

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 113, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 113, 191) contains.

RGB(156, 113, 191)	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(156, 113, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C71BF
RGB	156, 113, 191
RGB Percent	61%, 44%, 75%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5569, 0.2510
CMYK	0.18, 0.41, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	273°, 38%, 60%
HSV	273°, 41%, 75%
XYZ	29.0194, 22.6398, 52.1306
YIQ	134.7490, 0.5900, 33.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

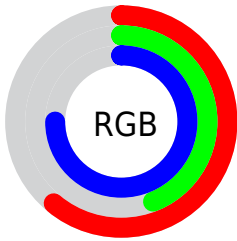
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 113, 191
Decimal	10252735
CIE _{Lab}	54.70, 31.94, -34.57
CIE _{LCh}	55, 47.066, 312.742
Yxy	22.6398, 0.2796, 0.2181
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288442815 (0xFF9C71BF)
YUV	134.7490, 27.7317, 18.6371
Hunter-Lab	47.5813, 25.5984, -31.6520

Details

The RGB color **156, 113, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 191, 113**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 166, 248**, and **103, 64, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 94, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 132, 191**.

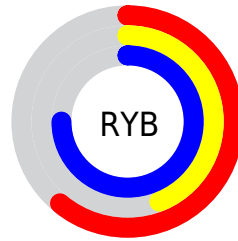
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (44%)

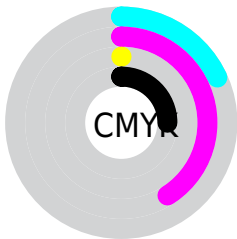
Blue (75%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (75%)

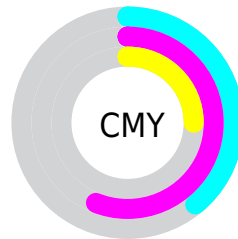


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 113, 191 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, 113, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 113, 191

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 166, 248

■ 240, 193, 255

■ 255, 221, 255

■ 255, 250, 255

■ 156, 113, 191

■ 129, 88, 164

■ 103, 64, 137

■ 78, 41, 111

■ 53, 18, 87

■ 29, 0, 63

■ 0, 0, 40

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 113, 191

■ 156, 113, 191

147, 94, 191

165, 132, 191

139, 75, 191

173, 151, 191

130, 56, 191

182, 170, 191

122, 37, 191

190, 189, 191

113, 18, 191

199, 209, 191

105, 0, 191

207, 228, 191

216, 247, 191

225, 255, 191

233, 255, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 129, 210



156, 113, 191



193, 99, 156

Triad

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



156, 113, 191



173, 120, 51



0, 151, 148

Complementary

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



156, 113, 191



148, 191, 113

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, 149, 105



156, 113, 191



137, 134, 46

Square

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



156, 113, 191



198, 105, 77



92, 144, 68



0, 149, 185

Rectangle

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



156, 113, 191



205, 95, 129



92, 144, 68



0, 151, 133

Sweetspot

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



156, 113, 191



234, 218, 247



113, 148, 191



117, 107, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



156, 113, 191



193, 126, 247



191, 113, 187



90, 85, 94



87, 0, 158



17, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 113, 148



247, 126, 181



113, 191, 117



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 71



31, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 113, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

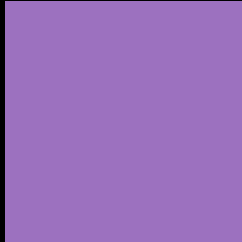
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

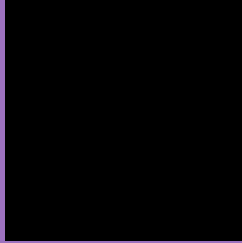
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 113, 191.

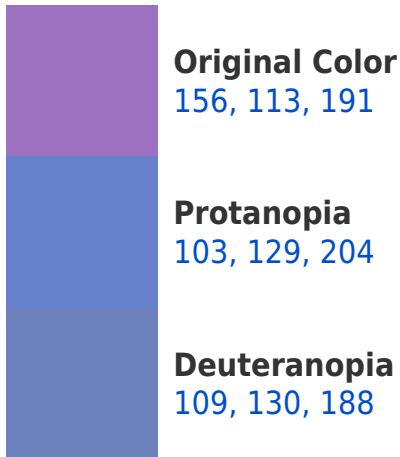


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 113, 191.

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
147, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 113, 191

Protanomaly
122, 123, 199

Deuteranomaly
126, 124, 189

Tritanomaly
150, 121, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 113, 191

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
143, 127, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 113, 191 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, 113, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 113, 191)  
}
```

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, 113, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 113, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 113, 191 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, 113, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 113, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 113, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 113, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 113, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 113,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 113, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 113, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
113, 191) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor