

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 136, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 136, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 136, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C88DB
RGB	156, 136, 219
RGB Percent	61%, 53%, 86%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4667, 0.1412
CMYK	0.29, 0.38, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	254°, 54%, 70%
HSV	254°, 38%, 86%
XYZ	35.3006, 29.7907, 70.9075
YIQ	151.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

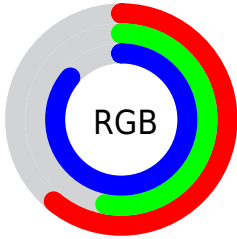
Format	Color
RYB	156, 136, 219
Decimal	10258651
CIELab	61.47, 25.47, -39.78
CIELCh	61, 47.237, 302.628
Yxy	29.7907, 0.2596, 0.2191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288448731 (0xFF9C88DB)
YUV	151.4420, 33.3061, 3.9974
Hunter-Lab	54.5809, 19.9299, -38.8186

Details

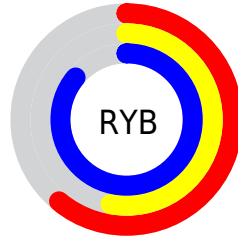
The RGB color **156, 136, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **199, 219, 136**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 189, 255**, and **102, 86, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 114, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 158, 219**.

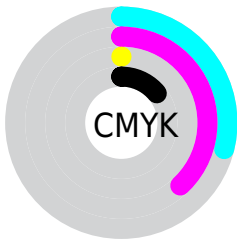
Distribution



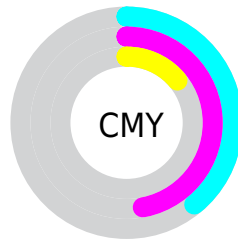
- Red (61%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (14%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 136, 219 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, 136, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 136, 219


255, 255, 255

 212, 189, 255

 241, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 156, 136, 219

 129, 111, 191

 102, 86, 164

 76, 63, 137

 50, 40, 111

 22, 19, 86

 0, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 156, 136, 219


 156, 136, 219

 139, 114, 219

 173, 158, 219

 123, 92, 219

 189, 180, 219

 106, 70, 219


 206, 202, 219

 90, 48, 219


 222, 224, 219

 73, 26, 219

 239, 245, 219

 56, 5, 219

 255, 255, 219

 53, 0, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 152, 232



156, 136, 219



203, 120, 188

Triad

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



156, 136, 219



203, 132, 74



0, 169, 151

Complementary

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



156, 136, 219



199, 219, 136

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.



70, 166, 108



156, 136, 219



169, 147, 62

Square

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



156, 136, 219



224, 118, 106



126, 159, 75



0, 168, 192

Rectangle

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



156, 136, 219



220, 114, 161



126, 159, 75



0, 169, 136

Sweetspot

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



156, 136, 219



234, 227, 255



136, 200, 219



115, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 136, 219



168, 140, 255



197, 136, 219



101, 99, 110



42, 0, 173



11, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 136, 199



255, 140, 227



158, 219, 136



110, 99, 107



173, 0, 132



46, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 136, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

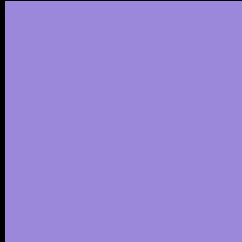
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 219 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, 136, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 136, 219.

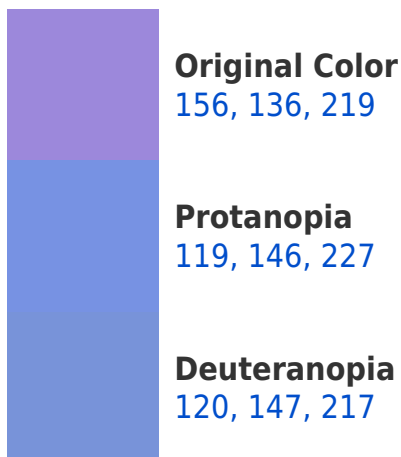


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 136, 219.

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, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 136, 219

Protanomaly
132, 142, 224

Deuteranomaly
133, 143, 218

Tritanomaly
148, 144, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 136, 219

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
153, 146, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 136, 219 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, 136, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 136, 219)  
}
```

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, 136, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 136, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 136, 219 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

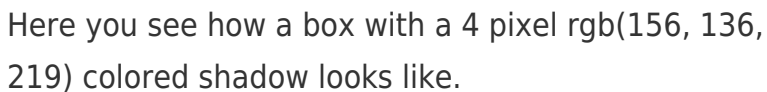
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 136, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 136, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 136, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 136, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 136, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 136, 219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 136, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 136, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
136, 219) }
```

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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