

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 107, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 107, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 107, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D6BC0
RGB	157, 107, 192
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 75%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5804, 0.2471
CMYK	0.18, 0.44, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	275°, 40%, 59%
HSV	275°, 44%, 75%
XYZ	28.6768, 21.4893, 52.5056
YIQ	131.6400, 2.5150, 37.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

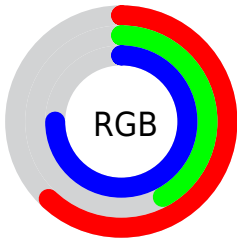
Format	Color
R _{YB}	157, 107, 192
Decimal	10316736
CIE _{Lab}	53.48, 35.87, -37.04
CIE _{LCh}	53, 51.559, 314.076
Yxy	21.4893, 0.2793, 0.2093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288506816 (0xFF9D6BC0)
YUV	131.6400, 29.7575, 22.2407
Hunter-Lab	46.3565, 29.2986, -34.7051

Details

The RGB color **157, 107, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 192, 107**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 159, 249**, and **104, 58, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 88, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 126, 192**.

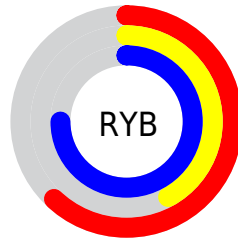
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (42%)

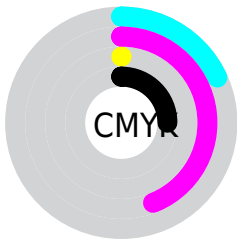
Blue (75%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (75%)

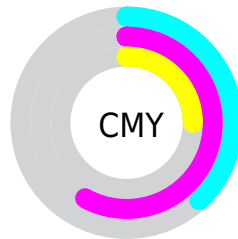


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (25%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 107, 192 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 157, 107, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 107, 192


255, 255, 255

 213, 159, 249

 242, 187, 255

 255, 215, 255

 255, 243, 255

 157, 107, 192

 130, 82, 165

 104, 58, 138

 78, 34, 112

 53, 9, 87

 29, 0, 64

 0, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 157, 107, 192

 157, 107, 192


 149, 88, 192


 165, 126, 192


 141, 69, 192

 173, 145, 192

 133, 49, 192


 181, 165, 192

 125, 30, 192

 189, 184, 192

 117, 11, 192

 197, 203, 192

 113, 0, 192

 204, 222, 192

 212, 241, 192

 220, 255, 192

 228, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 126, 214



157, 107, 192



196, 90, 153

Triad

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



157, 107, 192



171, 117, 38



0, 149, 148

Complementary

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



157, 107, 192



142, 192, 107

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, 148, 102



157, 107, 192



131, 132, 33

Square

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



157, 107, 192



199, 99, 68



81, 142, 60



0, 147, 189

Rectangle

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



157, 107, 192



208, 86, 123



81, 142, 60



0, 149, 133

Sweetspot

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



157, 107, 192



237, 217, 250



107, 142, 192



117, 105, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



157, 107, 192



195, 117, 250



192, 107, 185



93, 87, 97



94, 0, 161



19, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 107, 142



250, 117, 172



107, 192, 114



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 66



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 107, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

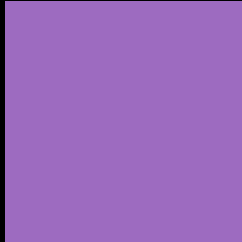
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 107, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

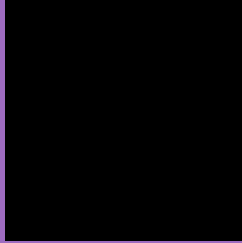
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 107, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 107, 192.

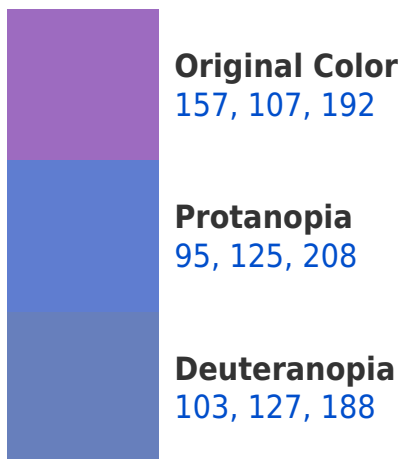


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 107, 192.

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
147, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 107, 192

Protanomaly
118, 118, 202

Deuteranomaly
123, 120, 189

Tritanomaly
151, 116, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 107, 192

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
141, 123, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 107, 192 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(157, 107, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 107, 192)  
}
```

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(157, 107, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 107, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 107, 192 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(157, 107, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 107, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 107, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 107, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 107, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 107,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 107, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 107, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
107, 192) }
```

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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