

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 144, 201)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 144, 201) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 144, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9990C9
RGB	153, 144, 201
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 79%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4353, 0.2118
CMYK	0.24, 0.28, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	249°, 35%, 68%
HSV	249°, 28%, 79%
XYZ	33.6527, 30.9359, 59.4559
YIQ	153.1890, -12.9330, 19.6350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

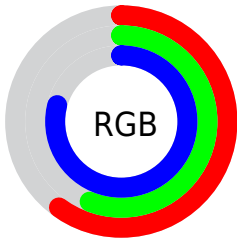
Format	Color
R _Y B	153, 144, 201
Decimal	10064073
CIE Lab	62.45, 15.56, -28.21
CIE LCh	62, 32.215, 298.886
Yxy	30.9359, 0.2713, 0.2494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288254153 (0xFF9990C9)
YUV	153.1890, 23.5708, -0.1658
Hunter-Lab	55.6200, 10.6659, -24.4449

Details

The RGB color **153, 144, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 201, 144**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 198, 255**, and **101, 94, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 124, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 164, 201**.

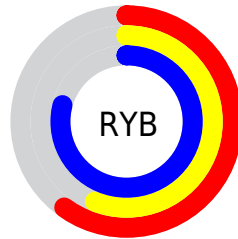
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (56%)

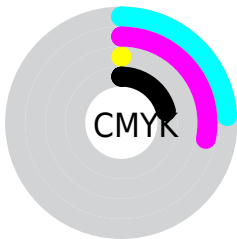
Blue (79%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (79%)

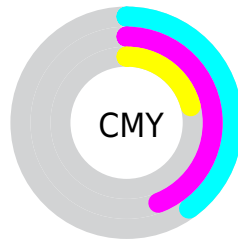


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 144, 201 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, 144, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 144, 201

255, 255, 255


 208, 198, 255

 237, 226, 255


255, 254, 255

 153, 144, 201

 126, 118, 174


 101, 94, 147

 76, 70, 121

 51, 48, 96

 27, 27, 72

 6, 0, 49


 0, 1, 27


 0, 0, 0

 153, 144, 201

 153, 144, 201

 136, 124, 201

 170, 164, 201


 119, 104, 201

 187, 184, 201

 102, 84, 201


 204, 204, 201

 85, 64, 201


 221, 224, 201

 68, 43, 201

 238, 245, 201

 51, 23, 201

 255, 255, 201

 35, 3, 201

 255, 255, 201

 32, 0, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 154, 208



153, 144, 201



186, 134, 181

Triad

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



153, 144, 201



194, 139, 103



72, 166, 149

Complementary

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



153, 144, 201



192, 201, 144

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.



108, 164, 121



153, 144, 201



171, 149, 94

Square

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



153, 144, 201



206, 131, 125



142, 158, 100



44, 166, 178

Rectangle

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



153, 144, 201



200, 130, 163



142, 158, 100



84, 166, 139

Sweetspot

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



153, 144, 201



236, 232, 255



144, 192, 201



116, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 144, 201



182, 168, 255



181, 144, 201



91, 90, 99



26, 0, 163



6, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 144, 192



255, 168, 241



164, 201, 144



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 137



36, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 144, 201 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, 144, 201 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, 144, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 144, 201.

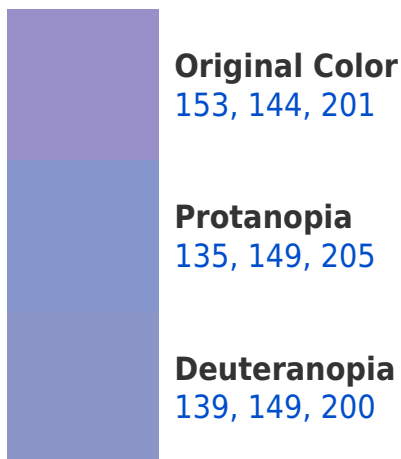


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 144, 201.

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
146, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 144, 201

Protanomaly
142, 147, 204

Deuteranomaly
144, 147, 200

Tritanomaly
149, 148, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 144, 201

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
153, 150, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 144, 201 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, 144, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 144, 201)  
}
```

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, 144, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 144, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 144, 201 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

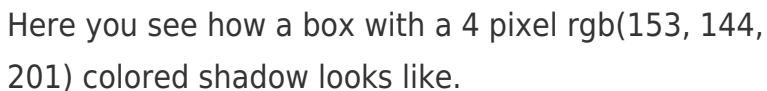
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 144, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 144, 201) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 144, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 144, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 144, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 144, 201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 144, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 144, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
144, 201) }
```

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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