

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 152, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 152, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 152, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C98B8
RGB	156, 152, 184
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 72%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4039, 0.2784
CMYK	0.15, 0.17, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	248°, 18%, 66%
HSV	248°, 17%, 72%
XYZ	33.5903, 32.9851, 49.9438
YIQ	156.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

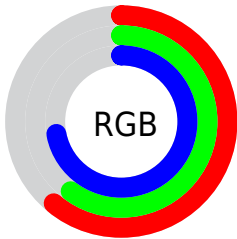
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 152, 184
Decimal	10262712
CIE Lab	64.15, 8.04, -16.05
CIE LCh	64, 17.953, 296.588
Yxy	32.9851, 0.2883, 0.2831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452792 (0xFF9C98B8)
YUV	156.8440, 13.3879, -0.7402
Hunter-Lab	57.4326, 3.8910, -11.3561

Details

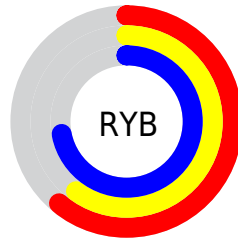
The RGB color **156, 152, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 184, 152**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 206, 240**, and **104, 101, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 134, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 170, 184**.

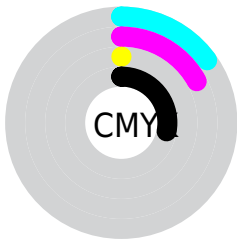
Distribution



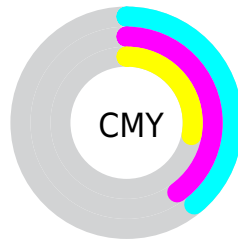
- Red (61%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 152, 184 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, 152, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 152, 184


255, 255, 255

 211, 206, 240

 239, 234, 255

 156, 152, 184


 130, 126, 157


 104, 101, 131

 80, 77, 106

 57, 54, 81

 34, 33, 58

 14, 11, 37

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 156, 152, 184


 156, 152, 184

 140, 134, 184

 172, 170, 184

 124, 115, 184

 188, 189, 184

 108, 97, 184

 204, 207, 184

 92, 78, 184

 220, 226, 184

 75, 60, 184

 236, 244, 184

 59, 42, 184

 253, 255, 184

 43, 23, 184

 255, 255, 184

 27, 5, 184

 23, 0, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 157, 187



156, 152, 184



175, 147, 173

Triad

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



156, 152, 184



183, 149, 129



119, 165, 153

Complementary

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



156, 152, 184



180, 184, 152

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.



134, 163, 137



156, 152, 184



170, 154, 124

Square

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



156, 152, 184



189, 145, 142



152, 159, 127



112, 164, 169

Rectangle

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



156, 152, 184



183, 145, 163



152, 159, 127



123, 164, 148

Sweetspot

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



156, 152, 184



229, 228, 240



152, 180, 184



114, 113, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



156, 152, 184



196, 189, 240



172, 152, 184



84, 83, 92



19, 0, 156



4, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 152, 180



240, 189, 233



164, 184, 152



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 136



28, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 152, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

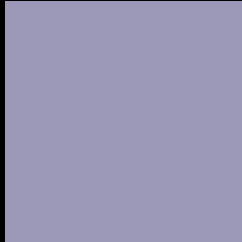
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

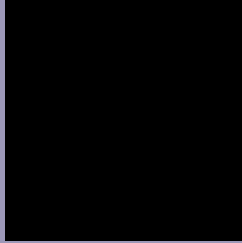
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 184.

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, 152, 184

Protanopia
149, 154, 185

Deuteranopia
157, 152, 184



Tritanopia

153, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 152, 184

Protanomaly
152, 153, 185

Deuteranomaly
157, 152, 184

Tritanomaly
154, 154, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 152, 184

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
157, 155, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 152, 184 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, 152, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 152, 184)  
}
```

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, 152, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 152, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 152, 184 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, 152, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 152, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 152, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 152, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 152, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 152, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
152, 184) }
```

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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