

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 138, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 138, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 138, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C8AB5
RGB	156, 138, 181
RGB Percent	61%, 54%, 71%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4588, 0.2902
CMYK	0.14, 0.24, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	265°, 23%, 63%
HSV	265°, 24%, 71%
XYZ	31.1393, 28.5811, 47.5915
YIQ	148.2840, -3.0750, 17.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

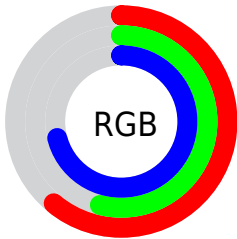
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 138, 181
Decimal	10259125
CIE _{Lab}	60.41, 15.33, -20.04
CIE _{LCh}	60, 25.234, 307.423
Yxy	28.5811, 0.2902, 0.2663
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288449205 (0xFF9C8AB5)
YUV	148.2840, 16.1290, 6.7669
Hunter-Lab	53.4613, 10.4126, -15.3574

Details

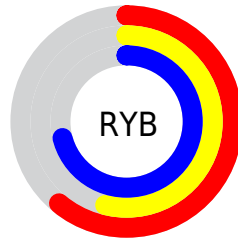
The RGB color **156, 138, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 181, 138**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 191, 237**, and **104, 88, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 120, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 156, 181**.

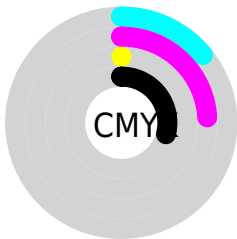
Distribution



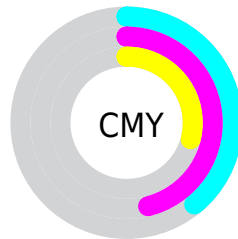
- Red (61%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 138, 181 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, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 138, 181

255, 255, 255

 211, 191, 237

 239, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 156, 138, 181

 130, 113, 154

 104, 88, 128

 80, 65, 103

 56, 42, 79

 34, 22, 56

 16, 0, 34

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 156, 138, 181

 156, 138, 181

■ 145, 120, 181

■ 167, 156, 181

■ 135, 102, 181

■ 177, 174, 181

■ 124, 84, 181

■ 188, 192, 181

■ 114, 66, 181

■ 198, 210, 181

■ 103, 47, 181

■ 209, 229, 181

■ 93, 29, 181

■ 219, 247, 181

■ 82, 11, 181

■ 230, 255, 181

■ 76, 0, 181

■ 240, 255, 181

■ 251, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 146, 189



156, 138, 181



179, 132, 163

Triad

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



156, 138, 181



176, 139, 105



84, 158, 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, 181



163, 181, 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.



106, 157, 128



156, 138, 181



156, 146, 101

Square

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



156, 138, 181



188, 132, 120



132, 152, 110



77, 157, 172

Rectangle

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



156, 138, 181



187, 129, 148



132, 152, 110



90, 158, 143

Sweetspot

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



156, 138, 181



225, 218, 235



138, 163, 181



112, 108, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



156, 138, 181



195, 167, 235



177, 138, 181



84, 80, 89



64, 0, 153



11, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 138, 163



235, 167, 206



142, 181, 138



89, 80, 86



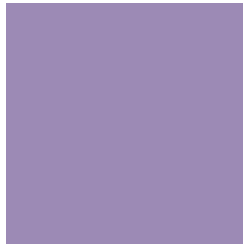
153, 0, 89



26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 138, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

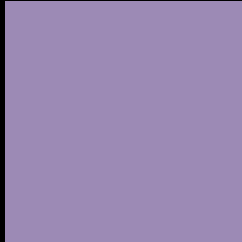
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

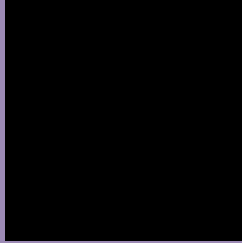
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 138, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 138, 181.

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, 181

Protanopia
135, 144, 185

Deuteranopia
142, 143, 180



Tritanopia
152, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 138, 181

Protanomaly
143, 142, 184

Deuteranomaly
147, 141, 180

Tritanomaly
153, 141, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 138, 181

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
151, 144, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 138, 181 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, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 138, 181)  
}
```

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, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 138, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 138, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 138, 181) }
```

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, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 138, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 138,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 138, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
138, 181) }
```

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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