

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 58, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 58, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 58, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A3A74
RGB	154, 58, 116
RGB Percent	60%, 23%, 45%
CMY	0.3961, 0.7725, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.62, 0.25, 0.40
HSL	324°, 45%, 42%
HSV	324°, 62%, 60%
XYZ	17.9919, 11.1571, 17.7283
YIQ	93.3160, 38.5980, 38.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

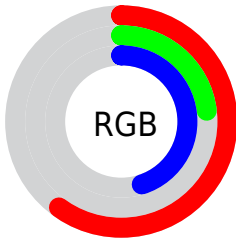
Format	Color
RYB	154, 58, 116
Decimal	10107508
CIELab	39.84, 46.38, -12.93
CIElCh	40, 48.151, 344.425
Yxy	11.1571, 0.3838, 0.2380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288297588 (0xFF9A3A74)
YUV	93.3160, 11.1832, 53.2199
Hunter-Lab	33.4022, 37.6938, -8.0866

Details

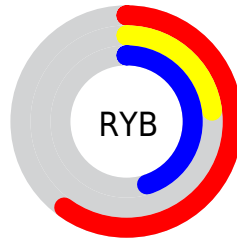
The RGB color **154, 58, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **58, 154, 96**, and the grayscale version is **93, 93, 93**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 111, 168**, and **99, 0, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 43, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 73, 122**.

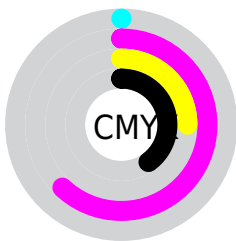
Distribution



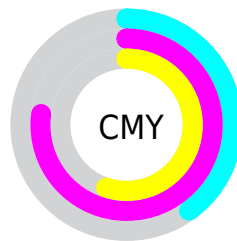
- Red (60%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 58, 116 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, 58, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 58, 116


 154, 58, 116

255, 255, 255

 126, 30, 91


 211, 111, 168

 99, 0, 68

 240, 137, 195

 73, 0, 45

 255, 165, 223

 51, 0, 25

 255, 193, 252

 7, 0, 0

 255, 221, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 250, 255

 154, 58, 116

 154, 58, 116


 154, 43, 110

 154, 73, 122


 154, 27, 104

 154, 89, 128


 154, 12, 98

 154, 104, 134

 154, 0, 93

 154, 120, 140

 154, 135, 146

 154, 150, 153

 154, 166, 159

 154, 181, 165

 154, 197, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 75, 150



154, 58, 116



164, 55, 77

Triad

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



154, 58, 116



95, 98, 0



0, 110, 148

Complementary

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



154, 58, 116



58, 154, 96

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.



0, 112, 112



154, 58, 116



49, 106, 33

Square

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



154, 58, 116



130, 85, 7



0, 111, 71



0, 104, 170

Rectangle

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



154, 58, 116



160, 62, 52



0, 111, 71



0, 111, 137

Sweetspot

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



154, 58, 116



201, 163, 186



95, 58, 154



102, 79, 93



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



154, 58, 116



201, 50, 142



154, 58, 69



77, 69, 73



140, 0, 85



13, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



154, 58, 116



201, 50, 142



58, 154, 143



77, 69, 73



140, 0, 85



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 58, 116 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 58, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

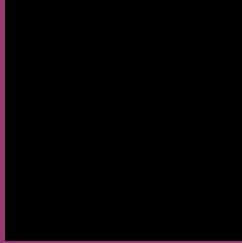
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 154, 58, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 58, 116.

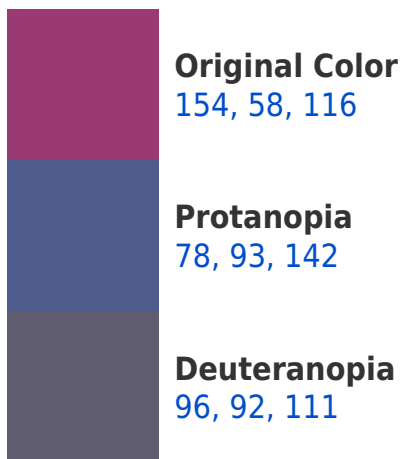


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 58, 116.

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, 68, 73

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 58, 116

Protanomaly

106, 80, 133

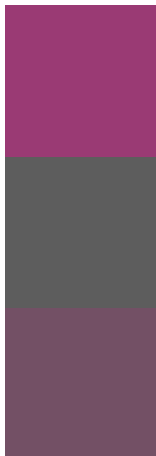
Deuteranomaly

117, 80, 113

Tritanomaly

151, 64, 89

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 58, 116

Achromatopsia

93, 93, 93

Achromatomaly

115, 80, 101

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 58, 116 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, 58, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 58, 116)  
}
```

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, 58, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 58, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 58, 116 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, 58, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 58, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 58, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 58, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 58, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 58,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 58, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 58, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 58,  
116) }
```

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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