

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 142, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 142, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 142, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A8EC5
RGB	154, 142, 197
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 77%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4431, 0.2275
CMYK	0.22, 0.28, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	253°, 32%, 66%
HSV	253°, 28%, 77%
XYZ	33.0775, 30.2472, 56.9183
YIQ	151.8580, -10.5030, 19.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

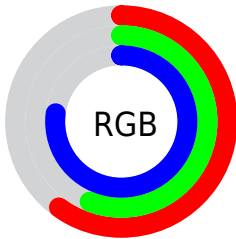
Format	Color
RYB	154, 142, 197
Decimal	10129093
CIELab	61.87, 16.06, -26.86
CIELCh	62, 31.295, 300.882
Yxy	30.2472, 0.2751, 0.2516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288319173 (0xFF9A8EC5)
YUV	151.8580, 22.2550, 1.8785
Hunter-Lab	54.9975, 11.1107, -22.8624

Details

The RGB color **154, 142, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 197, 142**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 196, 254**, and **102, 92, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 122, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 162, 197**.

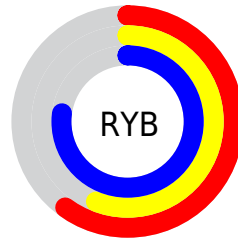
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (56%)

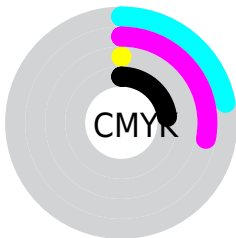
Blue (77%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (77%)

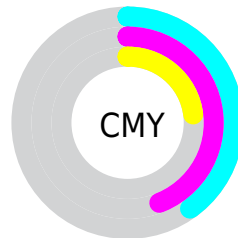


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 142, 197 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, 142, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 142, 197

255, 255, 255

 209, 196, 254

 238, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 154, 142, 197

 128, 116, 170


 102, 92, 143

 77, 68, 117


 53, 46, 92

 29, 25, 69

 10, 0, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 154, 142, 197

 154, 142, 197

 139, 122, 197


 169, 162, 197

 123, 103, 197

 185, 181, 197

 108, 83, 197

 200, 201, 197

 92, 63, 197

 216, 221, 197

 77, 44, 197


 231, 241, 197

 62, 24, 197

 246, 255, 197

 46, 4, 197

 255, 255, 197

 43, 0, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 152, 204



154, 142, 197



185, 133, 177

Triad

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



154, 142, 197



190, 138, 102



71, 164, 149

Complementary

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



154, 142, 197



185, 197, 142

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.



105, 162, 122



154, 142, 197



167, 148, 94

Square

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



154, 142, 197



203, 131, 122



138, 156, 101



48, 164, 177

Rectangle

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



154, 142, 197



198, 129, 159



138, 156, 101



83, 164, 140

Sweetspot

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



154, 142, 197



239, 235, 255



142, 185, 197



118, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 142, 197



187, 168, 255



181, 142, 197



92, 90, 99



36, 0, 163



8, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 142, 185



255, 168, 236



158, 197, 142



99, 90, 97



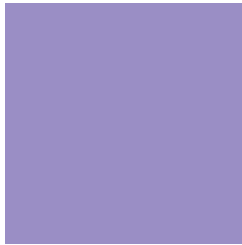
163, 0, 128



36, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 142, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

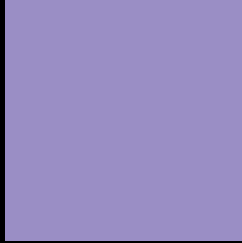
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 197 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 154, 142, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 142, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 142, 197.

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, 142, 197

Protanopia
134, 148, 201

Deuteranopia
139, 147, 196



Tritanopia
147, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 142, 197

Protanomaly
141, 146, 200

Deuteranomaly
144, 145, 196

Tritanomaly
150, 146, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 142, 197

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
153, 148, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 142, 197 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, 142, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 142, 197)  
}
```

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, 142, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 142, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 142, 197 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, 142, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 142, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 142, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 142, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 142, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 142,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 142, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 142, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
142, 197) }
```

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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