

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 102, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 102, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 102, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B669D
RGB	155, 102, 157
RGB Percent	61%, 40%, 62%
CMY	0.3922, 0.6000, 0.3843
CMYK	0.01, 0.35, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	298°, 22%, 51%
HSV	298°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	24.3547, 18.9056, 34.2638
YIQ	124.1170, 13.9330, 28.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

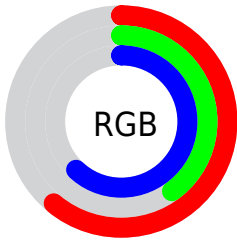
Format	Color
R _Y B	155, 102, 157
Decimal	10184349
CIE Lab	50.58, 30.61, -21.25
CIE LCh	51, 37.263, 325.233
Yxy	18.9056, 0.3142, 0.2439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288374429 (0xFF9B669D)
YUV	124.1170, 16.2113, 27.0844
Hunter-Lab	43.4806, 23.8920, -16.2856

Details

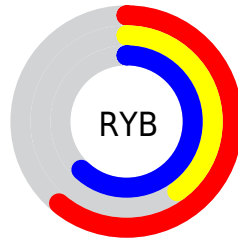
The RGB color **155, 102, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **104, 157, 102**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 154, 212**, and **103, 53, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 86, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 118, 157**.

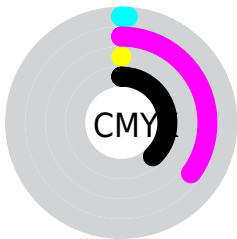
Distribution



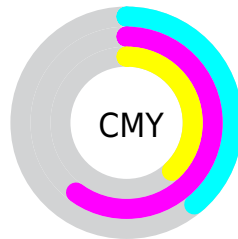
- Red (61%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 102, 157 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 155, 102, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 102, 157

255, 255, 255

 210, 154, 212

 239, 181, 240

 255, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 155, 102, 157

 128, 77, 131

 103, 53, 106

 78, 30, 81

 54, 6, 58

 35, 0, 37


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 155, 102, 157

 154, 86, 157

 155, 102, 157

 156, 118, 157

154, 71, 157

156, 133, 157

153, 55, 157

157, 149, 157

153, 39, 157

157, 165, 157

152, 23, 157

158, 181, 157

152, 8, 157

158, 196, 157

151, 0, 157

159, 212, 157

160, 228, 157

160, 243, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 114, 178



155, 102, 157



177, 94, 127

Triad

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



155, 102, 157



144, 117, 56



0, 136, 146

Complementary

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



155, 102, 157



104, 157, 102

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, 136, 114



155, 102, 157



113, 127, 61

Square

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



155, 102, 157



168, 105, 69



74, 133, 83



0, 133, 172

Rectangle

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



155, 102, 157



181, 94, 105



74, 133, 83



0, 137, 136

Sweetspot

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



155, 102, 157



203, 182, 204



102, 105, 157



102, 89, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



155, 102, 157



201, 118, 204



157, 102, 132



79, 71, 79



138, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 102, 104



204, 118, 121



102, 157, 127



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 5



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 102, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

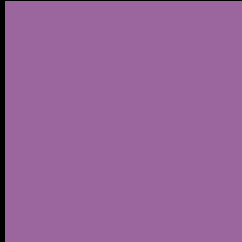
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 102, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

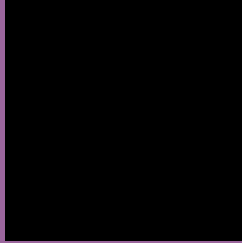
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 155, 102, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 102, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 102, 157.

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
155, 102, 157

Protanopia
105, 119, 170

Deuteranopia
115, 118, 154



Tritanopia
150, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 102, 157

Protanomaly
123, 113, 165

Deuteranomaly
130, 112, 155

Tritanomaly
152, 107, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 102, 157

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
135, 116, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 102, 157 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(155, 102, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 102, 157)  
}
```

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(155, 102, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 102, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 102, 157 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(155, 102, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 102, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 102, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 102, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 102, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 102,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 102, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 102, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
102, 157) }
```

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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