

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 132, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 132, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 132, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B84A1
RGB	155, 132, 161
RGB Percent	61%, 52%, 63%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4824, 0.3686
CMYK	0.04, 0.18, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	288°, 13%, 57%
HSV	288°, 18%, 63%
XYZ	28.2019, 26.0443, 37.2589
YIQ	142.1830, 4.3990, 13.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

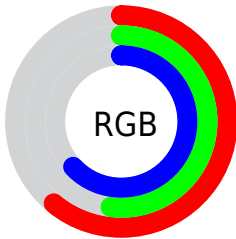
Format	Color
RYB	155, 132, 161
Decimal	10192033
CIELab	58.08, 14.18, -12.17
CIELCh	58, 18.688, 319.376
Yxy	26.0443, 0.3082, 0.2846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288382113 (0xFF9B84A1)
YUV	142.1830, 9.2768, 11.2405
Hunter-Lab	51.0336, 9.3326, -7.5632

Details

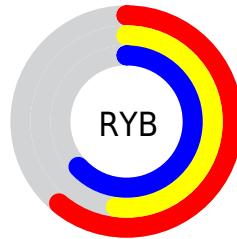
The RGB color **155, 132, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **138, 161, 132**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 185, 216**, and **104, 82, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 116, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 148, 161**.

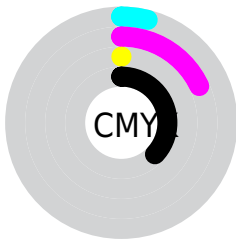
Distribution



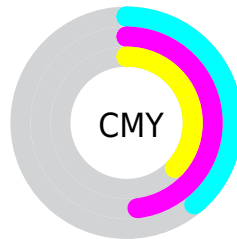
- Red (61%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 132, 161 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, 132, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 132, 161


255, 255, 255

 210, 185, 216

 238, 213, 244

 255, 241, 255

 155, 132, 161

 129, 107, 135

 104, 82, 109

 79, 59, 85

 56, 37, 62


 34, 17, 40

 5, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0


 155, 132, 161

 152, 116, 161

 155, 132, 161


 158, 148, 161

 148, 100, 161


 162, 164, 161

 145, 84, 161


 165, 180, 161

 142, 68, 161

 168, 196, 161

 138, 52, 161

 172, 213, 161

 135, 35, 161

 175, 229, 161

 132, 19, 161

 178, 245, 161

 128, 3, 161

 182, 255, 161

 128, 0, 161

 185, 255, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 137, 170



155, 132, 161



169, 128, 146

Triad

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



155, 132, 161



157, 137, 108



94, 149, 150

Complementary

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



155, 132, 161



138, 161, 132

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.



105, 149, 133



155, 132, 161



141, 142, 109

Square

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



155, 132, 161



169, 131, 115



122, 146, 118



97, 147, 164

Rectangle

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



155, 132, 161



173, 128, 135



122, 146, 118



97, 149, 144

Sweetspot

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



155, 132, 161



207, 199, 209



132, 138, 161



103, 98, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



155, 132, 161



200, 163, 209



161, 132, 153



80, 73, 82



115, 0, 145



14, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 132, 138



209, 163, 173



132, 161, 140



82, 73, 75



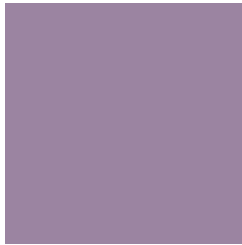
145, 0, 30



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 132, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

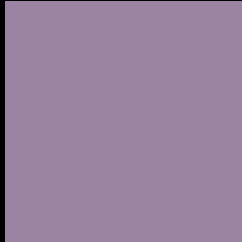
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

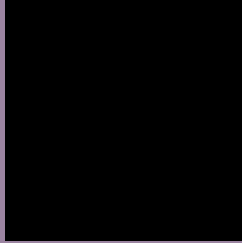
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 132, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 132, 161.

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, 132, 161

Protanopia
134, 139, 165

Deuteranopia
144, 136, 160



Tritanopia
153, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 132, 161

Protanomaly
142, 136, 164

Deuteranomaly
148, 135, 160

Tritanomaly
154, 134, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 132, 161

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
147, 138, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 132, 161 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, 132, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 132, 161)  
}
```

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, 132, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 132, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 132, 161 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, 132, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 132, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 132, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 132, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 132, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 132, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 132, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 132, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
132, 161) }
```

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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