

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 78, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 78, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 78, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C4E79
RGB	156, 78, 121
RGB Percent	61%, 31%, 47%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6941, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.22, 0.39
HSL	327°, 33%, 46%
HSV	327°, 50%, 61%
XYZ	19.8859, 13.8972, 19.7235
YIQ	106.2240, 32.6850, 29.9090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

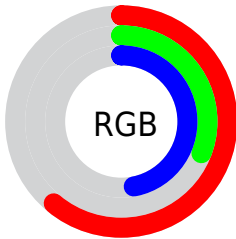
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 78, 121
Decimal	10243705
CIE Lab	44.09, 37.84, -9.57
CIE LCh	44, 39.032, 345.810
Yxy	13.8972, 0.3717, 0.2597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288433785 (0xFF9C4E79)
YUV	106.2240, 7.2846, 43.6536
Hunter-Lab	37.2789, 29.9801, -5.2738

Details

The RGB color **156, 78, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **78, 156, 113**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 130, 173**, and **102, 28, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 62, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 94, 128**.

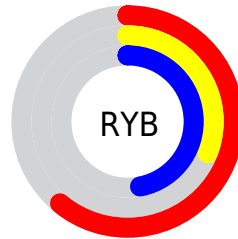
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (31%)

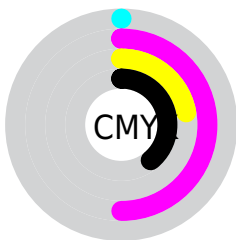
Blue (47%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (47%)

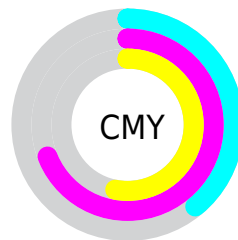


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 78, 121 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, 78, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 78, 121



156, 78, 121

255, 255, 255



129, 53, 96



212, 130, 173



102, 28, 72



241, 156, 201



77, 0, 50



255, 184, 229



52, 0, 29



255, 212, 255



25, 0, 1



255, 241, 255



0, 0, 0



156, 78, 121



156, 78, 121



156, 62, 114



156, 94, 128



156, 47, 107



156, 109, 135

156, 31, 100

156, 125, 142

156, 16, 93

156, 140, 149

156, 0, 86

156, 156, 156

156, 172, 163

156, 187, 170

156, 203, 177

156, 218, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 89, 150



156, 78, 121



165, 76, 88

Triad

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



156, 78, 121



106, 108, 38



0, 118, 150

Complementary

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



156, 78, 121



78, 156, 113

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, 120, 121



156, 78, 121



69, 115, 57

Square

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



156, 78, 121



136, 97, 40



0, 119, 87



0, 112, 167

Rectangle

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



156, 78, 121



161, 81, 68



0, 119, 87



0, 119, 141

Sweetspot

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



156, 78, 121



204, 173, 190



112, 78, 156



102, 84, 94



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 78, 121



204, 82, 149



156, 78, 83



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 79



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



156, 78, 121



204, 82, 149



78, 156, 151



79, 71, 76



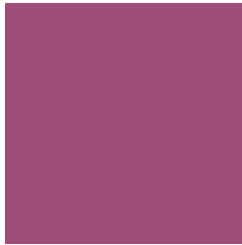
143, 0, 79



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 78, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

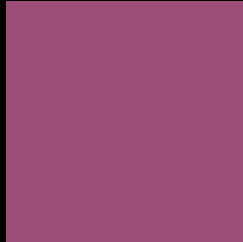
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 78, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

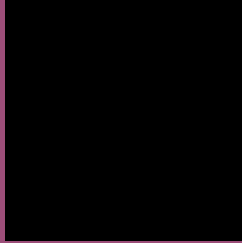
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 78, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 78, 121.

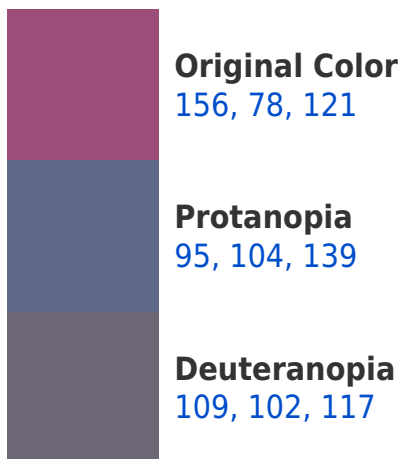


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 78, 121.

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
153, 84, 90

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 78, 121

Protanomaly

117, 95, 132

Deuteranomaly

126, 93, 118

Tritanomaly

154, 82, 101

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 78, 121

Achromatopsia

106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly

124, 96, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 78, 121 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, 78, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 78, 121)  
}
```

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, 78, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 78, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 78, 121 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, 78, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 78, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 78, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 78, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 78, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 78,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 78, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 78, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 78,  
121) }
```

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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