

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 87, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 87, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 87, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C57AA
RGB	156, 87, 170
RGB Percent	61%, 34%, 67%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6588, 0.3333
CMYK	0.08, 0.49, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	290°, 33%, 50%
HSV	290°, 49%, 67%
XYZ	24.3742, 16.7866, 39.9857
YIQ	117.0930, 14.4810, 40.4410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

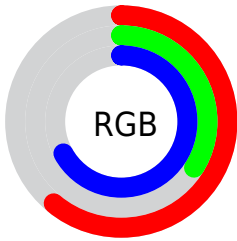
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 87, 170
Decimal	10246058
CIE _{Lab}	47.99, 41.84, -32.89
CIE _{LCh}	48, 53.226, 321.828
Yxy	16.7866, 0.3004, 0.2069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288436138 (0xFF9C57AA)
YUV	117.0930, 26.0832, 34.1214
Hunter-Lab	40.9714, 34.4909, -29.1835

Details

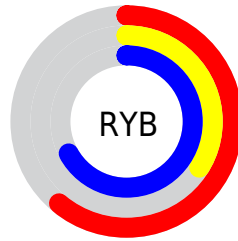
The RGB color **156, 87, 170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **101, 170, 87**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 139, 226**, and **103, 37, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 70, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 104, 170**.

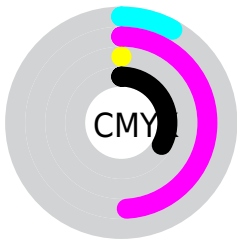
Distribution



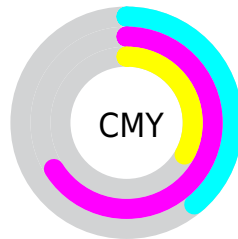
- Red (61%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 87, 170 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, 87, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 87, 170



156, 87, 170

255, 255, 255



129, 62, 143



212, 139, 226



103, 37, 117



241, 166, 254



77, 8, 92



255, 194, 255



52, 0, 68



255, 222, 255



31, 0, 46



255, 251, 255



0, 1, 24



0, 0, 0



156, 87, 170



156, 87, 170



153, 70, 170



159, 104, 170

150, 53, 170

162, 121, 170

147, 36, 170

165, 138, 170

145, 19, 170

167, 155, 170

142, 2, 170

170, 172, 170

141, 0, 170

173, 189, 170

176, 206, 170

179, 223, 170

182, 240, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 107, 198



156, 87, 170



188, 71, 128

Triad

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



156, 87, 170



147, 107, 10



0, 135, 146

Complementary

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



156, 87, 170



101, 170, 87

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, 134, 100



156, 87, 170



105, 121, 16

Square

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



156, 87, 170



178, 89, 43



45, 130, 55



0, 132, 184

Rectangle

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



156, 87, 170



195, 70, 98



45, 130, 55



0, 135, 131

Sweetspot

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



156, 87, 170



216, 189, 222



87, 102, 170



109, 92, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



156, 87, 170



200, 91, 222



170, 87, 144



83, 76, 84



123, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 87, 101



222, 91, 113



87, 170, 113



84, 76, 77



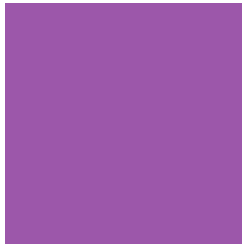
148, 0, 25



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 87, 170 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, 87, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

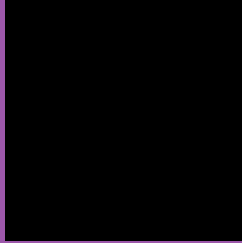
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 87, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 87, 170.

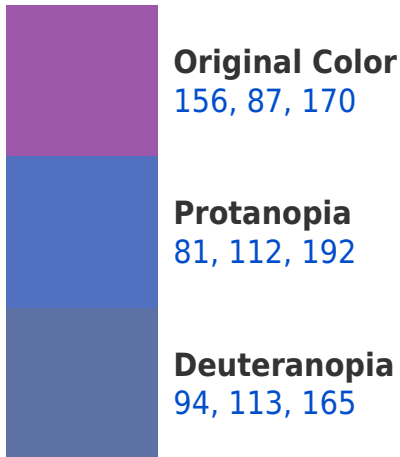



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 87, 170.

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
148, 102, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 87, 170



Protanomaly

108, 103, 184



Deuteranomaly

117, 104, 167



Tritanomaly

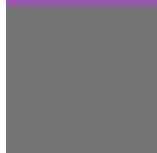
151, 97, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 87, 170



Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117



Achromatomaly

131, 106, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 87, 170 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, 87, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 87, 170)  
}
```

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, 87, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 87, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 87, 170 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, 87, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 87, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 87, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 87, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 87, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 87,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 87, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 87, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 87,  
170) }
```

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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