

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 153, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 153, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 153, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A99CE
RGB	154, 153, 206
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 81%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4000, 0.1922
CMYK	0.25, 0.26, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	241°, 35%, 70%
HSV	241°, 26%, 81%
XYZ	35.8582, 34.1087, 63.0862
YIQ	159.3410, -16.4170, 16.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

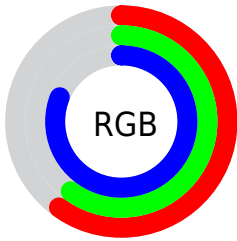
Format	Color
RYB	154, 153, 206
Decimal	10131918
CIELab	65.05, 11.94, -26.99
CIELCh	65, 29.516, 293.861
Yxy	34.1087, 0.2695, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288321998 (0xFF9A99CE)
YUV	159.3410, 23.0029, -4.6841
Hunter-Lab	58.4027, 7.3913, -23.1628

Details

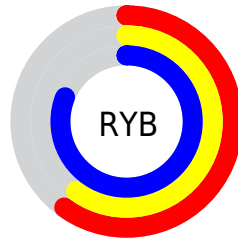
The RGB color **154, 153, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **205, 206, 153**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 207, 255**, and **102, 102, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 132, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 174, 206**.

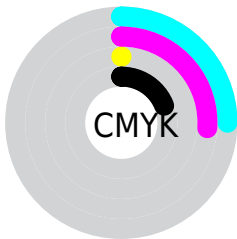
Distribution



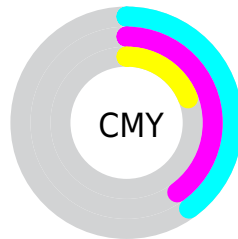
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 153, 206 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, 153, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 154, 153, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 209, 207, 255

■ 238, 235, 255

■ 154, 153, 206

■ 127, 127, 178

■ 102, 102, 152

■ 77, 78, 125

■ 52, 55, 100


■ 28, 34, 76

■ 3, 13, 53


■ 0, 2, 31

■ 0, 0, 3


■ 0, 0, 0

 154, 153, 206

 154, 153, 206

 134, 132, 206

 174, 174, 206

 114, 112, 206

 194, 194, 206

 93, 91, 206

 215, 215, 206

 73, 71, 206

 235, 235, 206

 53, 50, 206

 255, 255, 206

 33, 29, 206

 13, 9, 206

 4, 0, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 162, 210



154, 153, 206



186, 144, 189

Triad

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



154, 153, 206



201, 145, 116



93, 172, 151

Complementary

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



154, 153, 206



205, 206, 153

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.



124, 169, 126



154, 153, 206



181, 154, 105

Square

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



154, 153, 206



210, 139, 138



154, 163, 109



72, 172, 178

Rectangle

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



154, 153, 206



201, 140, 173



154, 163, 109



103, 171, 142

Sweetspot

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



154, 153, 206



235, 235, 255



153, 205, 206



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



154, 153, 206



177, 176, 255



180, 153, 206



92, 92, 102



3, 0, 166



1, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 153, 205



255, 176, 254



179, 206, 153



102, 92, 102



166, 0, 163



38, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 153, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

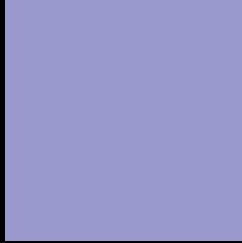
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

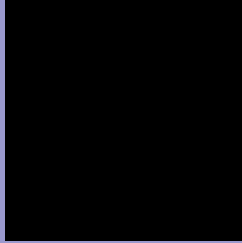
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 153, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 153, 206.

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, 153, 206

Protanopia

143, 156, 208

Deuteranopia

147, 155, 206



Tritanopia
147, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 153, 206

Protanomaly
147, 155, 207

Deuteranomaly
150, 154, 206

Tritanomaly
150, 157, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 153, 206

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
157, 157, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 153, 206 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, 153, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 153, 206)  
}
```

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, 153, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 153, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 153, 206 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, 153, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 153, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 153, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 153, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 153, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 153,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 153, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 153, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
153, 206) }
```

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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