

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 67, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 67, 122) contains.

RGB(156, 67, 122)	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, 67, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C437A
RGB	156, 67, 122
RGB Percent	61%, 26%, 48%
CMY	0.3882, 0.7373, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.22, 0.39
HSL	323°, 40%, 44%
HSV	323°, 57%, 61%
XYZ	19.2303, 12.4874, 19.8091
YIQ	99.8810, 35.3890, 35.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

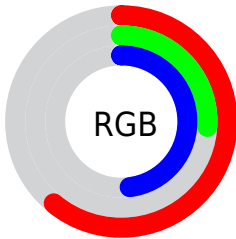
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 67, 122
Decimal	10240890
CIE _{Lab}	41.98, 43.61, -13.36
CIE _{LCh}	42, 45.615, 342.969
Yxy	12.4874, 0.3732, 0.2423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288430970 (0xFF9C437A)
YUV	99.8810, 10.9047, 49.2164
Hunter-Lab	35.3375, 35.2974, -8.4999

Details

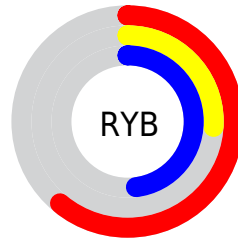
The RGB color **156, 67, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **67, 156, 101**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 119, 174**, and **102, 10, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 51, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 83, 128**.

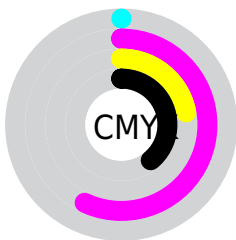
Distribution



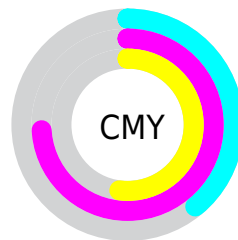
- Red (61%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 67, 122 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, 67, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 67, 122



156, 67, 122

255, 255, 255



129, 41, 97



213, 119, 174



102, 10, 73



242, 146, 202



76, 0, 51



255, 173, 230



52, 0, 30



255, 201, 255



20, 0, 0



255, 230, 255



0, 0, 0



156, 67, 122



156, 67, 122



156, 51, 116



156, 83, 128



156, 36, 110



156, 98, 134

156, 20, 104

156, 114, 140

156, 5, 98

156, 129, 146

156, 0, 96

156, 145, 152

156, 161, 158

156, 176, 164

156, 192, 170

156, 207, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 82, 154



156, 67, 122



167, 63, 84

Triad

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



156, 67, 122



103, 102, 15



0, 115, 149

Complementary

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



156, 67, 122



67, 156, 101

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, 117, 115



156, 67, 122



61, 111, 40

Square

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



156, 67, 122



136, 89, 22



0, 116, 76



0, 109, 171

Rectangle

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



156, 67, 122



164, 69, 60



0, 116, 76



0, 116, 139

Sweetspot

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



156, 67, 122



204, 169, 191



100, 67, 156



102, 82, 94



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 67, 122



204, 65, 151



156, 67, 79



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 88



15, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



156, 67, 122



204, 65, 151



67, 156, 144



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 88



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 67, 122 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, 67, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

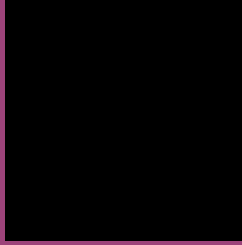
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 67, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 67, 122.

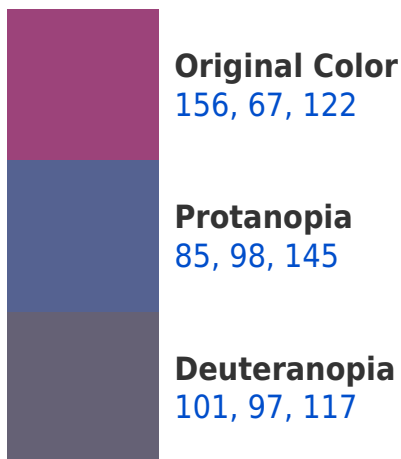


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 67, 122.

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

152, 76, 82

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 67, 122

Protanomaly
111, 87, 137

Deuteranomaly
121, 86, 119

Tritanomaly
153, 73, 97

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 67, 122

Achromatopsia
100, 100, 100

Achromatomaly
120, 88, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 67, 122 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, 67, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 67, 122)  
}
```

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, 67, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 67, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 67, 122 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, 67, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 67, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 67, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 67, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 67, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 67,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 67, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 67, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 67,  
122) }
```

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