

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 135, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 135, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 135, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D87B7
RGB	157, 135, 183
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 72%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4706, 0.2824
CMYK	0.14, 0.26, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	268°, 25%, 62%
HSV	268°, 26%, 72%
XYZ	31.1158, 27.9149, 48.5479
YIQ	147.0500, -2.2960, 19.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

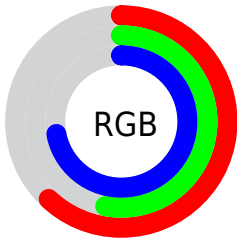
Format	Color
RYB	157, 135, 183
Decimal	10323895
CIELab	59.81, 17.83, -22.08
CIELCh	60, 28.380, 308.914
Yxy	27.9149, 0.2892, 0.2595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288513975 (0xFF9D87B7)
YUV	147.0500, 17.7234, 8.7262
Hunter-Lab	52.8346, 12.6634, -17.4953

Details

The RGB color **157, 135, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 183, 135**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 188, 239**, and **105, 85, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 117, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 153, 183**.

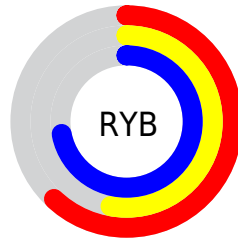
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (53%)

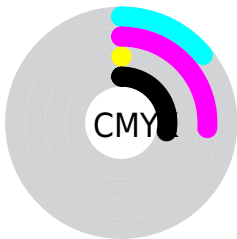
Blue (72%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (72%)

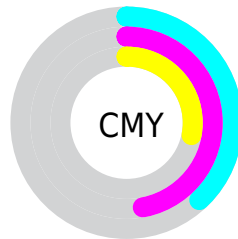


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (38%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 135, 183 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, 135, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 135, 183


255, 255, 255

 212, 188, 239


 241, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 157, 135, 183

 131, 110, 156

 105, 85, 130

 80, 62, 105


 57, 40, 80


 34, 19, 57

 16, 0, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 157, 135, 183

 157, 135, 183

■ 147, 117, 183

■ 167, 153, 183

■ 137, 98, 183

■ 177, 172, 183

■ 127, 80, 183

■ 187, 190, 183

■ 117, 62, 183

■ 197, 208, 183

■ 107, 44, 183

■ 207, 227, 183

■ 98, 25, 183

■ 216, 245, 183

■ 88, 7, 183

■ 226, 255, 183

■ 84, 0, 183

■ 236, 255, 183

■ 246, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 144, 193



157, 135, 183



182, 128, 163

Triad

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



157, 135, 183



177, 136, 98



70, 158, 151

Complementary

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



157, 135, 183



161, 183, 135

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.



97, 156, 125



157, 135, 183



154, 145, 94

Square

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



157, 135, 183



191, 129, 114



127, 152, 105



60, 156, 175

Rectangle

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



157, 135, 183



191, 125, 146



127, 152, 105



78, 158, 142

Sweetspot

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



157, 135, 183



227, 218, 237



135, 161, 183



113, 108, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



157, 135, 183



197, 164, 237



181, 135, 183



87, 83, 92



71, 0, 156



13, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 135, 161



237, 164, 203



137, 183, 135



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 135, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

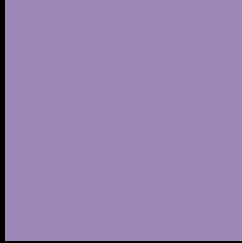
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

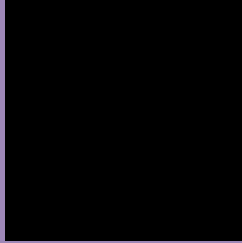
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 135, 183.

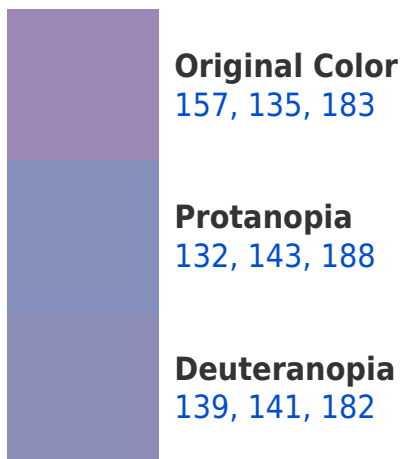



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 135, 183.

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, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 135, 183

Protanomaly
141, 140, 186

Deuteranomaly
146, 139, 182

Tritanomaly
154, 139, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 135, 183

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
151, 143, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 135, 183 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, 135, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 135, 183)  
}
```

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, 135, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 135, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 135, 183 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, 135, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 135, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 135, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 135, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 135, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 135,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 135, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 135, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
135, 183) }
```

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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