

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 52, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 52, 156) contains.

RGB(156, 52, 156)	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, 52, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C349C
RGB	156, 52, 156
RGB Percent	61%, 20%, 61%
CMY	0.3882, 0.7961, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	300°, 50%, 41%
HSV	300°, 67%, 61%
XYZ	20.9390, 11.9242, 32.6505
YIQ	94.9520, 28.6000, 54.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

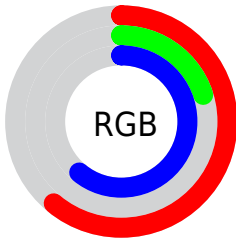
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 52, 156
Decimal	10237084
CIE _{Lab}	41.10, 55.88, -35.43
CIE _{LCh}	41, 66.162, 327.625
Yxy	11.9242, 0.3196, 0.1820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288427164 (0xFF9C349C)
YUV	94.9520, 30.0967, 53.5391
Hunter-Lab	34.5314, 47.8081, -31.8884

Details

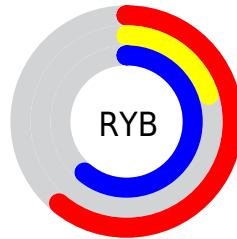
The RGB color **156, 52, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **52, 156, 52**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 107, 211**, and **101, 0, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 36, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 68, 156**.

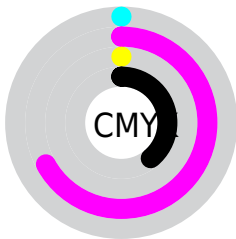
Distribution



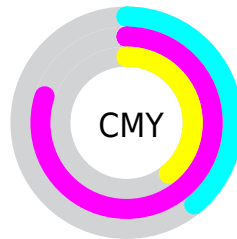
- Red (61%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 52, 156 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, 52, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 52, 156

 156, 52, 156

255, 255, 255

 128, 19, 130


 213, 107, 211

 101, 0, 104


 243, 134, 240

 75, 0, 80

 255, 162, 255

 51, 0, 56

 255, 190, 255

 19, 0, 34

 255, 219, 255

 0, 0, 7

 255, 248, 255

 0, 0, 0

 156, 52, 156

 156, 52, 156


 156, 36, 156

 156, 68, 156

 156, 21, 156

 156, 83, 156


 156, 5, 156

 156, 99, 156


 156, 0, 156


 156, 114, 156

 156, 130, 156

 156, 146, 156

 156, 161, 156

 156, 177, 156

 156, 192, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 84, 194



156, 52, 156



187, 16, 104

Triad

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



156, 52, 156



122, 93, 0



0, 120, 146

Complementary

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



156, 52, 156



52, 156, 52

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.



0, 119, 91



156, 52, 156



69, 108, 0

Square

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



156, 52, 156



162, 69, 0



0, 116, 32



0, 116, 189

Rectangle

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



156, 52, 156



190, 23, 68



0, 116, 32



0, 120, 128

Sweetspot

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



156, 52, 156



204, 163, 204



52, 52, 156



102, 78, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 52, 156



204, 41, 204



156, 52, 104



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 52, 156



204, 41, 204



52, 156, 104



79, 71, 79



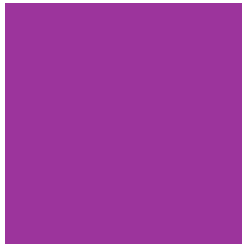
143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 52, 156 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 52, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

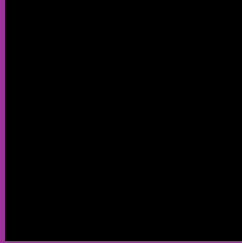
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 156, 52, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 52, 156.

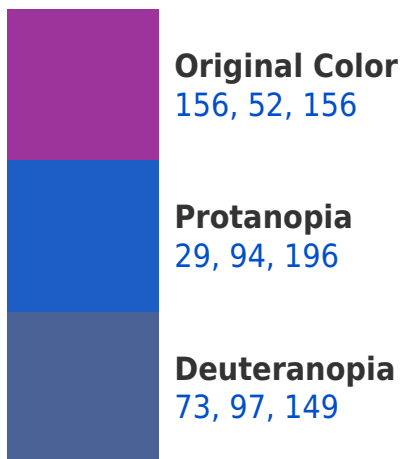


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 52, 156.

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
147, 76, 81

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 52, 156



Protanomaly

75, 79, 181



Deuteranomaly

103, 81, 152



Tritanomaly

150, 67, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 52, 156



Achromatopsia

95, 95, 95



Achromatomaly

117, 79, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 52, 156 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, 52, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 52, 156)  
}
```

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, 52, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 52, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 52, 156 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, 52, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 52, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 52, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 52, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 52, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 52,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 52, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 52, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 52,  
156) }
```

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