

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 151, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 151, 193) contains.

RGB(156, 151, 193)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(156, 151, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C97C1
RGB	156, 151, 193
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 76%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4078, 0.2431
CMYK	0.19, 0.22, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	247°, 25%, 67%
HSV	247°, 22%, 76%
XYZ	34.4025, 33.0514, 55.0184
YIQ	157.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

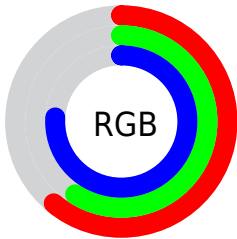
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 151, 193
Decimal	10262465
CIE _{Lab}	64.20, 10.63, -21.02
CIE _{LCh}	64, 23.554, 296.830
Yxy	33.0514, 0.2809, 0.2699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452545 (0xFF9C97C1)
YUV	157.2830, 17.6085, -1.1252
Hunter-Lab	57.4903, 6.2073, -16.4975

Details

The RGB color **156, 151, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 193, 151**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 205, 250**, and **104, 100, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 132, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 170, 193**.

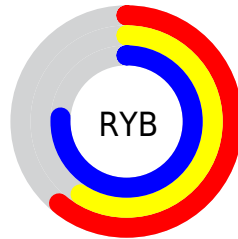
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (59%)

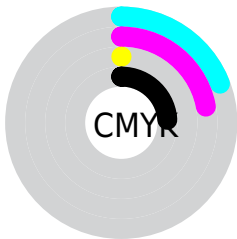
Blue (76%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (76%)

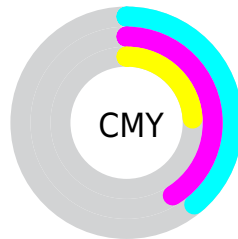


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 151, 193 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, 151, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 151, 193


255, 255, 255

 211, 205, 250

 239, 233, 255

 156, 151, 193

 130, 125, 166

 104, 100, 139

 80, 76, 114

 56, 54, 89

 33, 32, 66

 12, 10, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 156, 151, 193

 156, 151, 193

■ 139, 132, 193

■ 173, 170, 193

■ 122, 112, 193

■ 190, 190, 193

■ 105, 93, 193

■ 207, 209, 193

■ 88, 74, 193

■ 224, 228, 193

■ 71, 55, 193

■ 241, 248, 193

■ 54, 35, 193

■ 255, 255, 193

■ 37, 16, 193

■ 23, 0, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 158, 197



156, 151, 193



181, 144, 179

Triad

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



156, 151, 193



190, 147, 121



105, 167, 153

Complementary

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



156, 151, 193



188, 193, 151

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.



127, 165, 132



156, 151, 193



173, 153, 114

Square

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



156, 151, 193



198, 141, 138



151, 160, 118



94, 167, 174

Rectangle

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



156, 151, 193



192, 141, 166



151, 160, 118



112, 167, 145

Sweetspot

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



156, 151, 193



234, 232, 250



151, 188, 193



116, 115, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



156, 151, 193



193, 185, 250



177, 151, 193



88, 87, 97



19, 0, 161



4, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 151, 188



250, 185, 242



167, 193, 151



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 142



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 151, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

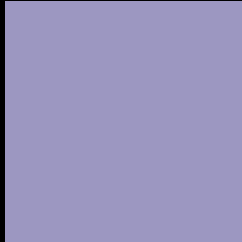
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

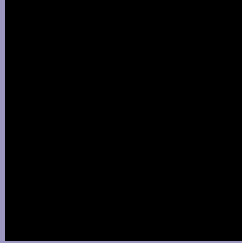
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 151, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 151, 193.

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, 151, 193

Protanopia
146, 154, 195

Deuteranopia
152, 152, 193



Tritanopia
151, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 151, 193

Protanomaly
150, 153, 194

Deuteranomaly
153, 152, 193

Tritanomaly
153, 154, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 151, 193

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
157, 155, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 151, 193 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, 151, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 151, 193)  
}
```

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, 151, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 151, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 151, 193 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, 151, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 151, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 151, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 151, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 151, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 151, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
151, 193) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor