

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 145, 251)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 145, 251) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 145, 251)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C91FB
RGB	156, 145, 251
RGB Percent	61%, 57%, 98%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4314, 0.0157
CMYK	0.38, 0.42, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	246°, 93%, 78%
HSV	246°, 42%, 98%
XYZ	41.2483, 34.2838, 95.7102
YIQ	160.3730, -27.4700, 35.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

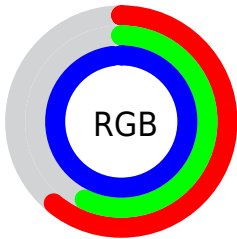
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 145, 251
Decimal	10260987
CIE Lab	65.19, 28.61, -51.61
CIE LCh	65, 59.006, 299.001
Yxy	34.2838, 0.2409, 0.2002
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451067 (0xFF9C91FB)
YUV	160.3730, 44.6791, -3.8351
Hunter-Lab	58.5523, 23.2811, -55.9294

Details

The RGB color **156, 145, 251** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **240, 251, 145**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 199, 255**, and **100, 94, 194** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 120, 251**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 170, 251**.

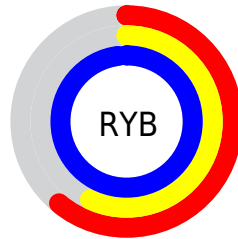
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (57%)

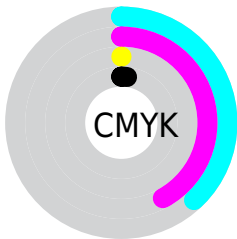
Blue (98%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (98%)

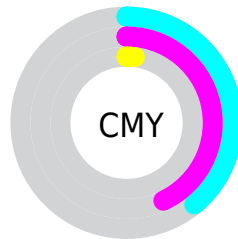


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (2%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 145, 251 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, 145, 251 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 145, 251

255, 255, 255

 214, 199, 255

 243, 227, 255

 156, 145, 251

 128, 119, 222

 100, 94, 194

 71, 71, 166

 41, 48, 139

 0, 27, 113

 0, 6, 88

 0, 1, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

■ 156, 145, 251

■ 156, 145, 251

■ 134, 120, 251

■ 178, 170, 251

■ 111, 95, 251

■ 201, 195, 251

■ 89, 70, 251

■ 223, 220, 251

■ 66, 45, 251

■ 246, 245, 251

■ 44, 20, 251

■ 255, 255, 251

■ 26, 0, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 165, 255



156, 145, 251



221, 123, 213

Triad

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



156, 145, 251



229, 135, 67



0, 184, 155

Complementary

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



156, 145, 251



240, 251, 145

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.



60, 179, 101



156, 145, 251



188, 155, 44

Square

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



156, 145, 251



252, 116, 110



135, 170, 59



0, 183, 208

Rectangle

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



156, 145, 251



245, 112, 180



135, 170, 59



0, 183, 136

Sweetspot

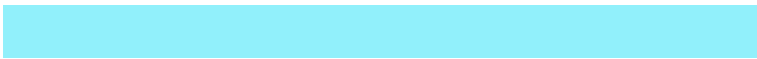
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



156, 145, 251



225, 222, 255



145, 240, 251



109, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 145, 251



138, 125, 255



209, 145, 251



114, 112, 125



20, 0, 189



6, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

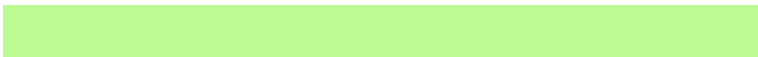
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



251, 145, 240



255, 125, 242



187, 251, 145



125, 112, 124



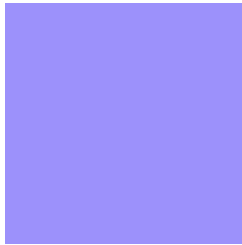
189, 0, 169



61, 0, 55

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 145, 251 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

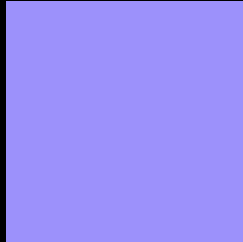
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 251 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, 145, 251 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 145, 251.



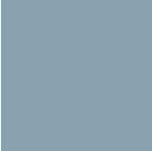
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 145, 251.

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
138, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 145, 251

Protanomaly
132, 151, 254

Deuteranomaly
126, 153, 249

Tritanomaly
145, 156, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 145, 251

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
159, 155, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 145, 251 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, 145, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 145, 251)  
}
```

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, 145, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 145, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 145, 251 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, 145, 251) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 145, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 145, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 145, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 145, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 145,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 145, 251 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 145, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
145, 251) }
```

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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