

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 102, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 102, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 102, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C66A8
RGB	156, 102, 168
RGB Percent	61%, 40%, 66%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6000, 0.3412
CMYK	0.07, 0.39, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	289°, 27%, 53%
HSV	289°, 39%, 66%
XYZ	25.5296, 19.3978, 39.4444
YIQ	125.6700, 10.9980, 31.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

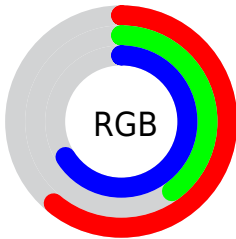
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 102, 168
Decimal	10249896
CIE _{Lab}	51.15, 33.17, -26.80
CIE _{LCh}	51, 42.641, 321.063
Yxy	19.3978, 0.3026, 0.2299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288439976 (0xFF9C66A8)
YUV	125.6700, 20.8687, 26.5994
Hunter-Lab	44.0430, 26.3926, -22.2694

Details

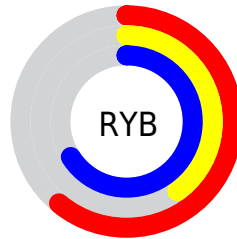
The RGB color **156, 102, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **114, 168, 102**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 154, 223**, and **103, 53, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 85, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 119, 168**.

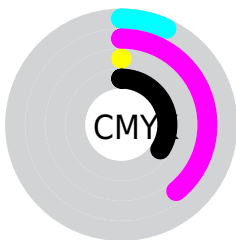
Distribution



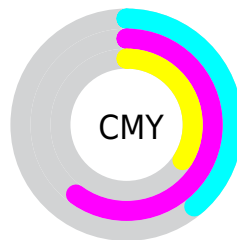
- Red (61%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 102, 168 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, 102, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 102, 168

255, 255, 255

 212, 154, 223


 240, 181, 252


 255, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 156, 102, 168

 129, 77, 141

 103, 53, 116

 78, 30, 91

 54, 4, 67

 34, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 156, 102, 168

 153, 85, 168

 156, 102, 168

 159, 119, 168

 150, 68, 168


 162, 136, 168


 147, 52, 168

 165, 152, 168

 144, 35, 168

 168, 169, 168

 141, 18, 168

 171, 186, 168

 138, 1, 168

 174, 203, 168

 137, 0, 168

 177, 220, 168

 180, 236, 168

 183, 253, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 117, 190



156, 102, 168



183, 91, 134

Triad

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



156, 102, 168



152, 116, 47



0, 140, 147

Complementary

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



156, 102, 168



114, 168, 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, 139, 109



156, 102, 168



118, 128, 50

Square

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



156, 102, 168



178, 102, 66



74, 135, 74



0, 137, 178

Rectangle

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



156, 102, 168



190, 90, 110



74, 135, 74



0, 140, 135

Sweetspot

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



156, 102, 168



215, 193, 219



102, 114, 168



107, 94, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



156, 102, 168



201, 116, 219



168, 102, 147



83, 76, 84



121, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 102, 114



219, 116, 135



102, 168, 123



84, 76, 77



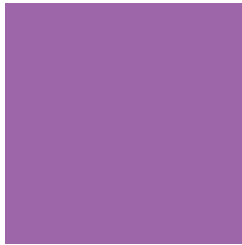
148, 0, 27



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 102, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

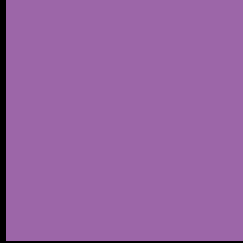
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 102, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

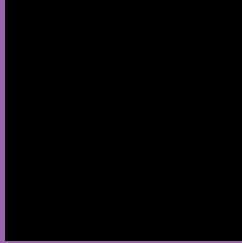
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 102, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 102, 168.

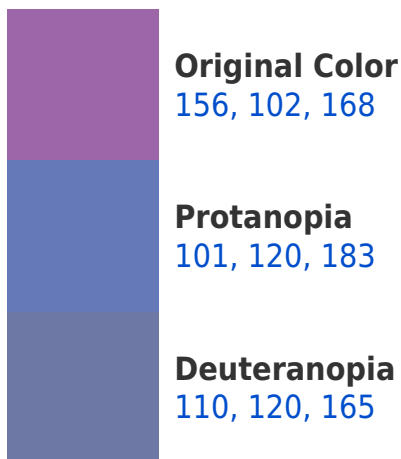


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 102, 168.

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
149, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 102, 168

Protanomaly
121, 113, 178

Deuteranomaly
127, 113, 166

Tritanomaly
152, 108, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 102, 168

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
137, 117, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 102, 168 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, 102, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 102, 168)  
}
```

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, 102, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 102, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 102, 168 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, 102, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 102, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 102, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 102, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 102, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 102,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 102, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 102, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
102, 168) }
```

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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