

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 100, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 100, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 100, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C6499
RGB	156, 100, 153
RGB Percent	61%, 39%, 60%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6078, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.02, 0.39
HSL	303°, 22%, 50%
HSV	303°, 36%, 61%
XYZ	24.0172, 18.4822, 32.4386
YIQ	122.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

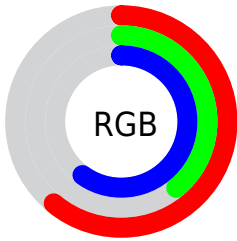
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 100, 153
Decimal	10249369
CIE _{Lab}	50.08, 31.30, -19.65
CIE _{LCh}	50, 36.955, 327.872
Yxy	18.4822, 0.3205, 0.2466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288439449 (0xFF9C6499)
YUV	122.7860, 14.8955, 29.1287
Hunter-Lab	42.9909, 24.4865, -14.6433

Details

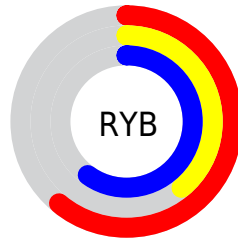
The RGB color **156, 100, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 156, 103**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 152, 207**, and **104, 51, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 84, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 116, 154**.

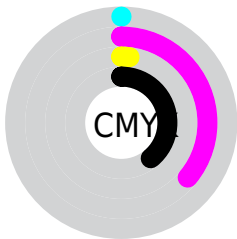
Distribution



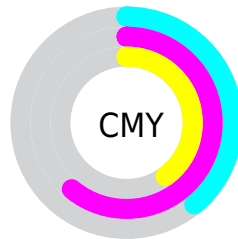
- Red (61%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 100, 153 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 156, 100, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 100, 153

255, 255, 255

 211, 152, 207

 240, 179, 236

 255, 207, 255

 255, 235, 255

 156, 100, 153

 129, 75, 127

 104, 51, 102

 78, 28, 78

 54, 3, 55

 36, 0, 34


 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 156, 100, 153

 156, 84, 152

 156, 100, 153

 156, 116, 154

156, 69, 151

156, 131, 155

156, 53, 150

156, 147, 156

156, 38, 150

156, 162, 156

156, 22, 149

156, 178, 157

156, 6, 148

156, 194, 158

156, 0, 148

156, 209, 159

156, 225, 160

156, 240, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 112, 175



156, 100, 153



176, 93, 123

Triad

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



156, 100, 153



140, 117, 55



0, 135, 148

Complementary

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



156, 100, 153



100, 156, 103

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, 135, 116



156, 100, 153



108, 126, 62

Square

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



156, 100, 153



164, 105, 67



70, 132, 84



0, 131, 172

Rectangle

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



156, 100, 153



179, 94, 101



70, 132, 84



0, 135, 137

Sweetspot

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



156, 100, 153



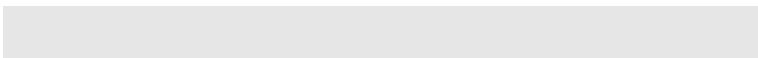
204, 182, 203



103, 100, 156



102, 89, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 100, 153



204, 116, 199



156, 100, 125



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 135



15, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



156, 100, 153



204, 116, 199



100, 156, 131



79, 71, 79



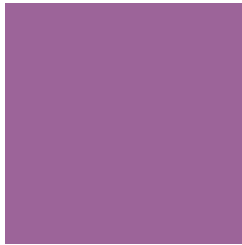
143, 0, 135



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 100, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

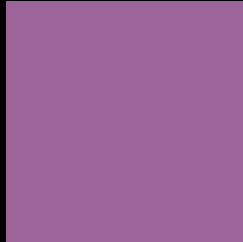
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156, 100, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

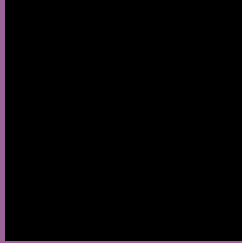
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156, 100, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 100, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 100, 153.

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
156, 100, 153

Protanopia
105, 118, 166

Deuteranopia
115, 117, 150



Tritanopia
151, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 100, 153

Protanomaly
124, 111, 161

Deuteranomaly
130, 111, 151

Tritanomaly
153, 105, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 100, 153

Achromatopsia
123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly
135, 115, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 100, 153 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(156, 100, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 100, 153)  
}
```

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(156, 100, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 100, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 100, 153 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(156, 100, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 100, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 100, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 100, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 100, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 100,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 100, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 100, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
100, 153) }
```

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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