

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 98, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 98, 160) contains.

RGB(156, 98, 160)	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, 98, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C62A0
RGB	156, 98, 160
RGB Percent	61%, 38%, 63%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6157, 0.3725
CMYK	0.02, 0.39, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	296°, 25%, 51%
HSV	296°, 39%, 63%
XYZ	24.4231, 18.3414, 35.5107
YIQ	122.4100, 14.6660, 31.5780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

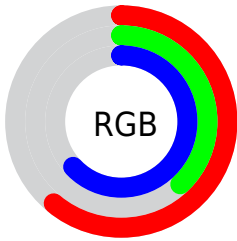
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 98, 160
Decimal	10248864
CIE _{Lab}	49.91, 33.79, -24.03
CIE _{LCh}	50, 41.467, 324.579
Yxy	18.3414, 0.3120, 0.2343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288438944 (0xFF9C62A0)
YUV	122.4100, 18.5319, 29.4584
Hunter-Lab	42.8268, 26.8476, -19.1827

Details

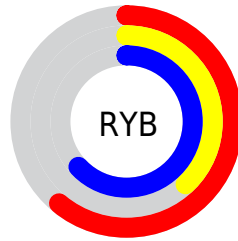
The RGB color **156, 98, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **102, 160, 98**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 150, 215**, and **103, 49, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 82, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 114, 160**.

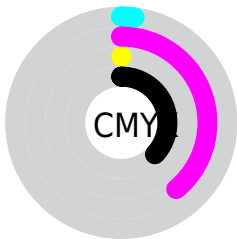
Distribution



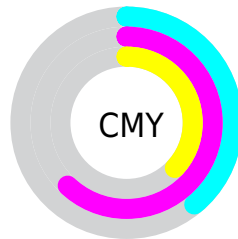
- Red (61%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 98, 160 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, 98, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 98, 160


255, 255, 255

 212, 150, 215


 240, 177, 243


 255, 205, 255

 255, 233, 255

 156, 98, 160

 129, 73, 134

 103, 49, 108

 78, 25, 84

 54, 0, 60

 35, 0, 39

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0

 156, 98, 160


 155, 82, 160

 156, 98, 160


 157, 114, 160


 154, 66, 160


 158, 130, 160


 153, 50, 160

 159, 146, 160

 152, 34, 160

 160, 162, 160

 151, 18, 160

 161, 178, 160

 150, 2, 160

 162, 194, 160

 150, 0, 160

 163, 210, 160

 164, 226, 160

 165, 242, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 112, 183



156, 98, 160



180, 89, 127

Triad

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



156, 98, 160



144, 115, 46



0, 136, 147

Complementary

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



156, 98, 160



102, 160, 98

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, 136, 111



156, 98, 160



110, 125, 51

Square

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



156, 98, 160



170, 101, 62



67, 132, 76



0, 132, 175

Rectangle

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



156, 98, 160



185, 89, 103



67, 132, 76



0, 136, 135

Sweetspot

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



156, 98, 160



207, 184, 209



98, 102, 160



104, 90, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



156, 98, 160



203, 111, 209



160, 98, 133



79, 71, 79



134, 0, 143



14, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 98, 102



209, 111, 117



98, 160, 125



79, 71, 72



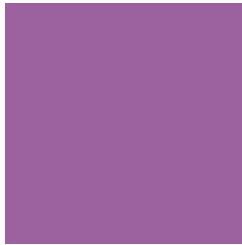
143, 0, 9



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 98, 160 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, 98, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

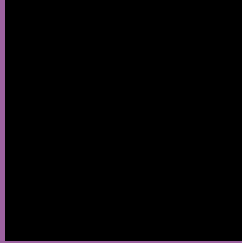
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 156, 98, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 98, 160.

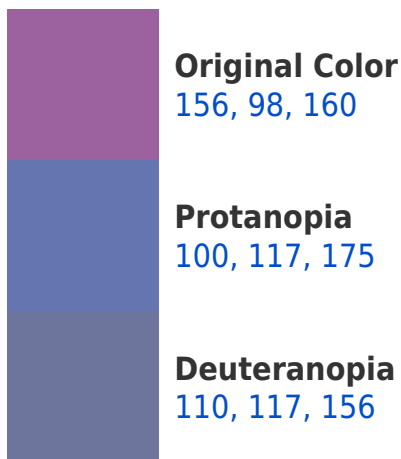


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 98, 160.

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](#).

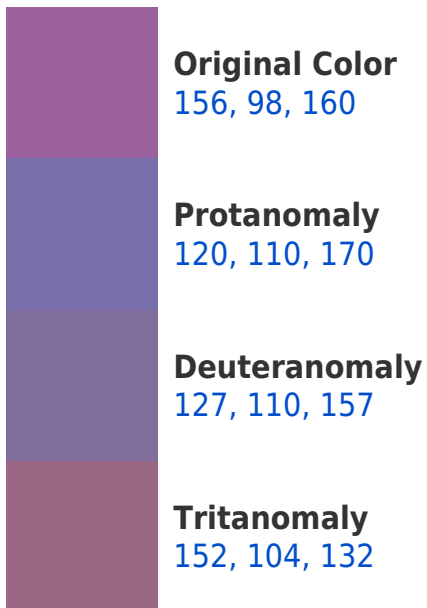
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
150, 107, 116

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 98, 160 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, 98, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 98, 160)  
}
```

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, 98, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 98, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 98, 160 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, 98, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 98, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 98, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 98, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 98, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 98,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 98, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 98, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 98,  
160) }
```

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