

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 116, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 116, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 116, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D74A9
RGB	157, 116, 169
RGB Percent	62%, 45%, 66%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5451, 0.3373
CMYK	0.07, 0.31, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	286°, 24%, 56%
HSV	286°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	27.3115, 22.5235, 40.4441
YIQ	134.3010, 7.4230, 25.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

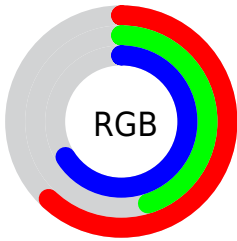
Format	Color
RYB	157, 116, 169
Decimal	10319017
CIELab	54.58, 25.73, -22.08
CIElCh	55, 33.904, 319.361
Yxy	22.5235, 0.3025, 0.2495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288509097 (0xFF9D74A9)
YUV	134.3010, 17.1066, 19.9070
Hunter-Lab	47.4589, 19.6694, -17.3053

Details

The RGB color **157, 116, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 169, 116**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 168, 224**, and **105, 67, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 99, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 133, 169**.

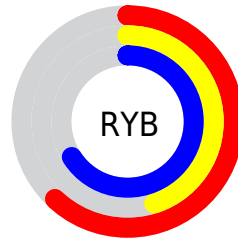
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (45%)

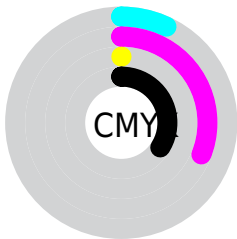
Blue (66%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (66%)

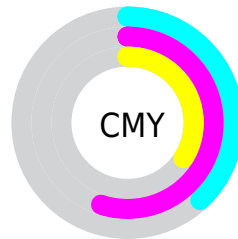


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 116, 169 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, 116, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 116, 169

255, 255, 255


 212, 168, 224

 241, 196, 253

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 157, 116, 169

 131, 91, 142

 105, 67, 117

 80, 44, 92

 56, 22, 68

 34, 0, 46


 0, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 157, 116, 169


 153, 99, 169

 157, 116, 169

 161, 133, 169


 149, 82, 169


 165, 150, 169

 146, 65, 169

 168, 167, 169

 142, 48, 169


 172, 184, 169

 138, 31, 169

 176, 200, 169


 134, 15, 169

 180, 217, 169

 131, 0, 169

 184, 234, 169

 188, 251, 169

 191, 255, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 127, 186



157, 116, 169



180, 108, 142

Triad

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



157, 116, 169



159, 125, 73



0, 146, 149

Complementary

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



157, 116, 169



128, 169, 116

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.



56, 145, 119



157, 116, 169



130, 135, 74

Square

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



157, 116, 169



179, 115, 87



97, 142, 91



0, 143, 174

Rectangle

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



157, 116, 169



187, 107, 122



97, 142, 91



11, 146, 139

Sweetspot

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



157, 116, 169



215, 200, 219



116, 128, 169



107, 98, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



157, 116, 169



200, 136, 219



169, 116, 155



82, 76, 84



114, 0, 148



16, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 116, 128



219, 136, 155



116, 169, 130



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 33



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 116, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

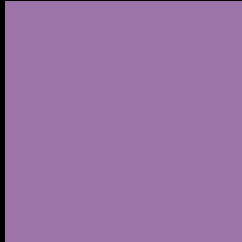
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 169 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, 116, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 116, 169.

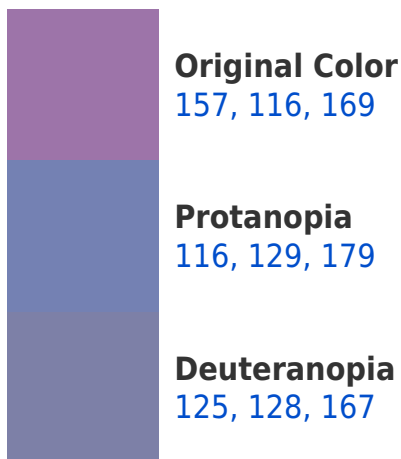


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 116, 169.

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
152, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 116, 169

Protanomaly

131, 124, 175

Deuteranomaly

137, 124, 168

Tritanomaly

154, 120, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 116, 169

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

142, 127, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 116, 169 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, 116, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 116, 169)  
}
```

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, 116, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 116, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 116, 169 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

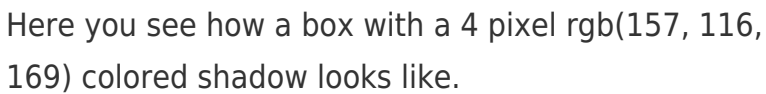
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 116, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 116, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 116, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 116, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 116, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 116,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 116, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 116, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
116, 169) }
```

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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