

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 148, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 148, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 148, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B94BC
RGB	155, 148, 188
RGB Percent	61%, 58%, 74%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4196, 0.2627
CMYK	0.18, 0.21, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	250°, 23%, 66%
HSV	250°, 21%, 74%
XYZ	33.1846, 31.7792, 51.9619
YIQ	154.6530, -8.6680, 13.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

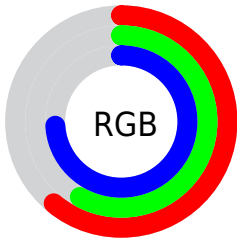
Format	Color
RYB	155, 148, 188
Decimal	10196156
CIELab	63.16, 10.87, -19.81
CIElCh	63, 22.596, 298.752
Yxy	31.7792, 0.2838, 0.2718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288386236 (0xFF9B94BC)
YUV	154.6530, 16.4401, 0.3043
Hunter-Lab	56.3731, 6.4230, -15.1895

Details

The RGB color **155, 148, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 188, 148**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 202, 244**, and **103, 97, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 129, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 167, 188**.

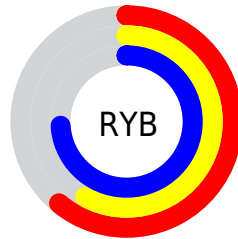
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (58%)

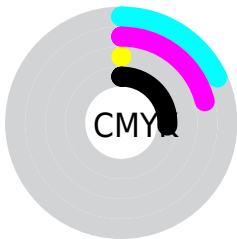
Blue (74%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (74%)

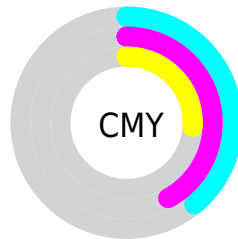


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 148, 188 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, 148, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 155, 148, 188

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 202, 244

■ 238, 230, 255

■ 155, 148, 188

■ 129, 122, 161

■ 103, 97, 135

■ 79, 74, 109

■ 55, 51, 85

■ 33, 30, 61

■ 13, 5, 40


■ 0, 1, 18


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 155, 148, 188


■ 155, 148, 188

 139, 129, 188

 171, 167, 188

 124, 110, 188

 186, 186, 188

 108, 92, 188

 202, 204, 188

 93, 73, 188


 217, 223, 188

 77, 54, 188

 233, 242, 188

 62, 35, 188

 248, 255, 188

 46, 16, 188

 255, 255, 188

 33, 0, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 155, 193



155, 148, 188



178, 142, 174

Triad

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



155, 148, 188



185, 145, 119



104, 164, 151

Complementary

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



155, 148, 188



181, 188, 148

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.



124, 162, 131



155, 148, 188



169, 151, 113

Square

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



155, 148, 188



194, 140, 134



147, 157, 117



94, 164, 171

Rectangle

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



155, 148, 188



188, 139, 161



147, 157, 117



110, 164, 144

Sweetspot

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



155, 148, 188



233, 230, 245



148, 181, 188



115, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



155, 148, 188



192, 181, 245



175, 148, 188



87, 85, 94



28, 0, 158



5, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 148, 181



245, 181, 234



161, 188, 148



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 130



31, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 148, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

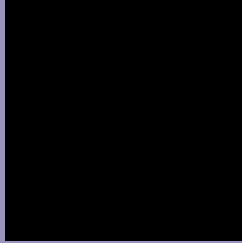
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 155, 148, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 148, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 148, 188.

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, 148, 188

Protanopia

144, 151, 190

Deuteranopia

150, 150, 188



Tritanopia
151, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

155, 148, 188

Protanomaly

148, 150, 189

Deuteranomaly

152, 149, 188

Tritanomaly

152, 151, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

155, 148, 188

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

155, 152, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 148, 188 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, 148, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 148, 188)  
}
```

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, 148, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 148, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 148, 188 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, 148, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 148, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 148, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 148, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 148, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 148,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 148, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 148, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
148, 188) }
```

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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