

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 142, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 142, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 142, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C8EAF
RGB	156, 142, 175
RGB Percent	61%, 56%, 69%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4431, 0.3137
CMYK	0.11, 0.19, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	265°, 17%, 62%
HSV	265°, 19%, 69%
XYZ	31.1212, 29.5091, 44.6130
YIQ	149.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

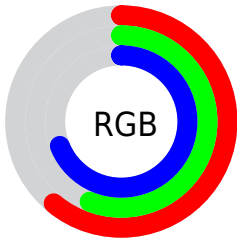
Format	Color
RYB	156, 142, 175
Decimal	10260143
CIELab	61.23, 11.74, -15.39
CIELCh	61, 19.361, 307.331
Yxy	29.5091, 0.2957, 0.2804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288450223 (0xFF9C8EAF)
YUV	149.9480, 12.3506, 5.3076
Hunter-Lab	54.3222, 7.1985, -10.6673

Details

The RGB color **156, 142, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 175, 142**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 196, 231**, and **105, 92, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 125, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 160, 175**.

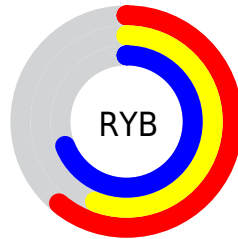
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (56%)

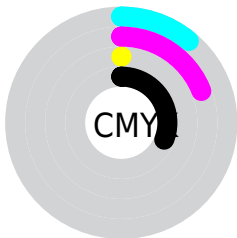
Blue (69%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (69%)

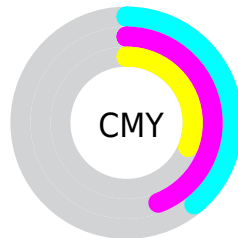


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 142, 175 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, 142, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 142, 175

255, 255, 255

 211, 196, 231


 239, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 156, 142, 175

 130, 116, 148

 105, 92, 122

 80, 68, 98

 57, 46, 74

 35, 25, 51

 16, 0, 30

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 156, 142, 175

 156, 142, 175

 146, 125, 175

 166, 160, 175

 136, 107, 175


 176, 177, 175

 126, 90, 175

 186, 195, 175

 116, 72, 175

 196, 212, 175

 106, 54, 175

 206, 230, 175

 96, 37, 175

 216, 247, 175

 85, 20, 175

 227, 255, 175

 75, 2, 175

 237, 255, 175

 74, 0, 175

 247, 255, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 148, 181



156, 142, 175



174, 137, 161

Triad

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



156, 142, 175



172, 142, 117



104, 158, 152

Complementary

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



156, 142, 175



161, 175, 142

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.



118, 156, 134



156, 142, 175



156, 148, 114

Square

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



156, 142, 175



182, 138, 128



137, 153, 120



100, 157, 168

Rectangle

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



156, 142, 175



181, 136, 150



137, 153, 120



108, 157, 146

Sweetspot

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



156, 142, 175



219, 213, 227



142, 161, 175



110, 107, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



156, 142, 175



197, 175, 227



172, 142, 175



82, 78, 87



64, 0, 150



10, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



175, 142, 161



227, 175, 205



145, 175, 142



87, 78, 83



150, 0, 87



23, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 142, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

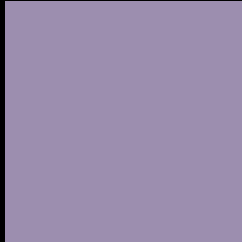
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

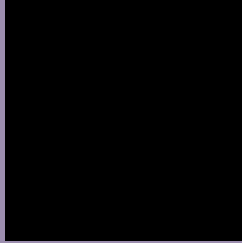
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 142, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 142, 175.

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, 142, 175

Protanopia
141, 146, 178

Deuteranopia
149, 144, 175



Tritanopia
153, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 142, 175

Protanomaly

146, 145, 177

Deuteranomaly

152, 143, 175

Tritanomaly

154, 144, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 142, 175

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

152, 147, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 142, 175 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, 142, 175) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 142, 175)  
}
```

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, 142, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 142, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 142, 175 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, 142, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 142, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 142, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 142, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 142, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 142,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 142, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 142, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
142, 175) }
```

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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