

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 69, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 69, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 69, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A45A0
RGB	154, 69, 160
RGB Percent	60%, 27%, 63%
CMY	0.3961, 0.7294, 0.3725
CMYK	0.04, 0.57, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	296°, 40%, 45%
HSV	296°, 57%, 63%
XYZ	21.7997, 13.6643, 34.7462
YIQ	104.7890, 21.4490, 46.3210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

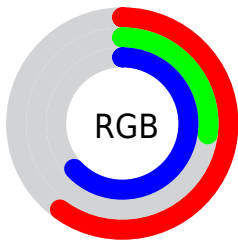
Format	Color
RYB	154, 69, 160
Decimal	10110368
CIELab	43.75, 48.53, -33.66
CIElCh	44, 59.058, 325.255
Yxy	13.6643, 0.3105, 0.1946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288300448 (0xFF9A45A0)
YUV	104.7890, 27.2190, 43.1580
Hunter-Lab	36.9653, 40.5783, -29.8550

Details

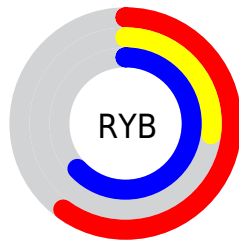
The RGB color **154, 69, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **75, 160, 69**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 122, 215**, and **100, 11, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 53, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 85, 160**.

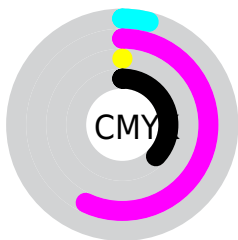
Distribution



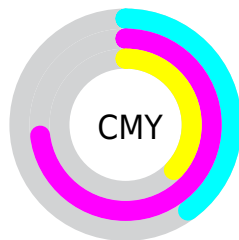
- Red (60%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 69, 160 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, 69, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



154, 69, 160



154, 69, 160

255, 255, 255



127, 42, 134



210, 122, 215



100, 11, 108



240, 149, 244



74, 0, 83



255, 176, 255



50, 0, 60



255, 204, 255



23, 0, 37



255, 233, 255



0, 1, 13



0, 0, 0



154, 69, 160



154, 69, 160



153, 53, 160



155, 85, 160

152, 37, 160

156, 101, 160

151, 21, 160

157, 117, 160

150, 5, 160

158, 133, 160

149, 0, 160

159, 149, 160

160, 165, 160

161, 181, 160

162, 197, 160

163, 213, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 94, 193



154, 69, 160



185, 48, 113

Triad

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



154, 69, 160



132, 99, 0



0, 125, 144

Complementary

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



154, 69, 160



75, 160, 69

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, 125, 94



154, 69, 160



85, 113, 0

Square

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



154, 69, 160



167, 78, 18



0, 121, 43



0, 122, 184

Rectangle

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



154, 69, 160



189, 49, 81



0, 121, 43



0, 125, 128

Sweetspot

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



154, 69, 160



207, 174, 209



69, 75, 160



103, 84, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



154, 69, 160



200, 67, 209



160, 69, 121



79, 71, 79



133, 0, 143



14, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 69, 75



209, 67, 76



69, 160, 108



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 9



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 69, 160 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, 69, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

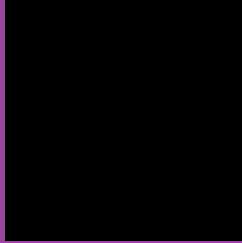
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 69, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 69, 160.

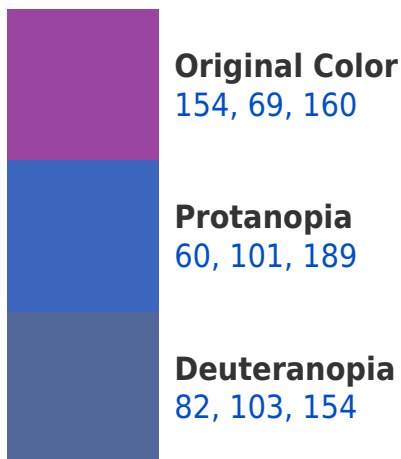


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 69, 160.

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
146, 87, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 69, 160

Protanomaly
94, 89, 178

Deuteranomaly
108, 91, 156

Tritanomaly
149, 80, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 69, 160

Achromatopsia
105, 105, 105

Achromatomaly
123, 92, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 69, 160 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, 69, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 69, 160)  
}
```

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, 69, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 69, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 69, 160 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, 69, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 69, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 69, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 69, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 69, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 69, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 69, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 69, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 69,  
160) }
```

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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