

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 56, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 56, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 56, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9938B4
RGB	153, 56, 180
RGB Percent	60%, 22%, 71%
CMY	0.4000, 0.7804, 0.2941
CMYK	0.15, 0.69, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	287°, 53%, 46%
HSV	287°, 69%, 71%
XYZ	22.7893, 12.8959, 44.4681
YIQ	99.1390, 18.0080, 59.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

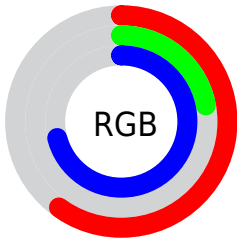
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 56, 180
Decimal	10041524
CIE _{Lab}	42.61, 58.01, -47.34
CIE _{LCh}	43, 74.876, 320.783
Yxy	12.8959, 0.2843, 0.1609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288231604 (0xFF9938B4)
YUV	99.1390, 39.8645, 47.2361
Hunter-Lab	35.9109, 50.4330, -48.2805

Details

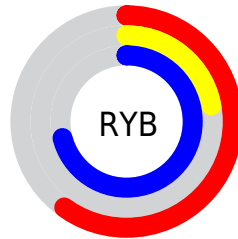
The RGB color **153, 56, 180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **83, 180, 56**, and the grayscale version is **99, 99, 99**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 111, 236**, and **98, 0, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 38, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 74, 180**.

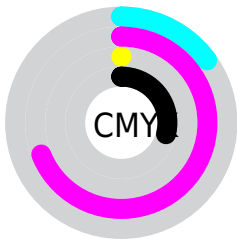
Distribution



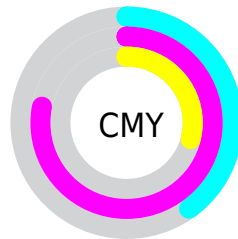
- Red (60%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 56, 180 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, 56, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 56, 180


 153, 56, 180


255, 255, 255

 125, 25, 153

 210, 111, 236

 98, 0, 126

 240, 138, 255

 71, 0, 101

 255, 166, 255

 45, 0, 76

 255, 194, 255

 14, 0, 52


 255, 223, 255


 0, 2, 30

 255, 252, 255

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 56, 180

 153, 56, 180

■ 149, 38, 180

■ 157, 74, 180

■ 145, 20, 180

■ 161, 92, 180

■ 141, 2, 180

■ 165, 110, 180

■ 141, 0, 180

■ 169, 128, 180

■ 173, 146, 180

■ 177, 164, 180

■ 180, 182, 180

■ 184, 200, 180

■ 188, 218, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 93, 218



153, 56, 180



198, 0, 122

Triad

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



153, 56, 180



139, 91, 0



0, 126, 143

Complementary

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



153, 56, 180



83, 180, 56

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.



0, 125, 79



153, 56, 180



82, 110, 0

Square

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



153, 56, 180



181, 59, 0



0, 120, 0



0, 124, 197

Rectangle

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



153, 56, 180



205, 0, 81



0, 120, 0



0, 126, 122

Sweetspot

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



153, 56, 180



224, 185, 235



56, 85, 180



111, 88, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



153, 56, 180



192, 40, 235



180, 56, 147



87, 80, 89



120, 0, 153



20, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 56, 83



235, 40, 82



56, 180, 89



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 33



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 56, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

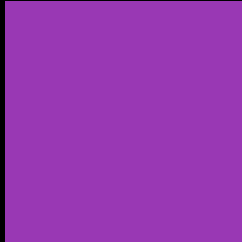
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 56, 180 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 153, 56, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 56, 180.

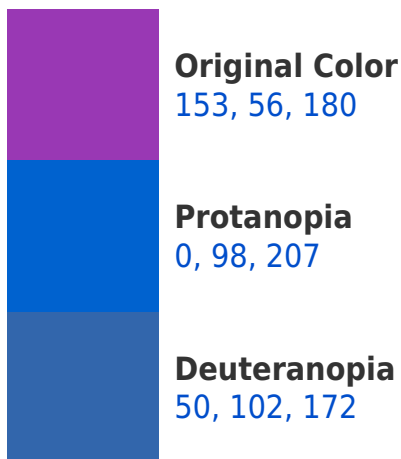


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 56, 180.

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
141, 85, 91

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 56, 180



Protanomaly

56, 83, 197



Deuteranomaly

87, 85, 175



Tritanomaly

145, 74, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 56, 180



Achromatopsia

99, 99, 99



Achromatomaly

119, 83, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 56, 180 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, 56, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 56, 180)  
}
```

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, 56, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 56, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 56, 180 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, 56, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 56, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 56, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 56, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 56, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 56,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 56, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 56, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 56,  
180) }
```

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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