

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 134, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 134, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 134, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C86FA
RGB	156, 134, 250
RGB Percent	61%, 53%, 98%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4745, 0.0196
CMYK	0.38, 0.46, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	251°, 92%, 75%
HSV	251°, 46%, 98%
XYZ	39.4907, 31.0202, 94.3486
YIQ	153.8020, -24.1240, 40.7400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

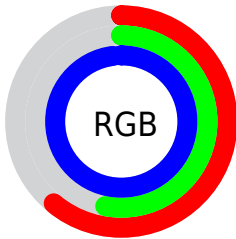
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 134, 250
Decimal	10258170
CIE Lab	62.52, 34.63, -55.29
CIE LCh	63, 65.235, 302.062
Yxy	31.0202, 0.2395, 0.1882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288448250 (0xFF9C86FA)
YUV	153.8020, 47.4256, 1.9276
Hunter-Lab	55.6958, 29.0965, -61.4501

Details

The RGB color **156, 134, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **228, 250, 134**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 188, 255**, and **99, 84, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 109, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 159, 250**.

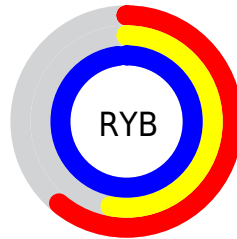
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (53%)

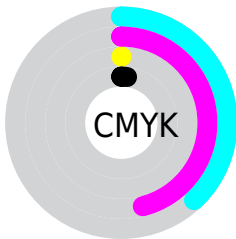
Blue (98%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (98%)

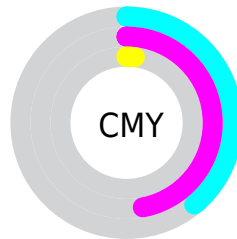


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (2%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 134, 250 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, 134, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 134, 250


255, 255, 255

 214, 188, 255


 243, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255


 156, 134, 250

 128, 108, 221

 99, 84, 193

 71, 60, 165

 39, 38, 138

 0, 17, 112

 0, 0, 87

 0, 5, 63

 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 18

■ 156, 134, 250

■ 156, 134, 250

■ 136, 109, 250

■ 176, 159, 250

■ 115, 84, 250

■ 197, 184, 250

■ 95, 59, 250

■ 217, 209, 250

■ 75, 34, 250

■ 237, 234, 250

■ 55, 9, 250

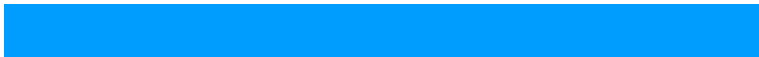
■ 255, 255, 250

■ 47, 0, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 157, 255



156, 134, 250



224, 108, 206

Triad

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



156, 134, 250



222, 128, 44



0, 178, 154

Complementary

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



156, 134, 250



228, 250, 134

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, 174, 94



156, 134, 250



176, 150, 8

Square

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



156, 134, 250



250, 104, 93



117, 165, 41



0, 177, 211

Rectangle

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



156, 134, 250



247, 96, 169



117, 165, 41



0, 177, 133

Sweetspot

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



156, 134, 250



226, 219, 255



134, 229, 250



110, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 134, 250



139, 112, 255



213, 134, 250



115, 112, 125



36, 0, 189



12, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 134, 228



255, 112, 228



171, 250, 134



125, 112, 123



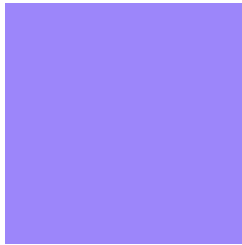
189, 0, 153



61, 0, 50

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 134, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

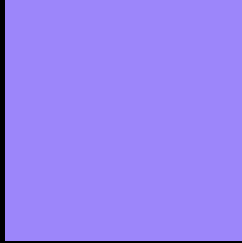
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 134, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

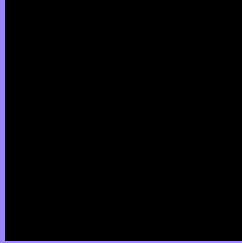
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 156, 134, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 134, 250.

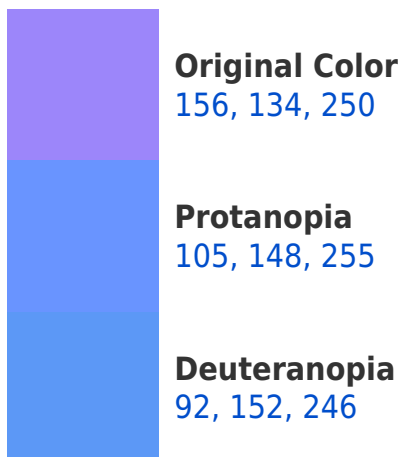


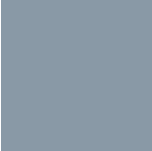
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 134, 250.

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
137, 153, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 134, 250

Protanomaly
124, 143, 253

Deuteranomaly
115, 145, 247

Tritanomaly
144, 146, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 134, 250

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
155, 147, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 134, 250 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, 134, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 134, 250)  
}
```

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, 134, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 134, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 134, 250 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, 134, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 134, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 134, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 134, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 134, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 134,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 134, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 134, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
134, 250) }
```

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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