

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 116, 234)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 116, 234) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 116, 234)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C74EA
RGB	156, 116, 234
RGB Percent	61%, 45%, 92%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5451, 0.0824
CMYK	0.33, 0.50, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	260°, 74%, 69%
HSV	260°, 50%, 92%
XYZ	34.8070, 25.4992, 80.9292
YIQ	141.4120, -14.0380, 45.1780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

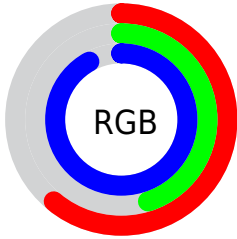
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 116, 234
Decimal	10253546
CIE Lab	57.56, 40.66, -54.34
CIE LCh	58, 67.869, 306.804
Yxy	25.4992, 0.2464, 0.1805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288443626 (0xFF9C74EA)
YUV	141.4120, 45.6459, 12.7937
Hunter-Lab	50.4967, 34.6692, -59.6741

Details

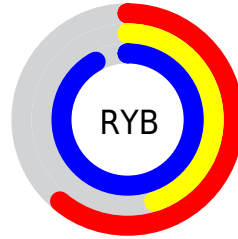
The RGB color **156, 116, 234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 234, 116**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 169, 255**, and **100, 66, 178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 93, 234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 139, 234**.

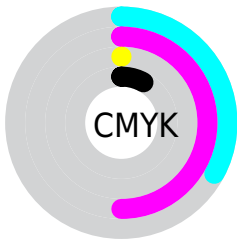
Distribution



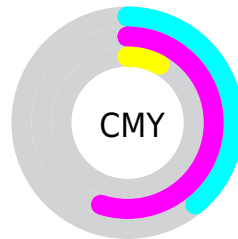
- Red (61%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (8%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 116, 234 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, 116, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 116, 234


255, 255, 255

 213, 169, 255

 243, 196, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 156, 116, 234

 128, 91, 205

 100, 66, 178

 72, 43, 150

 43, 19, 124

 0, 0, 98

 0, 0, 74


 0, 4, 50


 0, 2, 28


 0, 0, 0

 156, 116, 234

 156, 116, 234

 141, 93, 234

 171, 139, 234

 125, 69, 234

 187, 163, 234

 110, 46, 234

 202, 186, 234

 94, 22, 234

 218, 210, 234

 79, 0, 234

 233, 233, 234

 249, 255, 234

 255, 255, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 141, 255



156, 116, 234



219, 87, 186

Triad

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



156, 116, 234



202, 118, 12



0, 165, 151

Complementary

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



156, 116, 234



194, 234, 116

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, 162, 89



156, 116, 234



154, 140, 0

Square

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



156, 116, 234



235, 91, 70



90, 154, 28



0, 164, 208

Rectangle

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



156, 116, 234



239, 75, 147



90, 154, 28



0, 165, 130

Sweetspot

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



156, 116, 234



230, 217, 255



116, 195, 234



112, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 116, 234



152, 99, 255



214, 116, 234



110, 106, 117



61, 0, 181



18, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



234, 116, 194



255, 99, 202



136, 234, 116



117, 106, 113



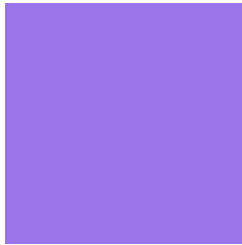
181, 0, 120



54, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 116, 234 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

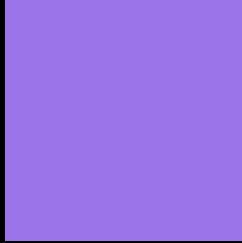
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 234 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

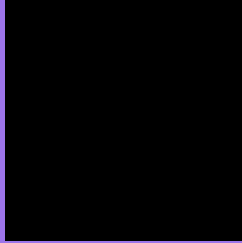
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 116, 234.

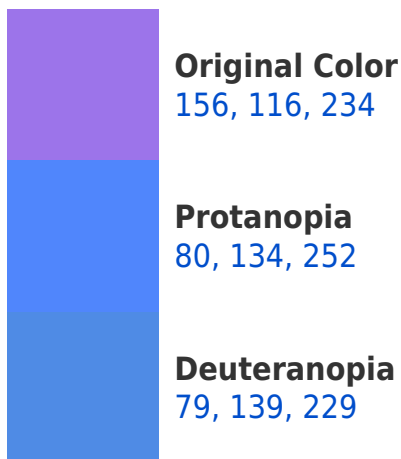


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 116, 234.

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
138, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 116, 234

Protanomaly
108, 127, 245

Deuteranomaly
107, 131, 231

Tritanomaly
145, 129, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 116, 234

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
146, 132, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 116, 234 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, 116, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 116, 234)  
}
```

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, 116, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 116, 234) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 116, 234 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, 116, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 116, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 116, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 116, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 116, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 116,  
234) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 116, 234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 116, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
116, 234) }
```

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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