

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 152, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 152, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 152, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C98B9
RGB	156, 152, 185
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 73%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4039, 0.2745
CMYK	0.16, 0.18, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	247°, 19%, 66%
HSV	247°, 18%, 73%
XYZ	33.6955, 33.0272, 50.4979
YIQ	156.9580, -8.2090, 11.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

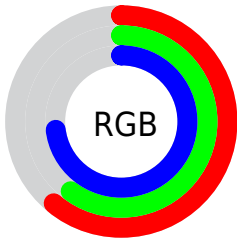
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 152, 185
Decimal	10262713
CIE _{Lab}	64.18, 8.26, -16.56
CIE _{LCh}	64, 18.508, 296.496
Yxy	33.0272, 0.2875, 0.2818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452793 (0xFF9C98B9)
YUV	156.9580, 13.8247, -0.8402
Hunter-Lab	57.4693, 4.0872, -11.8692

Details

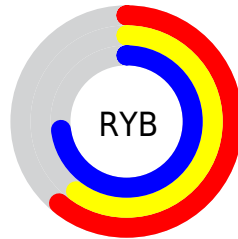
The RGB color **156, 152, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 185, 152**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 206, 241**, and **104, 101, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 133, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 171, 185**.

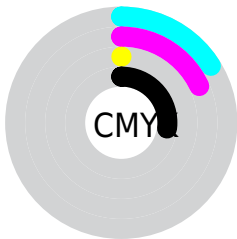
Distribution



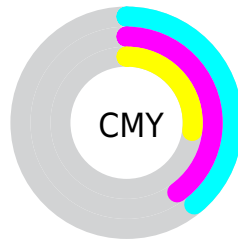
- Red (61%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 152, 185 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, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 152, 185


255, 255, 255

 211, 206, 241

 239, 234, 255

 156, 152, 185

 130, 126, 158


 104, 101, 132

 80, 77, 107

 57, 54, 82

 34, 33, 59

 14, 11, 37

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0

 156, 152, 185

 156, 152, 185

 140, 133, 185

 172, 171, 185

 123, 115, 185

 189, 189, 185

 107, 97, 185

 205, 208, 185

 91, 78, 185

 221, 226, 185

 75, 60, 185

 237, 245, 185

 58, 41, 185

 254, 255, 185

 42, 22, 185

 255, 255, 185

 26, 4, 185

 22, 0, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 158, 188



156, 152, 185



175, 147, 174

Triad

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



156, 152, 185



184, 148, 129



118, 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, 185



181, 185, 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, 185



170, 154, 123

Square

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



156, 152, 185



190, 145, 142



152, 159, 126



110, 165, 170

Rectangle

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



156, 152, 185



184, 145, 164



152, 159, 126



122, 165, 147

Sweetspot

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



156, 152, 185



229, 228, 240



152, 181, 185



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, 185



195, 189, 240



172, 152, 185



84, 83, 92



19, 0, 156



3, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



185, 152, 181



240, 189, 234



165, 185, 152



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 137



28, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 152, 185 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, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

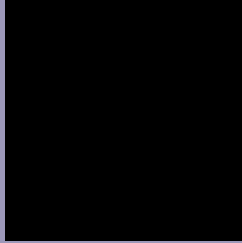
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 185.

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, 185

Protanopia
149, 154, 186

Deuteranopia
156, 152, 185



Tritanopia
153, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 152, 185

Protanomaly

152, 153, 186

Deuteranomaly

156, 152, 185

Tritanomaly

154, 154, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 152, 185

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, 185 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, 185) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 152, 185)  
}
```

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, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 152, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 152, 185 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 152, 185) }
```

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, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 152, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 152, 185 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
152, 185) }
```

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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