

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 127, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 127, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 127, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C7FB8
RGB	156, 127, 184
RGB Percent	61%, 50%, 72%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5020, 0.2784
CMYK	0.15, 0.31, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	271°, 29%, 61%
HSV	271°, 31%, 72%
XYZ	29.9514, 25.7074, 48.7308
YIQ	142.1690, -1.0130, 23.8750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

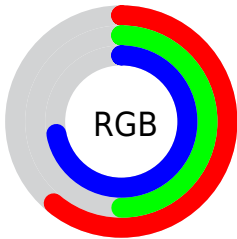
Format	Color
RYB	156, 127, 184
Decimal	10256312
CIELab	57.76, 22.33, -25.81
CIELCh	58, 34.129, 310.855
Yxy	25.7074, 0.2869, 0.2463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288446392 (0xFF9C7FB8)
YUV	142.1690, 20.6227, 12.1298
Hunter-Lab	50.7024, 16.7159, -21.4928

Details

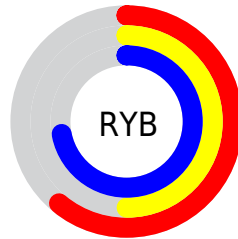
The RGB color **156, 127, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **155, 184, 127**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 180, 240**, and **104, 78, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 109, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 145, 184**.

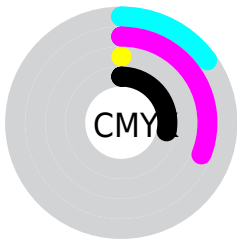
Distribution



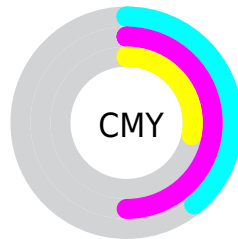
- Red (61%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 127, 184 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, 127, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 127, 184

255, 255, 255

 211, 180, 240

 240, 208, 255


 255, 236, 255

 156, 127, 184

 130, 102, 157

 104, 78, 131

 79, 54, 105

 55, 32, 81

 32, 11, 58


 6, 0, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0


 156, 127, 184

 156, 127, 184

 147, 109, 184


 165, 145, 184

 138, 90, 184


 174, 164, 184


 129, 72, 184

 183, 182, 184

 120, 53, 184

 192, 201, 184

 111, 35, 184

 201, 219, 184

 102, 17, 184

 210, 237, 184

 94, 0, 184

 219, 255, 184

 228, 255, 184

 237, 255, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 138, 197



156, 127, 184



185, 118, 159

Triad

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



156, 127, 184



174, 130, 83



25, 155, 149

Complementary

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



156, 127, 184



155, 184, 127

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.



77, 153, 118



156, 127, 184



147, 140, 79

Square

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



156, 127, 184



192, 121, 101



115, 148, 93



0, 153, 177

Rectangle

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



156, 127, 184



194, 115, 139



115, 148, 93



46, 155, 139

Sweetspot

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



156, 127, 184



229, 218, 240



127, 156, 184



113, 107, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



156, 127, 184



196, 151, 240



184, 127, 184



87, 83, 92



79, 0, 156



14, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 127, 155



240, 151, 195



127, 184, 127



92, 83, 87



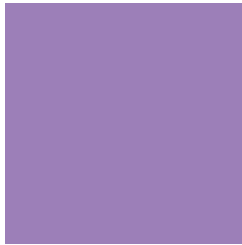
156, 0, 76



28, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 127, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

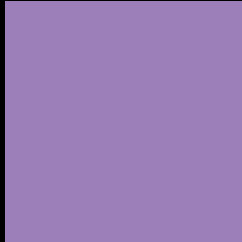
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

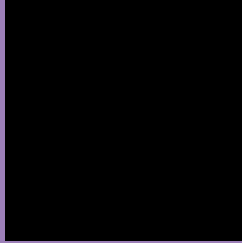
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 127, 184.

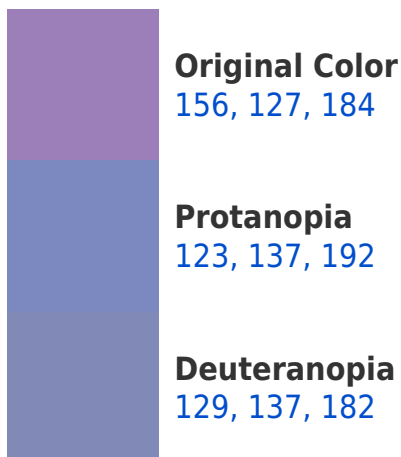


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 127, 184.

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
150, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 127, 184

Protanomaly

135, 133, 189

Deuteranomaly

139, 133, 183

Tritanomaly

152, 132, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 127, 184

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

147, 137, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 127, 184 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, 127, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 127, 184)  
}
```

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, 127, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 127, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 127, 184 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

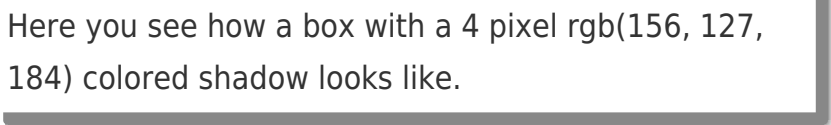
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 127, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 127, 184) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 127, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 127, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 127, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 127, 184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 127, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 127, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
127, 184) }
```

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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