

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 86, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 86, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 86, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A5693
RGB	154, 86, 147
RGB Percent	60%, 34%, 58%
CMY	0.3961, 0.6627, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.05, 0.40
HSL	306°, 28%, 47%
HSV	306°, 44%, 60%
XYZ	21.9207, 15.6322, 29.4657
YIQ	113.2860, 20.9470, 33.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

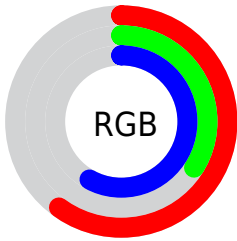
Format	Color
R_{YB}	154, 86, 147
Decimal	10114707
CIE _{Lab}	46.49, 37.28, -21.63
CIE _{LCh}	46, 43.099, 329.882
Yxy	15.6322, 0.3271, 0.2333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288304787 (0xFF9A5693)
YUV	113.2860, 16.6210, 35.7062
Hunter-Lab	39.5376, 29.7744, -16.5101

Details

The RGB color **154, 86, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 154, 93**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 138, 201**, and **101, 37, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 71, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 101, 149**.

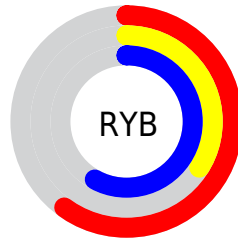
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (34%)

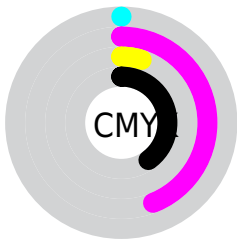
Blue (58%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (58%)

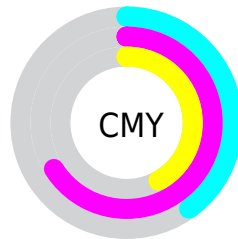


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 86, 147 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, 86, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



154, 86, 147



154, 86, 147

255, 255, 255



127, 61, 121



210, 138, 201



101, 37, 96



239, 165, 229



76, 9, 72



255, 192, 255



51, 0, 49



255, 220, 255



29, 0, 28



255, 249, 255



0, 0, 0



154, 86, 147



154, 86, 147



154, 71, 145



154, 101, 149



154, 55, 144



154, 117, 150

154, 40, 142

154, 132, 152

154, 24, 141

154, 148, 153

154, 9, 139

154, 163, 155

154, 0, 138

154, 178, 157

154, 194, 158

154, 209, 160

154, 225, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 101, 173



154, 86, 147



175, 78, 112

Triad

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



154, 86, 147



130, 108, 33



0, 127, 145

Complementary

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



154, 86, 147



86, 154, 93

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, 128, 109



154, 86, 147



94, 119, 44

Square

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



154, 86, 147



158, 95, 47



43, 125, 72



0, 123, 172

Rectangle

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



154, 86, 147



177, 79, 88



43, 125, 72



0, 128, 134

Sweetspot

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



154, 86, 147



201, 175, 199



93, 86, 154



102, 86, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



154, 86, 147



201, 95, 190



154, 86, 113



77, 69, 76



140, 0, 126



13, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



154, 86, 147



201, 95, 190



86, 154, 127



77, 69, 76



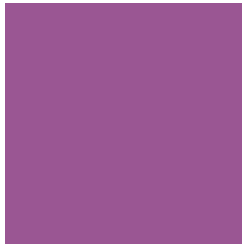
140, 0, 126



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 86, 147 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, 86, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

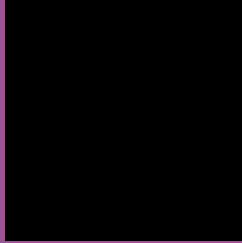
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 86, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 86, 147.

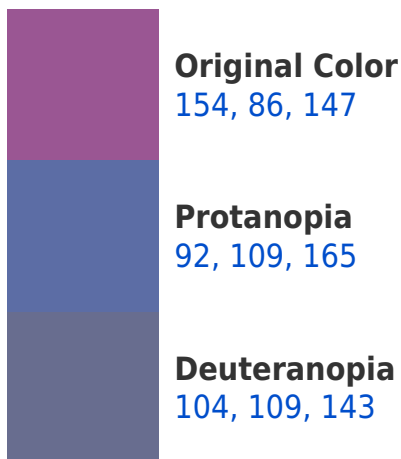


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 86, 147.

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
149, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 86, 147

Protanomaly
115, 101, 158

Deuteranomaly
122, 101, 144

Tritanomaly
151, 92, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 86, 147

Achromatopsia
113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly
128, 103, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 86, 147 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, 86, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 86, 147)  
}
```

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, 86, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 86, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 86, 147 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, 86, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 86, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 86, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 86, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 86, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 86, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 86, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 86, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154, 86,  
147) }
```

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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