

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 105, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 105, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 105, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C6992
RGB	156, 105, 146
RGB Percent	61%, 41%, 57%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5882, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.06, 0.39
HSL	312°, 20%, 51%
HSV	312°, 33%, 61%
XYZ	23.9502, 19.2464, 29.6467
YIQ	124.9230, 17.2350, 23.5630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

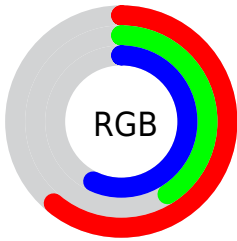
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 105, 146
Decimal	10250642
CIE _{Lab}	50.97, 27.13, -14.16
CIE _{LCh}	51, 30.600, 332.444
Yxy	19.2464, 0.3288, 0.2642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288440722 (0xFF9C6992)
YUV	124.9230, 10.3910, 27.2545
Hunter-Lab	43.8707, 20.6741, -9.3572

Details

The RGB color **156, 105, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 156, 115**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 157, 200**, and **104, 57, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 89, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 121, 149**.

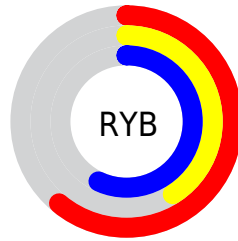
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (41%)

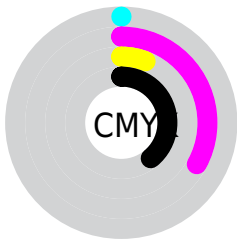
Blue (57%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (57%)

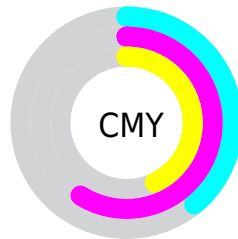


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 105, 146 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, 105, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 105, 146

255, 255, 255

 211, 157, 200

 240, 184, 228


 255, 212, 255

 255, 240, 255

 156, 105, 146

 129, 80, 120

 104, 57, 95

 79, 34, 72

 55, 10, 49

 36, 0, 29

 0, 0, 0

 156, 105, 146

 156, 89, 143

 156, 74, 140

 156, 105, 146

 156, 121, 149

 156, 136, 152

156, 58, 137

156, 152, 155

156, 43, 134

156, 167, 158

156, 27, 131

156, 183, 161

156, 11, 128

156, 199, 164

156, 0, 125

156, 214, 167

156, 230, 170

156, 245, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 114, 165



156, 105, 146



171, 101, 120

Triad

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



156, 105, 146



136, 121, 69



0, 134, 149

Complementary

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



156, 105, 146



105, 156, 115

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.



38, 135, 123



156, 105, 146



109, 128, 76

Square

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



156, 105, 146



158, 111, 76



77, 133, 96



35, 130, 167

Rectangle

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



156, 105, 146



172, 102, 103



77, 133, 96



0, 135, 140

Sweetspot

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



156, 105, 146



204, 184, 200



114, 105, 156



102, 90, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 105, 146



204, 124, 188



156, 105, 121



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 115



15, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



156, 105, 146



204, 124, 188



105, 156, 140



79, 71, 78



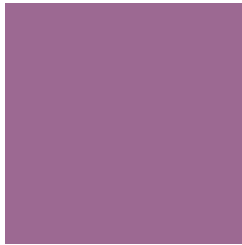
143, 0, 115



15, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 105, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

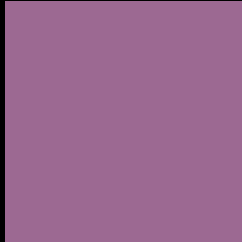
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 105, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

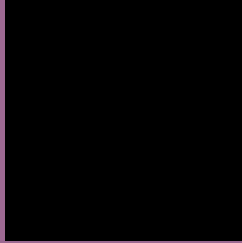
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 105, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 105, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 105, 146.

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, 105, 146

Protanopia
112, 120, 157

Deuteranopia
123, 119, 143



Tritanopia
153, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 105, 146

Protanomaly
128, 115, 153

Deuteranomaly
135, 114, 144

Tritanomaly
154, 108, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 105, 146

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
136, 118, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 105, 146 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, 105, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 105, 146)  
}
```

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, 105, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 105, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 105, 146 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, 105, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 105, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 105, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 105, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 105, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 105,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 105, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 105, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
105, 146) }
```

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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