

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 152, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 152, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 152, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C98BC
RGB	156, 152, 188
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 74%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4039, 0.2627
CMYK	0.17, 0.19, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	247°, 21%, 67%
HSV	247°, 19%, 74%
XYZ	34.0156, 33.1552, 52.1837
YIQ	157.3000, -9.1720, 12.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

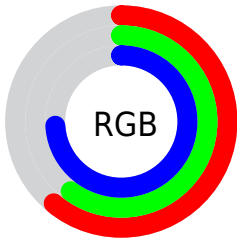
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 152, 188
Decimal	10262716
CIE _{Lab}	64.29, 8.93, -18.09
CIE _{LCh}	64, 20.173, 296.269
Yxy	33.1552, 0.2850, 0.2778
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452796 (0xFF9C98BC)
YUV	157.3000, 15.1351, -1.1401
Hunter-Lab	57.5806, 4.6826, -13.4265

Details

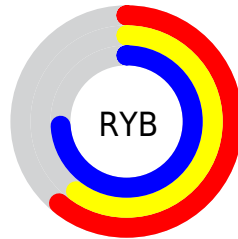
The RGB color **156, 152, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 188, 152**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 206, 244**, and **104, 101, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 133, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 171, 188**.

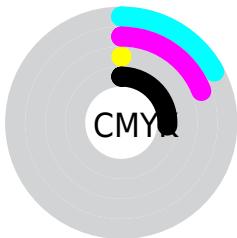
Distribution



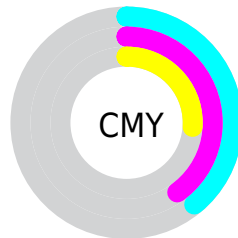
- Red (61%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 152, 188 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, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 152, 188

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 206, 244

■ 239, 234, 255

■ 156, 152, 188

■ 130, 126, 161

■ 104, 101, 135

■ 80, 77, 109

■ 56, 54, 85

■ 34, 33, 62

■ 14, 11, 40

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 152, 188

■ 156, 152, 188

■ 139, 133, 188

■ 173, 171, 188

■ 123, 114, 188

■ 189, 190, 188

■ 106, 96, 188

■ 206, 208, 188

■ 89, 77, 188

■ 223, 227, 188

■ 72, 58, 188

■ 240, 246, 188

■ 56, 39, 188

■ 255, 255, 188

■ 39, 20, 188

■ 22, 2, 188

■ 21, 0, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 158, 191



156, 152, 188



177, 146, 176

Triad

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



156, 152, 188



186, 148, 127



114, 166, 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, 188



184, 188, 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.



132, 164, 135



156, 152, 188



172, 154, 120

Square

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



156, 152, 188



193, 144, 141



153, 160, 123



105, 166, 171

Rectangle

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



156, 152, 188



187, 144, 165



153, 160, 123



119, 166, 147

Sweetspot

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



156, 152, 188



232, 230, 245



152, 184, 188



115, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



156, 152, 188



195, 188, 245



174, 152, 188



86, 85, 94



18, 0, 158



3, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 152, 184



245, 188, 239



166, 188, 152



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 141



31, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 152, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

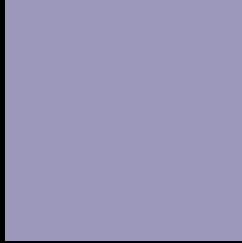
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

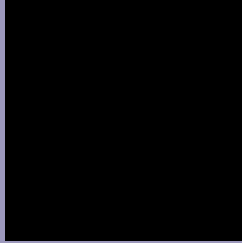
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 188.

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, 188

Protanopia

148, 154, 190

Deuteranopia

155, 152, 188



Tritanopia
152, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 152, 188

Protanomaly
151, 153, 189

Deuteranomaly
155, 152, 188

Tritanomaly
153, 155, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 152, 188

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
157, 155, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 152, 188 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, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 152, 188)  
}
```

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, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 152, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 152, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

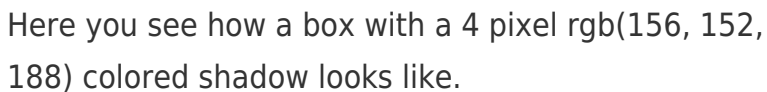
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 152, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 152, 188) }
```

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, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 152, 188 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, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
152, 188) }
```

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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