%
HSV	275°, 26%, 67%
XYZ	28.1726, 24.9296, 42.3568
YIQ	139.9040, 1.0510, 19.5070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

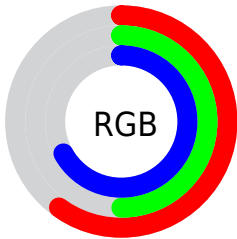
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 127, 172
Decimal	10059692
CIE _{Lab}	57.01, 18.69, -20.13
CIE _{LCh}	57, 27.466, 312.883
Yxy	24.9296, 0.2951, 0.2612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288249772 (0xFF997FAC)
YUV	139.9040, 15.8233, 11.4852
Hunter-Lab	49.9296, 13.3415, -15.3468

Details

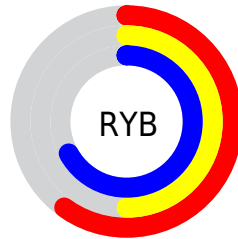
The RGB color **153, 127, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **146, 172, 127**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 180, 227**, and **101, 78, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 110, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 144, 172**.

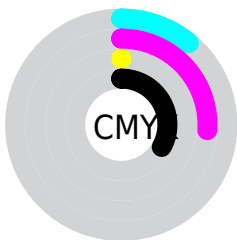
Distribution



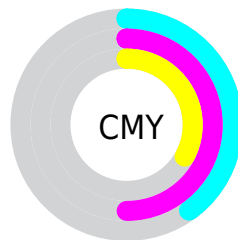
- Red (60%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 127, 172 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, 127, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 127, 172


255, 255, 255


 208, 180, 227

 236, 208, 255

 255, 236, 255


 153, 127, 172

 127, 102, 145

 101, 78, 120

 77, 55, 95

 54, 33, 71

 31, 12, 48


 0, 0, 27


 0, 0, 0

 153, 127, 172


 146, 110, 172

 153, 127, 172

 160, 144, 172


 138, 93, 172

 168, 161, 172

 131, 75, 172

 175, 179, 172

 124, 58, 172

 182, 196, 172

 117, 41, 172

 189, 213, 172

 109, 24, 172

 197, 230, 172

 102, 7, 172

 204, 247, 172

 99, 0, 172

 211, 255, 172

 218, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 136, 183



153, 127, 172



175, 120, 152

Triad

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



153, 127, 172



165, 131, 91



62, 150, 147

Complementary

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



153, 127, 172



146, 172, 127

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.



88, 149, 122



153, 127, 172



143, 139, 90

Square

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



153, 127, 172



180, 123, 105



116, 145, 101



57, 148, 169

Rectangle

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



153, 127, 172



183, 119, 135



116, 145, 101



70, 150, 138

Sweetspot

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



153, 127, 172



217, 206, 224



127, 147, 172



107, 101, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



153, 127, 172



195, 155, 224



172, 127, 169



83, 78, 87



87, 0, 150



13, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 127, 146



224, 155, 184



127, 172, 130



87, 78, 82



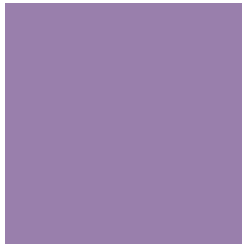
150, 0, 64



23, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 127, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

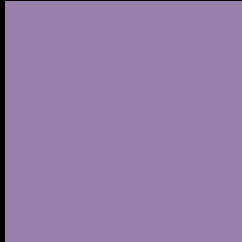
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

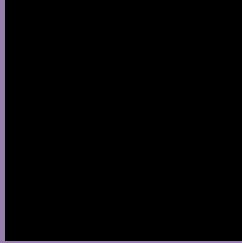
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 127, 172.

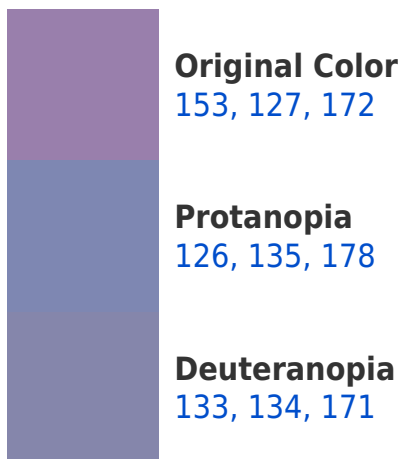


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 127, 172.

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
148, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 127, 172

Protanomaly
136, 132, 176

Deuteranomaly
140, 131, 171

Tritanomaly
150, 130, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 127, 172

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
145, 135, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 127, 172 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, 127, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 127, 172)  
}
```

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, 127, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 127, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 127, 172 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

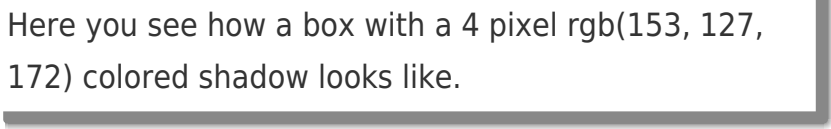
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 127, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 127, 172) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 127, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 127, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 127, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 127, 172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 127, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 127, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
127, 172) }
```

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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