Converting Colors

RGB(156, 138, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(156, 138, 164) contains.

Color

RGB(156, 138, 164)

Conversions

Format	Color
Hex	9C8AA4
RGB	156, 138, 164
RGB Percent	61%, 54%, 64%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4588, 0.3569
CMYK	0.05, 0.16, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	282°, 13%, 59%
HSV	282°, 16%, 64%
XYZ	29.4996, 27.9252, 38.9573
YIQ	146.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020

Conversions Part 1

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

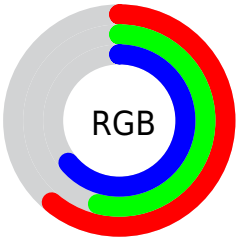
Format	Color
RYB	156, 138, 164
Decimal	10259108
CIELab	59.82, 11.71, -11.26
CIELCh	60, 16.247, 316.137
Yxy	27.9252, 0.3061, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288449188 (0xFF9C8AA4)
YUV	146.3460, 8.7034, 8.4666
Hunter-Lab	52.8443, 7.1677, -6.7181

Details

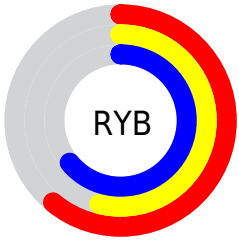
The RGB color 156, 138, 164 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 9999CC, and the color name is deep amethyst. A complement of this color would be 146, 164, 138, and the grayscale version is 146, 146, 146.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 211, 191, 219, and 105, 88, 112 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 151, 122, 164, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 161, 154, 164.

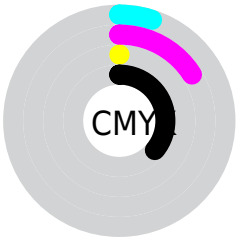
Distribution



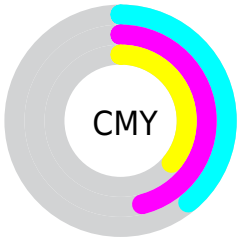
- Red (61%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 138, 164 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, 138, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156, 138, 164

255, 255, 255

211, 191, 219

239, 219, 247

255, 248, 255

156, 138, 164

130, 113, 138

105, 88, 112

80, 65, 88

57, 43, 64

35, 22, 42

15, 0, 22

0, 0, 0

156, 138, 164

151, 122, 164

156, 138, 164

161, 154, 164

146, 105, 164	166, 171, 164
141, 89, 164	171, 187, 164
136, 72, 164	176, 204, 164
131, 56, 164	181, 220, 164
126, 40, 164	186, 236, 164
121, 23, 164	191, 253, 164
116, 7, 164	196, 255, 164
114, 0, 164	201, 255, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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

138, 143, 171

156, 138, 164

169, 135, 151

Triad

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

156, 138, 164

162, 141, 117

106, 152, 151

Complementary

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

156, 138, 164

146, 164, 138

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.

116, 152, 137

156, 138, 164

147, 146, 117

Square

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

156, 138, 164

171, 137, 124

131, 150, 124

108, 151, 164

Rectangle

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

156, 138, 164

173, 134, 142

131, 150, 124

109, 152, 147

Sweetspot

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

156, 138, 164

211, 203, 214

138, 146, 164

105, 101, 107

235, 235, 235

107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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

156, 138, 164

202, 174, 214

164, 138, 159

79, 73, 82

101, 0, 145

12, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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

164, 138, 146

214, 174, 186

138, 164, 143

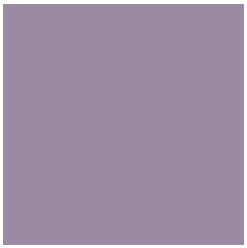
82, 73, 76

145, 0, 45

18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background

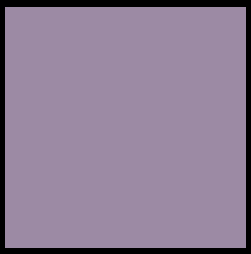


This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 138, 164 looks on a white background.

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



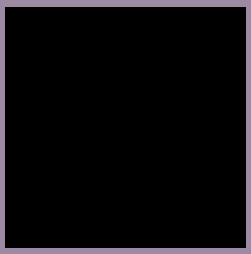
This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 138, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

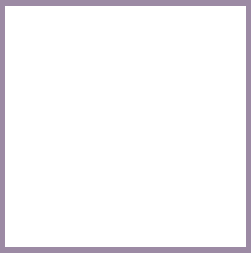
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 156, 138, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 138, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 138, 164.

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

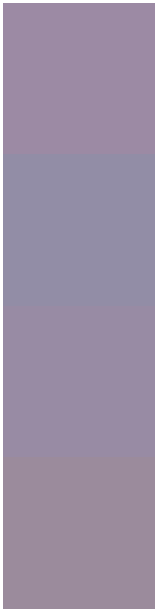
Original Color
156, 138, 164

Protanopia
140, 143, 167

Deuteranopia
149, 140, 164

Tritanopia
154, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 138, 164

Protanomaly
146, 141, 166

Deuteranomaly
152, 139, 164

Tritanomaly
155, 139, 156

Monochromacy

Original Color
156, 138, 164

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
150, 143, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 138, 164 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, 138, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(156, 138, 164)
}
```

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, 138, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 138, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 138, 164 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, 138, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 138, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 138, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 138, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(156, 138, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(156,
138, 164) }
```

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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