

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 111, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 111, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 111, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C6FCF
RGB	156, 111, 207
RGB Percent	61%, 44%, 81%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5647, 0.1882
CMYK	0.25, 0.46, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	268°, 50%, 62%
HSV	268°, 46%, 81%
XYZ	30.6572, 22.9418, 61.8439
YIQ	135.3990, -3.9960, 39.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

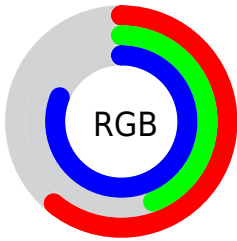
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 111, 207
Decimal	10252239
CIE Lab	55.01, 36.81, -43.20
CIE LCh	55, 56.755, 310.438
Yxy	22.9418, 0.2656, 0.1987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288442319 (0xFF9C6FCF)
YUV	135.3990, 35.2993, 18.0671
Hunter-Lab	47.8976, 30.4295, -43.0251

Details

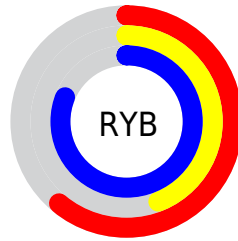
The RGB color **156, 111, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 207, 111**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 164, 255**, and **102, 62, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 90, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 132, 207**.

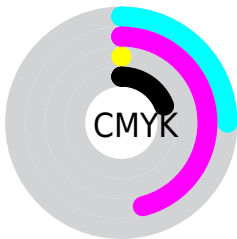
Distribution



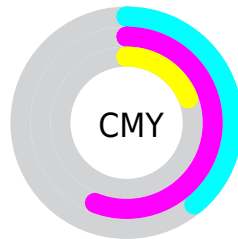
- Red (61%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 111, 207 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, 111, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 111, 207

255, 255, 255

 212, 164, 255

 241, 191, 255

 255, 219, 255


 255, 248, 255

 156, 111, 207

 129, 86, 179

 102, 62, 152

 76, 38, 126

 50, 14, 100

 23, 0, 76

 0, 0, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 111, 207

■ 156, 111, 207

■ 145, 90, 207

■ 167, 132, 207

■ 134, 70, 207

■ 178, 152, 207

■ 123, 49, 207

■ 189, 173, 207

■ 112, 28, 207

■ 200, 194, 207

■ 101, 7, 207

■ 211, 214, 207

■ 97, 0, 207

■ 222, 235, 207

■ 233, 255, 207

■ 244, 255, 207

■ 255, 255, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59, 132, 229



156, 111, 207



204, 91, 166

Triad

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



156, 111, 207



183, 117, 33



0, 155, 148

Complementary

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



156, 111, 207



162, 207, 111

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, 153, 97



156, 111, 207



141, 135, 19

Square

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



156, 111, 207



211, 97, 70



87, 146, 51



0, 153, 194

Rectangle

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



156, 111, 207



218, 84, 133



87, 146, 51



0, 155, 131

Sweetspot

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



156, 111, 207



236, 219, 255



111, 162, 207



116, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 111, 207



179, 112, 255



204, 111, 207



99, 94, 105



79, 0, 168



19, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



207, 111, 162



255, 112, 188



114, 207, 111



105, 94, 100



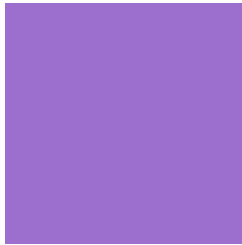
168, 0, 89



41, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 111, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

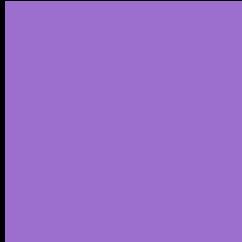
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

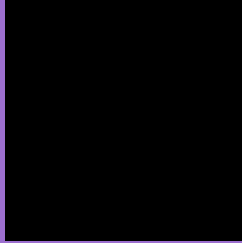
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 111, 207.

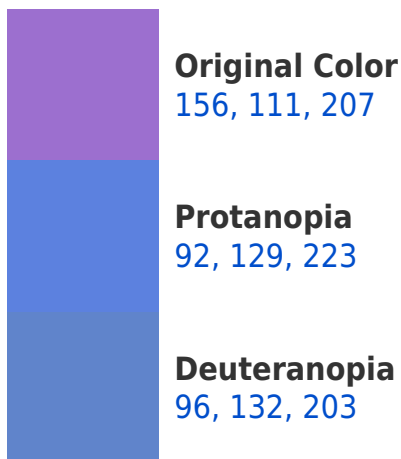


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 111, 207.

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

144, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 111, 207

Protanomaly
115, 122, 217

Deuteranomaly
118, 124, 204

Tritanomaly
148, 121, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 111, 207

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
143, 126, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 111, 207 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, 111, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 111, 207)  
}
```

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, 111, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 111, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 111, 207 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, 111, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 111, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 111, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 111, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 111, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 111,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 111, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 111, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
111, 207) }
```

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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