

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 143, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 143, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 143, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998FD9
RGB	153, 143, 217
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 85%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4392, 0.1490
CMYK	0.29, 0.34, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	248°, 49%, 71%
HSV	248°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	35.4837, 31.4270, 69.8415
YIQ	154.4260, -17.7940, 25.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

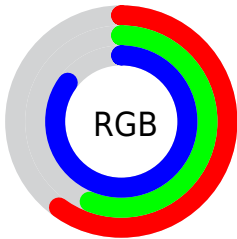
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 143, 217
Decimal	10063833
CIE _{Lab}	62.87, 20.08, -36.51
CIE _{LCh}	63, 41.667, 298.817
Yxy	31.4270, 0.2595, 0.2298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288253913 (0xFF998FD9)
YUV	154.4260, 30.8490, -1.2506
Hunter-Lab	56.0598, 14.8791, -34.6240

Details

The RGB color **153, 143, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **207, 217, 143**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 197, 255**, and **100, 93, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 121, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 165, 217**.

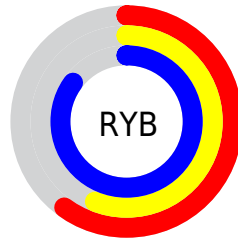
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (56%)

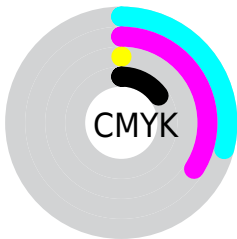
Blue (85%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (85%)

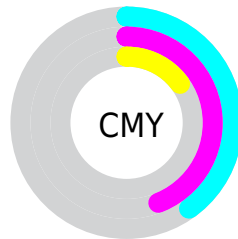


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 143, 217 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, 143, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 143, 217


255, 255, 255

 209, 197, 255

 238, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 153, 143, 217

 126, 117, 189

 100, 93, 162

 74, 69, 135

 48, 47, 110

 20, 26, 85

 0, 0, 61


 0, 3, 39


 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0


 153, 143, 217

 153, 143, 217

 134, 121, 217

 172, 165, 217

 115, 100, 217

 191, 186, 217

 97, 78, 217


 209, 208, 217

 78, 56, 217

 228, 230, 217

 59, 35, 217

 247, 251, 217

 40, 13, 217

 255, 255, 217

 29, 0, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 156, 226



153, 143, 217



197, 129, 191

Triad

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



153, 143, 217



205, 136, 90



11, 171, 149

Complementary

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



153, 143, 217



207, 217, 143

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.



93, 168, 112



153, 143, 217



176, 149, 77

Square

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



153, 143, 217



221, 125, 118



139, 161, 85



0, 171, 187

Rectangle

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



153, 143, 217



214, 123, 168



139, 161, 85



52, 170, 137

Sweetspot

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



153, 143, 217



233, 230, 255



143, 207, 217



114, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 143, 217



165, 150, 255



190, 143, 217



100, 99, 110



23, 0, 173



6, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 143, 207



255, 150, 241



170, 217, 143



110, 99, 108



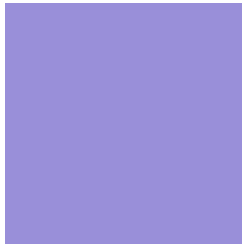
173, 0, 150



46, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 143, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

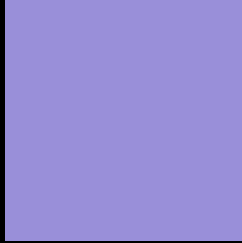
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

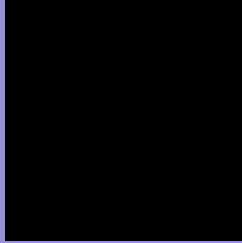
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 143, 217.

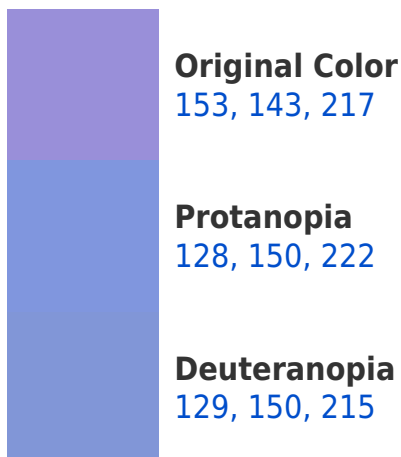


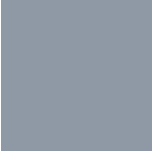
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 143, 217.

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
143, 153, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 143, 217

Protanomaly
137, 147, 220

Deuteranomaly
138, 147, 216

Tritanomaly
147, 149, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 143, 217

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
154, 150, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 143, 217 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, 143, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 143, 217)  
}
```

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, 143, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 143, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 143, 217 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, 143, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 143, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 143, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 143, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 143, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 143,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 143, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 143, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
143, 217) }
```

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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