

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 88, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 88, 147) contains.

RGB(155, 88, 147)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(155, 88, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B5893
RGB	155, 88, 147
RGB Percent	61%, 35%, 58%
CMY	0.3922, 0.6549, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.05, 0.39
HSL	307°, 28%, 48%
HSV	307°, 43%, 61%
XYZ	22.2738, 16.0546, 29.5287
YIQ	114.7590, 20.9930, 32.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

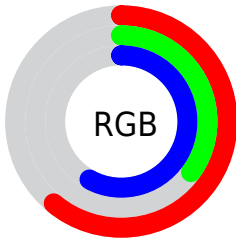
Format	Color
RYB	155, 88, 147
Decimal	10180755
CIELab	47.05, 36.51, -20.76
CIELCh	47, 42.000, 330.383
Yxy	16.0546, 0.3282, 0.2366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288370835 (0xFF9B5893)
YUV	114.7590, 15.8948, 35.2914
Hunter-Lab	40.0682, 29.1082, -15.6466

Details

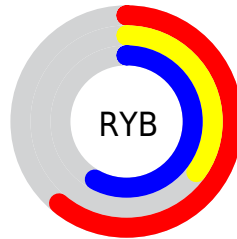
The RGB color **155, 88, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 155, 96**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 140, 201**, and **102, 39, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 73, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 103, 149**.

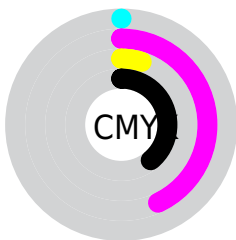
Distribution



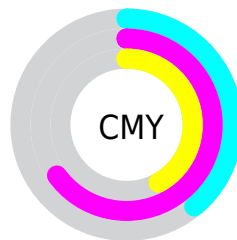
- Red (61%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 88, 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 155, 88, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



155, 88, 147



155, 88, 147

255, 255, 255



128, 63, 121



211, 140, 201



102, 39, 96



240, 167, 229



77, 12, 72



255, 194, 255



52, 0, 50



255, 222, 255



30, 0, 29



255, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



155, 88, 147



155, 88, 147



155, 73, 145



155, 103, 149




155, 57, 143




155, 119, 151

 155, 42, 141

 155, 135, 153

 155, 26, 140

 155, 150, 154

 155, 11, 138

 155, 166, 156

 155, 0, 136

 155, 181, 158

 155, 196, 160

 155, 212, 162

 155, 227, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 102, 173



155, 88, 147



175, 80, 113

Triad

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



155, 88, 147



131, 110, 37



0, 128, 146

Complementary

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



155, 88, 147



88, 155, 96

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, 129, 111



155, 88, 147



95, 120, 47

Square

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



155, 88, 147



159, 97, 50



46, 126, 75



0, 124, 172

Rectangle

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



155, 88, 147



177, 82, 89



46, 126, 75



0, 129, 135

Sweetspot

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



155, 88, 147



201, 175, 198



96, 88, 155



102, 86, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



155, 88, 147



201, 97, 189



155, 88, 114



77, 69, 76



140, 0, 124



13, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



155, 88, 147



201, 97, 189



88, 155, 129



77, 69, 76



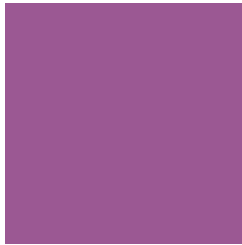
140, 0, 124



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 88, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

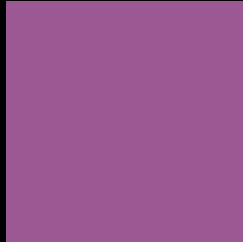
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155, 88, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

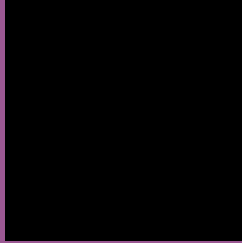
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 155, 88, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 88, 147.

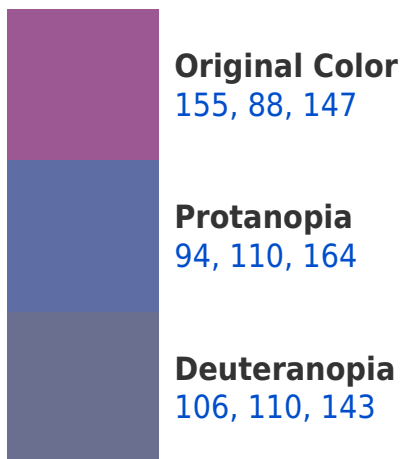


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 88, 147.

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
150, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 88, 147

Protanomaly
116, 102, 158

Deuteranomaly
124, 102, 144

Tritanomaly
152, 94, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 88, 147

Achromatopsia
115, 115, 115

Achromatomaly
130, 105, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 88, 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(155, 88, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 88, 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(155, 88, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 88, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 88, 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(155, 88, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 88, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 88, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 88, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 88, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 88, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 88, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 88, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155, 88,  
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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