

# Converting Colors

RGB(157, 126, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(157, 126, 169) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(157, 126, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9D7EA9
RGB	157, 126, 169
RGB Percent	62%, 49%, 66%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5059, 0.3373
CMYK	0.07, 0.25, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	283°, 20%, 58%
HSV	283°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	28.5269, 24.9544, 40.8493
YIQ	140.1710, 4.6730, 19.9450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

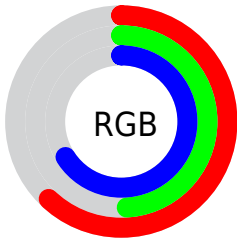
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	157, 126, 169
Decimal	10321577
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.03, 19.98, -18.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 27.114, 317.462
Y <sub>xy</sub>	24.9544, 0.3024, 0.2645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288511657 (0xFF9D7EA9)
YUV	140.1710, 14.2127, 14.7590
Hunter-Lab	49.9544, 14.5140, -13.5153

# Details

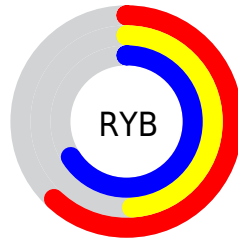
The RGB color **157, 126, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **138, 169, 126**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 179, 224**, and **105, 77, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 109, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 143, 169**.

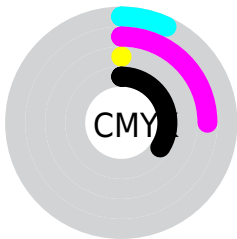
# Distribution



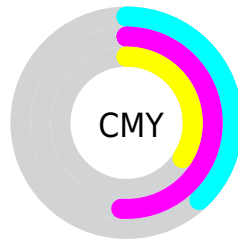
- Red (62%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 126, 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, 126, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 157, 126, 169


255, 255, 255

 212, 179, 224


 240, 206, 253

 255, 235, 255

 157, 126, 169

 131, 101, 142

 105, 77, 117


 81, 54, 92

 57, 32, 68


 35, 11, 46


 4, 0, 25


 0, 0, 0

 157, 126, 169


 152, 109, 169


 157, 126, 169


 162, 143, 169

 148, 92, 169

 166, 160, 169

 143, 75, 169

 171, 177, 169

 138, 58, 169

 176, 194, 169

 133, 41, 169

 181, 210, 169

 129, 25, 169

 185, 227, 169

 124, 8, 169

 190, 244, 169

 122, 0, 169

 195, 255, 169

 199, 255, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



126, 134, 182



157, 126, 169



177, 120, 148

# Triad

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



157, 126, 169



162, 132, 91



61, 150, 150

# Complementary

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



157, 126, 169



138, 169, 126

# 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.



84, 149, 126



157, 126, 169



139, 140, 91

# Square

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



157, 126, 169



178, 124, 103



112, 146, 104



62, 147, 171

# Rectangle

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



157, 126, 169



183, 119, 132



112, 146, 104



68, 150, 142



# Sweetspot

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



157, 126, 169



214, 202, 219



126, 138, 169



107, 99, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



157, 126, 169



200, 151, 219



169, 126, 160



82, 76, 84



107, 0, 148



15, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 126, 138



219, 151, 170



126, 169, 135



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 41

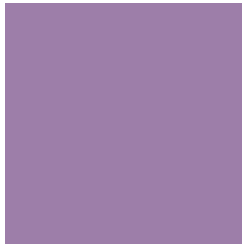


20, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 126, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

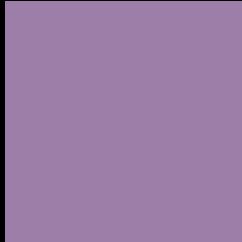
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

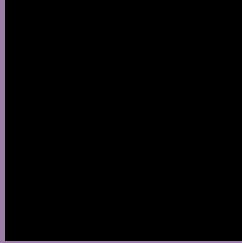
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 157, 126, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 126, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 126, 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



**Original Color**


157, 126, 169

**Protanopia**

127, 136, 176

**Deuteranopia**

135, 134, 167



**Tritanopia**  
153, 131, 141

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
157, 126, 169

**Protanomaly**  
138, 132, 173

**Deuteranomaly**  
143, 131, 168

**Tritanomaly**  
154, 129, 151

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
157, 126, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
140, 140, 140

**Achromatomaly**  
146, 135, 151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 126, 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, 126, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 126, 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, 126, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 126, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 126, 169 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

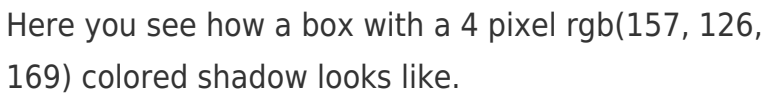
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 126, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 126, 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, 126, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 126, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 126, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 126, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 126, 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, 126, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
126, 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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