

# Converting Colors

RGB(154, 116, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(154, 116, 148) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(154, 116, 148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9A7494
RGB	154, 116, 148
RGB Percent	60%, 45%, 58%
CMY	0.3961, 0.5451, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.04, 0.40
HSL	309°, 16%, 53%
HSV	309°, 25%, 60%
XYZ	24.9171, 21.4989, 30.8534
YIQ	131.0100, 12.3760, 18.0080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

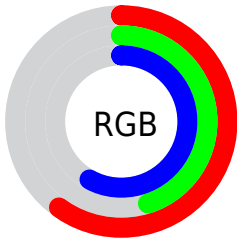
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	154, 116, 148
Decimal	10122388
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.49, 20.47, -11.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 23.508, 330.567
Yxy	21.4989, 0.3225, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288312468 (0xFF9A7494)
YUV	131.0100, 8.3761, 20.1622
Hunter-Lab	46.3669, 14.7819, -6.9958

# Details

The RGB color **154, 116, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 154, 122**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 168, 202**, and **102, 67, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 101, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 131, 150**.

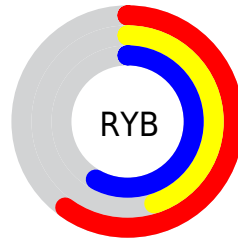
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (45%)

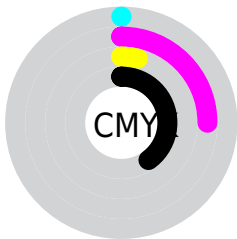
Blue (58%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (58%)

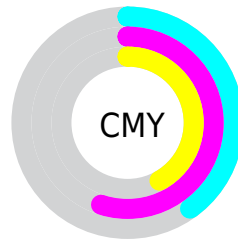


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 116, 148 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, 116, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 154, 116, 148


255, 255, 255


 209, 168, 202


 237, 196, 230

 255, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 154, 116, 148

 154, 101, 146

 154, 116, 148

 128, 91, 122

 102, 67, 97


 78, 45, 74


 54, 23, 51

 34, 0, 30

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 154, 116, 148

 154, 131, 150

154, 85, 143

154, 147, 153

154, 70, 141

154, 162, 155

154, 54, 138

154, 178, 158

154, 39, 136

154, 193, 160

154, 24, 133

154, 208, 163

154, 8, 131

154, 224, 165

154, 0, 130

154, 239, 167

154, 255, 170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



131, 122, 163



154, 116, 148



167, 113, 128

# Triad

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



154, 116, 148



142, 127, 87



64, 138, 148

# Complementary

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



154, 116, 148



116, 154, 122

# 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.



75, 139, 127



154, 116, 148



120, 133, 92

# Square

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



154, 116, 148



159, 120, 93



97, 137, 107



75, 135, 162

# Rectangle

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



154, 116, 148



169, 113, 115



97, 137, 107



65, 139, 141



# Sweetspot

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



154, 116, 148



201, 187, 199



122, 116, 154



102, 94, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



154, 116, 148



201, 141, 192



154, 116, 129



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 118



13, 0, 11



# Inverse Universe

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



154, 116, 148



201, 141, 192



116, 154, 141



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 118

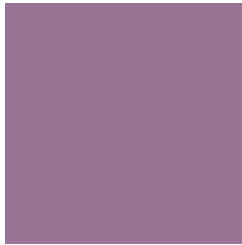


13, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 116, 148 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

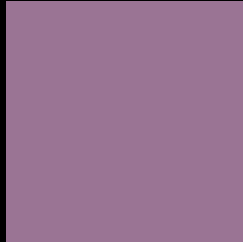
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

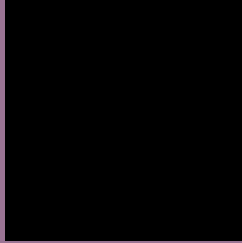
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 154, 116, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 116, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 116, 148.

# 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



**Original Color**


[154, 116, 148](#)

**Protanopia**

[122, 127, 155](#)

**Deuteranopia**

[132, 125, 146](#)



**Tritanopia**  
151, 119, 129

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

154, 116, 148

**Protanomaly**

134, 123, 152

**Deuteranomaly**

140, 122, 147

**Tritanomaly**

152, 118, 136

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

154, 116, 148

**Achromatopsia**

131, 131, 131

**Achromatomaly**

139, 126, 137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 116, 148 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, 116, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 116, 148)  
}
```

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, 116, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 116, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 116, 148 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, 116, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 116, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 116, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 116, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 116, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 116,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 116, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 116, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
116, 148) }
```

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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