Converting Colors

RGB(156, 53, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(156, 53, 120) contains.

Color

RGB(156, 53, 120)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	9C3578
RGB	156, 53, 120
RGB Percent	61%, 21%, 47%
CMY	0.3882, 0.7922, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.23, 0.39
HSL	321°, 49%, 41%
HSV	321°, 66%, 61%
XYZ	18.3736, 10.9702, 18.9184
YIQ	91.4350, 39.8810, 42.6730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

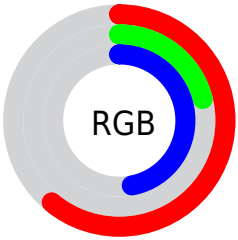
Format	Color
RYB	156, 53, 120
Decimal	10237304
CIELab	39.53, 49.75, -15.86
CIELCh	40, 52.217, 342.318
Yxy	10.9702, 0.3807, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288427384 (0xFF9C3578)
YUV	91.4350, 14.0825, 56.6235
Hunter-Lab	33.1213, 41.0582, -10.6806

Details

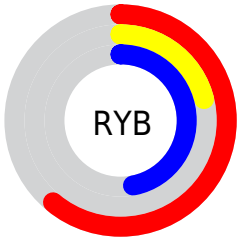
The RGB color 156, 53, 120 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 993366. A complement of this color would be 53, 156, 89, and the grayscale version is 91, 91, 91.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 213, 107, 172, and 101, 0, 71 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 156, 37, 115, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 156, 69, 125.

Distribution

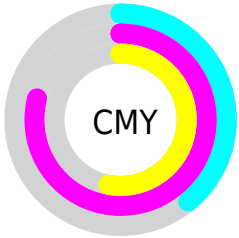


- Red (61%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (47%)

- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 53, 120 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, 53, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156, 53, 120	156, 53, 120
255, 255, 255	128, 23, 95
213, 107, 172	101, 0, 71
243, 134, 200	75, 0, 49
255, 161, 228	52, 0, 28
255, 189, 255	12, 0, 0
255, 218, 255	0, 0, 0
255, 247, 255	

156, 53, 120	156, 53, 120
156, 37, 115	156, 69, 125

156, 22, 109

156, 6, 104

156, 0, 101

156, 84, 131

156, 100, 136

156, 115, 142

156, 131, 147

156, 147, 153

156, 162, 158

156, 178, 164

156, 193, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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

117, 73, 157

156, 53, 120

168, 47, 77

Triad

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

156, 53, 120

96, 97, 0

0, 111, 150

Complementary

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

156, 53, 120

53, 156, 89

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, 112, 110

156, 53, 120

47, 106, 22

Square

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

156, 53, 120

133, 82, 0

0, 111, 66

0, 105, 174

Rectangle

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

156, 53, 120

164, 56, 50

0, 111, 66

0, 112, 138

Sweetspot

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

156, 53, 120

204, 163, 190

87, 53, 156

102, 78, 93

230, 230, 230

102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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

156, 53, 120

204, 43, 148

156, 53, 70

79, 71, 76

143, 0, 93

15, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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

156, 53, 120

204, 43, 148

53, 156, 139

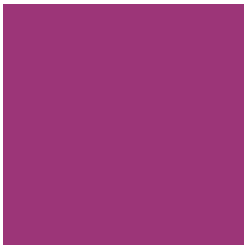
79, 71, 76

143, 0, 93

15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background

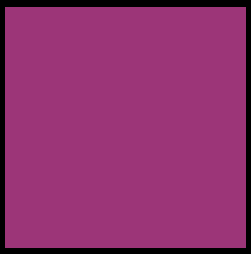


This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 53, 120 looks on a white background.

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



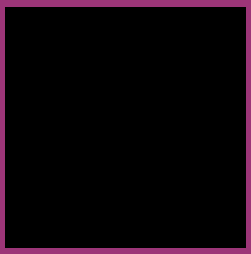
This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 53, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

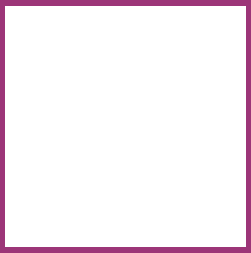
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 156, 53, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 53, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 53, 120.

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

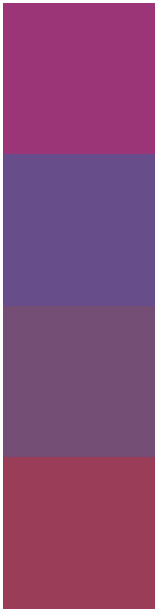
Original Color
156, 53, 120

Protanopia
72, 92, 150

Deuteranopia
93, 92, 114

Tritanopia
152, 66, 70

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 53, 120

Protanomaly
103, 78, 139

Deuteranomaly
116, 78, 116

Tritanomaly
153, 61, 88

Monochromacy

Original Color
156, 53, 120

Achromatopsia
91, 91, 91

Achromatomaly
115, 77, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 53, 120 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, 53, 120) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(156, 53, 120)
}
```

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, 53, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 53, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 53, 120 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, 53, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 53, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 53, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 53, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 53, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 53, 120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 53, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(156, 53, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(156, 53,
120) }
```

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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