

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 150, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 150, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 150, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C96CE
RGB	156, 150, 206
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 81%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4118, 0.1922
CMYK	0.24, 0.27, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	246°, 36%, 70%
HSV	246°, 27%, 81%
XYZ	35.7572, 33.3368, 62.9426
YIQ	158.1780, -14.4000, 18.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

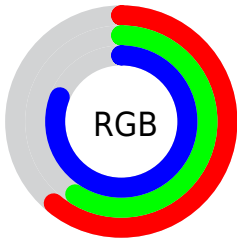
Format	Color
RYB	156, 150, 206
Decimal	10262222
CIELab	64.43, 14.26, -27.93
CIELCh	64, 31.357, 297.041
Yxy	33.3368, 0.2708, 0.2525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452302 (0xFF9C96CE)
YUV	158.1780, 23.5762, -1.9101
Hunter-Lab	57.7381, 9.5036, -24.2177

Details

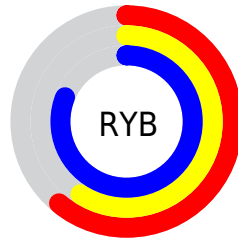
The RGB color **156, 150, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 206, 150**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 204, 255**, and **104, 99, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 129, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 171, 206**.

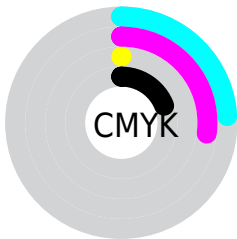
Distribution



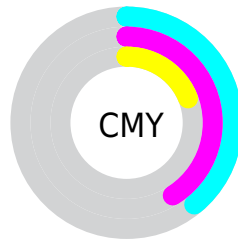
- Red (61%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 150, 206 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, 150, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 150, 206

 156, 150, 206

255, 255, 255

 129, 124, 178

 211, 204, 255

 104, 99, 152

 240, 232, 255

 78, 75, 125

 54, 53, 100

 30, 32, 76

 6, 9, 53

 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 150, 206

■ 156, 150, 206

■ 138, 129, 206

■ 174, 171, 206

■ 119, 109, 206

■ 193, 191, 206

■ 101, 88, 206

■ 211, 212, 206

■ 82, 68, 206

■ 230, 232, 206

■ 64, 47, 206

■ 248, 253, 206

■ 46, 26, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

■ 27, 6, 206

■ 22, 0, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 160, 212



156, 150, 206



189, 141, 187

Triad

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



156, 150, 206



200, 144, 110



83, 171, 152

Complementary

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



156, 150, 206



200, 206, 150

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, 168, 125



156, 150, 206



178, 154, 100

Square

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



156, 150, 206



211, 137, 132



149, 162, 106



58, 171, 181

Rectangle

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



156, 150, 206



204, 136, 170



149, 162, 106



94, 171, 143

Sweetspot

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



156, 150, 206



237, 235, 255



150, 200, 206



116, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 150, 206



180, 171, 255



184, 150, 206



93, 92, 102



18, 0, 166



4, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 150, 200



255, 171, 246



172, 206, 150



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 148



38, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 150, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

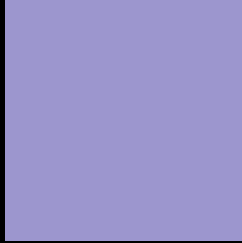
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

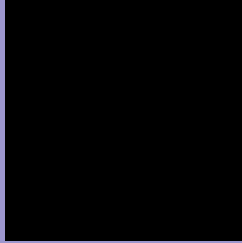
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 150, 206.

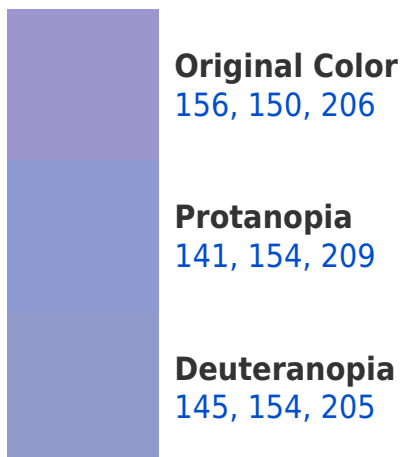


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 150, 206.

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

149, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 150, 206

Protanomaly

146, 153, 208

Deuteranomaly

149, 153, 205

Tritanomaly

152, 154, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 150, 206

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

157, 155, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 150, 206 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, 150, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 150, 206)  
}
```

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, 150, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 150, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 150, 206 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, 150, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 150, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 150, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 150, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 150, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 150,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 150, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 150, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
150, 206) }
```

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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