

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 136, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 136, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 136, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D88B1
RGB	157, 136, 177
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 69%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4667, 0.3059
CMYK	0.11, 0.23, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	271°, 21%, 61%
HSV	271°, 23%, 69%
XYZ	30.6446, 27.9507, 45.3749
YIQ	146.9530, -0.6450, 17.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

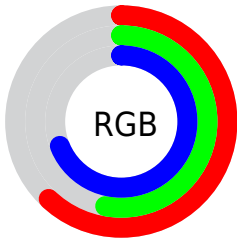
Format	Color
RYB	157, 136, 177
Decimal	10324145
CIELab	59.84, 15.94, -18.62
CIElCh	60, 24.512, 310.561
Yxy	27.9507, 0.2947, 0.2688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288514225 (0xFF9D88B1)
YUV	146.9530, 14.8132, 8.8112
Hunter-Lab	52.8685, 10.9457, -13.8783

Details

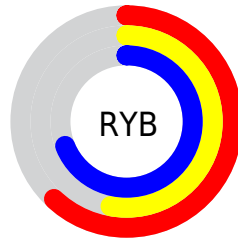
The RGB color **157, 136, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 177, 136**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 189, 233**, and **105, 86, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 118, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 154, 177**.

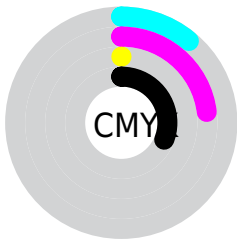
Distribution



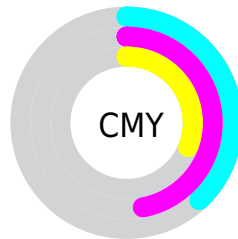
- Red (62%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 136, 177 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, 136, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 136, 177


255, 255, 255

 212, 189, 233


 240, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 157, 136, 177

 131, 111, 150

 105, 86, 124

 81, 63, 99

 57, 41, 75

 35, 20, 52

 17, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 157, 136, 177

 157, 136, 177

■ 148, 118, 177

■ 166, 154, 177

■ 140, 101, 177

■ 174, 171, 177

■ 131, 83, 177

■ 183, 189, 177

■ 122, 65, 177

■ 192, 207, 177

■ 114, 48, 177

■ 200, 225, 177

■ 105, 30, 177

■ 209, 242, 177

■ 97, 12, 177

■ 217, 255, 177

■ 91, 0, 177

■ 226, 255, 177

■ 235, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 144, 186



157, 136, 177



178, 130, 159

Triad

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



157, 136, 177



172, 138, 104



83, 156, 151

Complementary

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



157, 136, 177



156, 177, 136

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.



103, 155, 129



157, 136, 177



152, 145, 102

Square

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



157, 136, 177



185, 132, 117



128, 151, 111



79, 155, 171

Rectangle

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



157, 136, 177



186, 128, 145



128, 151, 111



89, 156, 144

Sweetspot

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



157, 136, 177



222, 213, 230



136, 157, 177



110, 106, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



157, 136, 177



198, 165, 230



177, 136, 177



85, 80, 89



78, 0, 153



13, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 136, 156



230, 165, 197



136, 177, 136



89, 80, 85



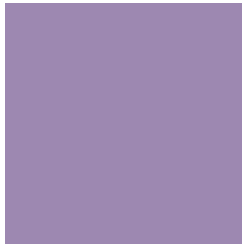
153, 0, 75



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 136, 177 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, 136, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

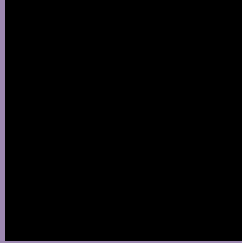
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 136, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 136, 177.

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, 136, 177

Protanopia
135, 143, 182

Deuteranopia
142, 141, 176



Tritanopia

153, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 136, 177

Protanomaly
143, 140, 180

Deuteranomaly
147, 139, 176

Tritanomaly
154, 139, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 136, 177

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
151, 143, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 136, 177 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, 136, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 136, 177)  
}
```

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, 136, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 136, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 136, 177 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, 136, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 136, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 136, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 136, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 136, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 136,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 136, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 136, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
136, 177) }
```

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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