

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 136, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 136, 232) contains.

RGB(153, 136, 232)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(153, 136, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9988E8
RGB	153, 136, 232
RGB Percent	60%, 53%, 91%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4667, 0.0902
CMYK	0.34, 0.41, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	251°, 68%, 72%
HSV	251°, 41%, 91%
XYZ	36.5065, 30.2068, 80.2503
YIQ	152.0270, -20.6840, 33.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

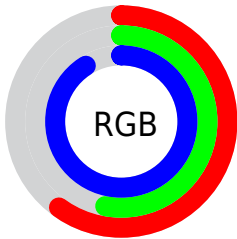
Format	Color
RYB	153, 136, 232
Decimal	10062056
CIELab	61.83, 27.97, -46.47
CIELCh	62, 54.233, 301.045
Yxy	30.2068, 0.2484, 0.2055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288252136 (0xFF9988E8)
YUV	152.0270, 39.4267, 0.8533
Hunter-Lab	54.9607, 22.3836, -48.0992

Details

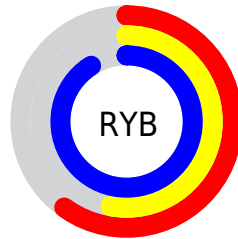
The RGB color **153, 136, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **215, 232, 136**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 189, 255**, and **98, 86, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 113, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 159, 232**.

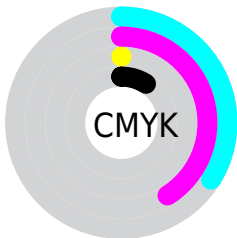
Distribution



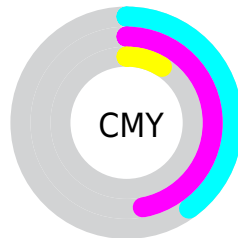
- Red (60%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 136, 232 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, 136, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 136, 232

255, 255, 255

 210, 189, 255


 239, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 153, 136, 232

 125, 111, 204

 98, 86, 176

 71, 63, 149

 43, 40, 122

 4, 20, 97

 0, 0, 73


 0, 4, 49


 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0


 153, 136, 232


 153, 136, 232

 134, 113, 232

 172, 159, 232

 115, 90, 232

 191, 182, 232

 96, 66, 232


 210, 206, 232

 77, 43, 232

 229, 229, 232

 58, 20, 232

 248, 252, 232

 41, 0, 232

 255, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39, 154, 245



153, 136, 232



209, 116, 197

Triad

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



153, 136, 232



212, 130, 65



0, 173, 150

Complementary

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



153, 136, 232



215, 232, 136

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.



56, 169, 101



153, 136, 232



174, 147, 46

Square

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



153, 136, 232



235, 112, 103



125, 161, 62



0, 172, 198

Rectangle

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



153, 136, 232



230, 108, 166



125, 161, 62



0, 172, 133

Sweetspot

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



153, 136, 232



230, 224, 255



136, 216, 232



113, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 136, 232



150, 128, 255



200, 136, 232



105, 103, 115



32, 0, 179



9, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 136, 215



255, 128, 232



168, 232, 136



115, 103, 113



179, 0, 147



51, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 136, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

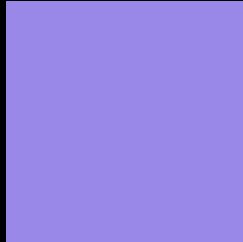
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 136, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

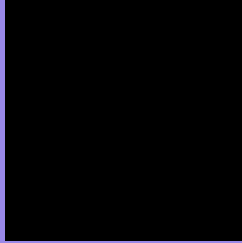
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 153, 136, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 136, 232.



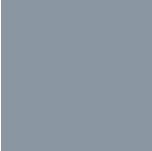
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 136, 232.

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
138, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 136, 232

Protanomaly
127, 142, 238

Deuteranomaly
125, 144, 230

Tritanomaly
143, 146, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 136, 232

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
152, 146, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 136, 232 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, 136, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 136, 232)  
}
```

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, 136, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 136, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 136, 232 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, 136, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 136, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 136, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136, 232); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136, 232); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136, 232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 136, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 136, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
136, 232) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor