

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 84, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 84, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 84, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C54BB
RGB	156, 84, 187
RGB Percent	61%, 33%, 73%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6706, 0.2667
CMYK	0.17, 0.55, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	282°, 43%, 53%
HSV	282°, 55%, 73%
XYZ	25.8503, 16.9964, 48.9319
YIQ	117.2700, 9.8490, 47.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

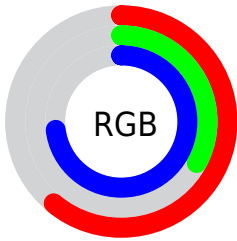
Format	Color
R _{YB}	156, 84, 187
Decimal	10245307
CIE _{Lab}	48.26, 46.99, -42.41
CIE _{LCh}	48, 63.295, 317.932
Y _{xy}	16.9964, 0.2817, 0.1852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288435387 (0xFF9C54BB)
Y _{UV}	117.2700, 34.3769, 33.9662
Hunter-Lab	41.2267, 39.7776, -41.5124

Details

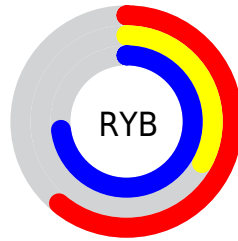
The RGB color **156, 84, 187** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **115, 187, 84**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 136, 244**, and **102, 32, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 65, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 103, 187**.

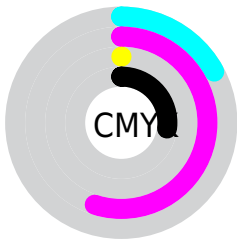
Distribution



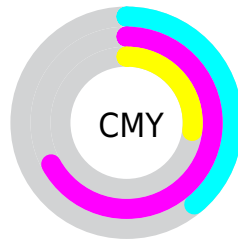
- Red (61%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 84, 187 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, 84, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 84, 187



156, 84, 187

255, 255, 255



129, 58, 160



213, 136, 244



102, 32, 133



242, 164, 255



75, 0, 107



255, 191, 255



49, 0, 83



255, 220, 255



27, 0, 59



255, 249, 255



0, 2, 36



0, 0, 12



0, 0, 0



156, 84, 187



156, 84, 187

■ 150, 65, 187

■ 162, 103, 187

■ 145, 47, 187

■ 167, 121, 187

■ 139, 28, 187

■ 173, 140, 187

■ 133, 9, 187

■ 179, 159, 187

■ 131, 0, 187

■ 184, 178, 187

■ 190, 196, 187

■ 195, 215, 187

■ 201, 234, 187

■ 207, 252, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57, 110, 217



156, 84, 187



199, 58, 139

Triad

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



156, 84, 187



156, 104, 0



0, 139, 146

Complementary

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



156, 84, 187



115, 187, 84

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, 137, 90



156, 84, 187



108, 122, 0

Square

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



156, 84, 187



191, 80, 35



35, 132, 35



0, 136, 193

Rectangle

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



156, 84, 187



208, 53, 103



35, 132, 35



0, 138, 128

Sweetspot

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



156, 84, 187



230, 201, 242



84, 117, 187



115, 98, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



156, 84, 187



194, 82, 242



187, 84, 168



92, 85, 94



111, 0, 158



21, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 84, 115



242, 82, 130



84, 187, 103



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 48



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 84, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

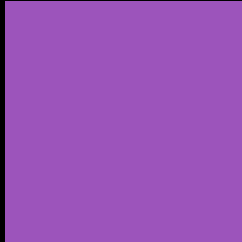
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 84, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

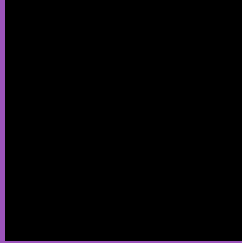
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 84, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 84, 187.

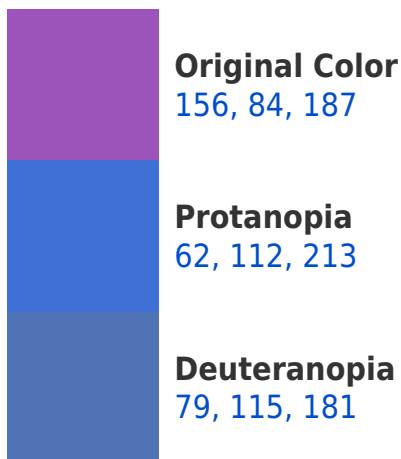



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 84, 187.

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
145, 104, 112

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 84, 187

Protanomaly
96, 102, 204

Deuteranomaly
107, 104, 183

Tritanomaly
149, 97, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 84, 187

Achromatopsia
117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly
131, 105, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 84, 187 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, 84, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 84, 187)  
}
```

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, 84, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 84, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 84, 187 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, 84, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 84, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 84, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 84, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 84, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 84,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 84, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 84, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 84,  
187) }
```

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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