

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 126, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 126, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 126, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D7EE3
RGB	157, 126, 227
RGB Percent	62%, 49%, 89%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5059, 0.1098
CMYK	0.31, 0.44, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	258°, 64%, 69%
HSV	258°, 44%, 89%
XYZ	35.2306, 27.6359, 76.1504
YIQ	146.7830, -13.9450, 37.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

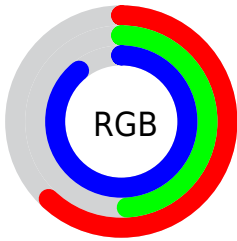
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 126, 227
Decimal	10321635
CIE Lab	59.56, 33.49, -47.26
CIE LCh	60, 57.917, 305.322
Yxy	27.6359, 0.2534, 0.1988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288511715 (0xFF9D7EE3)
YUV	146.7830, 39.5470, 8.9603
Hunter-Lab	52.5698, 27.6278, -49.0861

Details

The RGB color **157, 126, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 227, 126**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 179, 255**, and **102, 76, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 103, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 149, 227**.

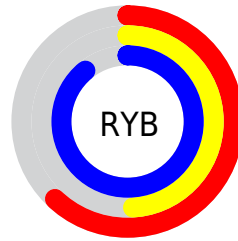
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (49%)

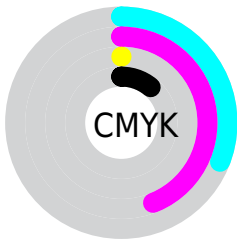
Blue (89%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (89%)

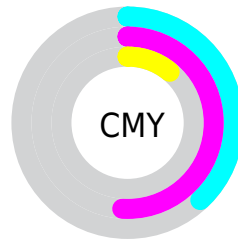


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 126, 227 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, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 126, 227


255, 255, 255

 214, 179, 255

 243, 207, 255

 255, 235, 255


 157, 126, 227

 129, 101, 199

 102, 76, 171

 75, 53, 144

 48, 30, 118


 15, 8, 93

 0, 0, 69


 0, 3, 45


 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 157, 126, 227


 157, 126, 227


 141, 103, 227

 173, 149, 227

 126, 81, 227

 188, 171, 227

 110, 58, 227


 204, 194, 227


 94, 35, 227

 220, 217, 227

 78, 13, 227

 236, 240, 227

 70, 0, 227

 251, 255, 227

 255, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



37, 146, 245



157, 126, 227



212, 105, 187

Triad

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



157, 126, 227



203, 125, 48



0, 168, 151

Complementary

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



157, 126, 227



196, 227, 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.



0, 165, 99



157, 126, 227



162, 144, 29

Square

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



157, 126, 227



230, 105, 87



108, 157, 54



0, 167, 201

Rectangle

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



157, 126, 227



231, 96, 154



108, 157, 54



0, 167, 134

Sweetspot

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



157, 126, 227



232, 222, 255



126, 197, 227



113, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 126, 227



161, 120, 255



207, 126, 227



107, 103, 115



55, 0, 179



16, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 126, 196



255, 120, 214



146, 227, 126



115, 103, 111



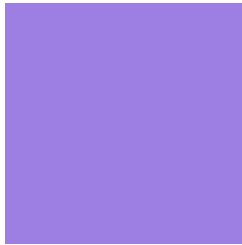
179, 0, 124



51, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 126, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

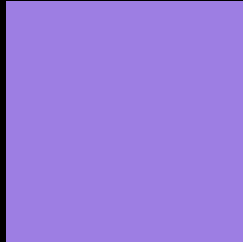
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

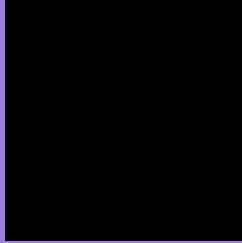
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 126, 227.

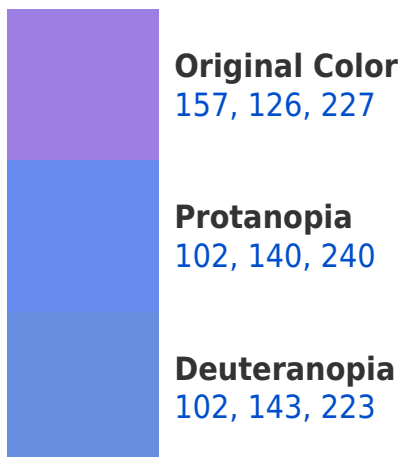


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 126, 227.

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
142, 142, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 126, 227

Protanomaly
122, 135, 235

Deuteranomaly
122, 137, 224

Tritanomaly
147, 136, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 126, 227

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
151, 139, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 126, 227 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, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(157, 126, 227)  
}
```

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, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 126, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 126, 227 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, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 126, 227) }
```

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, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 126, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 126, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 126,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 126, 227 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, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
126, 227) }
```

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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