

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 110, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 110, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 110, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A6EA8
RGB	154, 110, 168
RGB Percent	60%, 43%, 66%
CMY	0.3961, 0.5686, 0.3412
CMYK	0.08, 0.35, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	286°, 25%, 55%
HSV	286°, 35%, 66%
XYZ	25.9702, 20.8490, 39.7013
YIQ	129.7680, 7.6060, 27.3660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

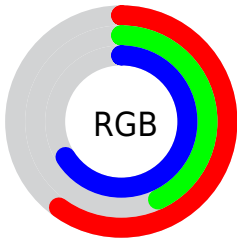
Format	Color
RYB	154, 110, 168
Decimal	10120872
CIELab	52.78, 27.97, -24.29
CIELCh	53, 37.044, 319.028
Yxy	20.8490, 0.3002, 0.2410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288310952 (0xFF9A6EA8)
YUV	129.7680, 18.8484, 21.2515
Hunter-Lab	45.6607, 21.6183, -19.5892

Details

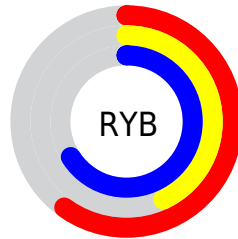
The RGB color **154, 110, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 168, 110**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 162, 223**, and **102, 61, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 93, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 127, 168**.

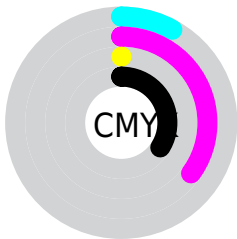
Distribution



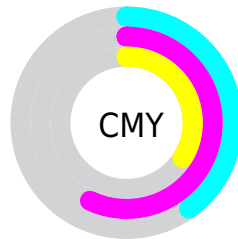
- Red (60%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 110, 168 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 154, 110, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 110, 168


255, 255, 255

 209, 162, 223


 238, 189, 252

 255, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 154, 110, 168

 150, 93, 168

 154, 110, 168

 128, 85, 141

 102, 61, 116


 77, 38, 91


 53, 16, 67

 32, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0


 154, 110, 168

 158, 127, 168


 146, 76, 168

 162, 144, 168


 142, 60, 168


 166, 160, 168

 138, 43, 168

 170, 177, 168

 134, 26, 168

 174, 194, 168

 130, 9, 168

 178, 211, 168

 127, 0, 168

 182, 228, 168

 186, 244, 168

 190, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 122, 186



154, 110, 168



179, 101, 139

Triad

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



154, 110, 168



156, 120, 63



0, 142, 146

Complementary

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



154, 110, 168



124, 168, 110

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.



38, 142, 113



154, 110, 168



125, 130, 64

Square

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



154, 110, 168



177, 109, 79



89, 138, 83



0, 140, 173

Rectangle

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



154, 110, 168



186, 100, 117



89, 138, 83



0, 143, 135

Sweetspot

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



154, 110, 168



214, 197, 219



110, 124, 168



106, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



154, 110, 168



198, 129, 219



168, 110, 153



82, 76, 84



112, 0, 148



15, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 110, 124



219, 129, 151



110, 168, 124



84, 76, 78



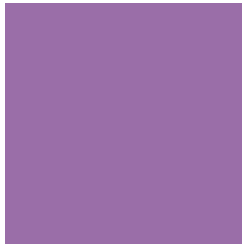
148, 0, 36



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 110, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

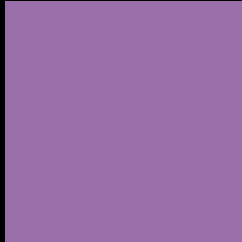
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 110, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

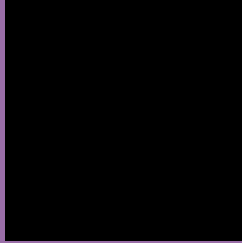
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 110, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 110, 168.

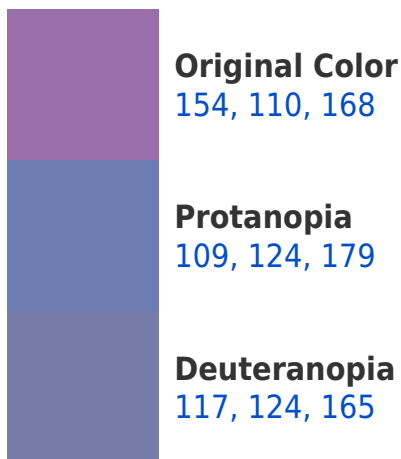



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 110, 168.

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
148, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 110, 168

Protanomaly
125, 119, 175

Deuteranomaly
130, 119, 166

Tritanomaly
150, 115, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 110, 168

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
139, 123, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 110, 168 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(154, 110, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 110, 168)  
}
```

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(154, 110, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 110, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 110, 168 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(154, 110, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 110, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 110, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 110, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 110, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 110,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 110, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 110, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
110, 168) }
```

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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