

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 96, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 96, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 96, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9960C7
RGB	153, 96, 199
RGB Percent	60%, 38%, 78%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6235, 0.2196
CMYK	0.23, 0.52, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	273°, 48%, 58%
HSV	273°, 52%, 78%
XYZ	27.6285, 19.2616, 56.2945
YIQ	124.7850, 0.9090, 44.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

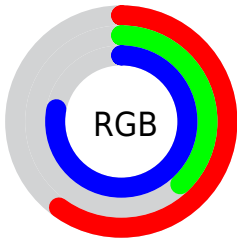
Format	Color
RYB	153, 96, 199
Decimal	10051783
CIELab	50.99, 42.46, -45.02
CIELCh	51, 61.881, 313.323
Yxy	19.2616, 0.2678, 0.1867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288241863 (0xFF9960C7)
YUV	124.7850, 36.5880, 24.7446
Hunter-Lab	43.8880, 35.5660, -45.3288

Details

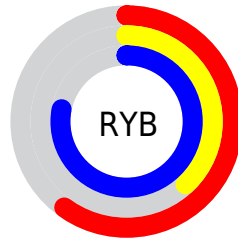
The RGB color **153, 96, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 199, 96**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 148, 255**, and **99, 46, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 76, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 116, 199**.

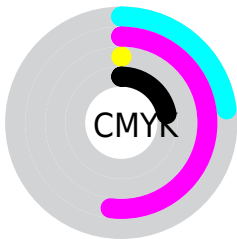
Distribution



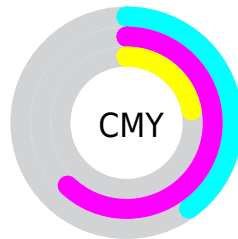
- Red (60%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 96, 199 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, 96, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 96, 199

 153, 96, 199

255, 255, 255

 126, 71, 171

 209, 148, 255

 99, 46, 144

 239, 175, 255

 72, 21, 118

 255, 203, 255

 46, 0, 93

 255, 232, 255

 23, 0, 69

 0, 1, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 153, 96, 199

 153, 96, 199

144, 76, 199

162, 116, 199

135, 56, 199

171, 136, 199

126, 36, 199

180, 156, 199

117, 16, 199

189, 176, 199

110, 0, 199

197, 196, 199

206, 215, 199

215, 235, 199

224, 255, 199

233, 255, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40, 120, 225



153, 96, 199



201, 72, 153

Triad

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



153, 96, 199



170, 108, 0



0, 146, 144

Complementary

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



153, 96, 199



142, 199, 96

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, 144, 89



153, 96, 199



124, 126, 0

Square

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



153, 96, 199



202, 84, 51



62, 138, 36



0, 144, 193

Rectangle

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



153, 96, 199



214, 64, 118



62, 138, 36



0, 145, 126

Sweetspot

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



153, 96, 199



237, 214, 255



96, 142, 199



117, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



153, 96, 199



184, 97, 255



199, 96, 194



95, 90, 99



90, 0, 163



20, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 96, 142



255, 97, 168



96, 199, 101



99, 90, 94



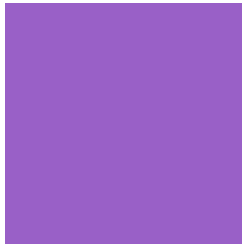
163, 0, 73



36, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 96, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

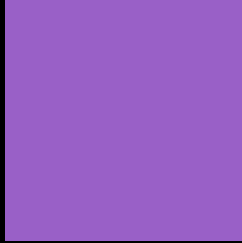
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

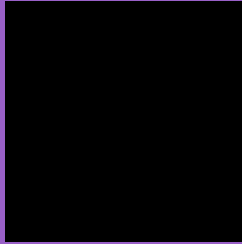
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 96, 199.

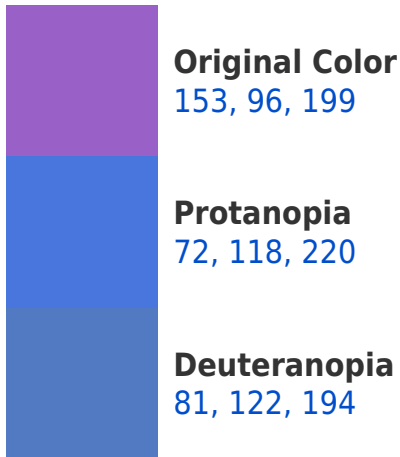



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 96, 199.

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
140, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 96, 199

Protanomaly
101, 110, 212

Deuteranomaly
107, 113, 196

Tritanomaly
145, 108, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 96, 199

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
135, 114, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 96, 199 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, 96, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 96, 199)  
}
```

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, 96, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 96, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 96, 199 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, 96, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 96, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 96, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 96, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 96, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 96,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 96, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 96, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 96,  
199) }
```

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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