

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 139, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 139, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 139, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A8BB1
RGB	154, 139, 177
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 69%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4549, 0.3059
CMYK	0.13, 0.21, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	264°, 20%, 62%
HSV	264°, 21%, 69%
XYZ	30.4949, 28.5096, 45.4906
YIQ	147.8170, -3.2580, 14.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

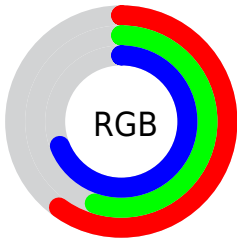
Format	Color
RYB	154, 139, 177
Decimal	10128305
CIELab	60.35, 13.21, -17.88
CIElCh	60, 22.236, 306.463
Yxy	28.5096, 0.2918, 0.2728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288318385 (0xFF9A8BB1)
YUV	147.8170, 14.3872, 5.4225
Hunter-Lab	53.3944, 8.5057, -13.1375

Details

The RGB color **154, 139, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 177, 139**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 193, 233**, and **103, 89, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 121, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 157, 177**.

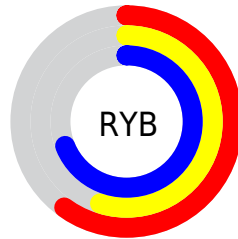
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (55%)

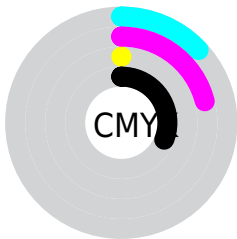
Blue (69%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (69%)

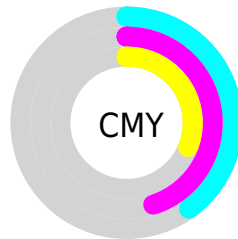


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 139, 177 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, 139, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 139, 177

255, 255, 255

 209, 193, 233

 237, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 154, 139, 177

 128, 114, 150

 103, 89, 124

 78, 66, 99

 55, 43, 75

 33, 23, 53

 14, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 154, 139, 177

 154, 139, 177

■ 143, 121, 177

■ 165, 157, 177

■ 133, 104, 177

■ 175, 174, 177

■ 122, 86, 177

■ 186, 192, 177

■ 111, 68, 177

■ 197, 210, 177

■ 100, 51, 177

■ 208, 227, 177

■ 90, 33, 177

■ 218, 245, 177

■ 79, 15, 177

■ 229, 255, 177

■ 70, 0, 177

■ 240, 255, 177

■ 250, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 146, 184



154, 139, 177



174, 133, 162

Triad

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



154, 139, 177



173, 139, 110



94, 157, 149

Complementary

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



154, 139, 177



162, 177, 139

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.



112, 155, 129



154, 139, 177



156, 146, 107

Square

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



154, 139, 177



184, 133, 123



134, 151, 114



88, 155, 168

Rectangle

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



154, 139, 177



182, 131, 149



134, 151, 114



99, 156, 142

Sweetspot

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



154, 139, 177



221, 216, 230



139, 162, 177



110, 107, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



154, 139, 177



193, 170, 230



173, 139, 177



84, 80, 89



60, 0, 153



10, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 139, 162



230, 170, 206



143, 177, 139



89, 80, 86



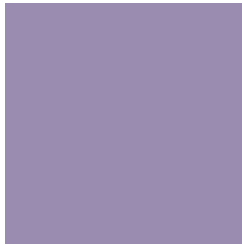
153, 0, 93



26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 139, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

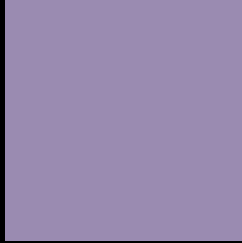
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

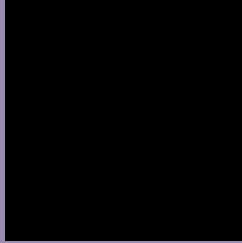
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 139, 177.

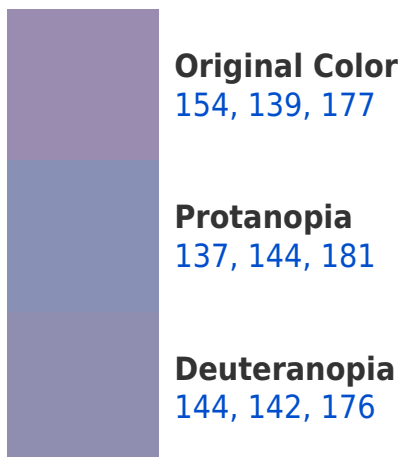



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 139, 177.

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
150, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 139, 177

Protanomaly
143, 142, 180

Deuteranomaly
148, 141, 176

Tritanomaly
151, 142, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 139, 177

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
150, 145, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 139, 177 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, 139, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 139, 177)  
}
```

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, 139, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 139, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 139, 177 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, 139, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 139, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 139, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 139, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 139, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 139,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 139, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 139, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
139, 177) }
```

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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