

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 136, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 136, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 136, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D88D3
RGB	157, 136, 211
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 83%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4667, 0.1725
CMYK	0.26, 0.36, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	257°, 46%, 68%
HSV	257°, 36%, 83%
XYZ	34.4667, 29.4796, 65.5016
YIQ	150.8290, -11.5590, 27.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

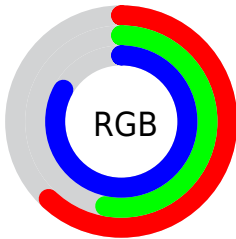
Format	Color
RYB	157, 136, 211
Decimal	10324179
CIELab	61.20, 23.78, -35.73
CIELCh	61, 42.919, 303.652
Yxy	29.4796, 0.2663, 0.2277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288514259 (0xFF9D88D3)
YUV	150.8290, 29.6643, 5.4120
Hunter-Lab	54.2951, 18.2958, -33.5208

Details

The RGB color **157, 136, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **190, 211, 136**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 189, 255**, and **104, 86, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 115, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 157, 211**.

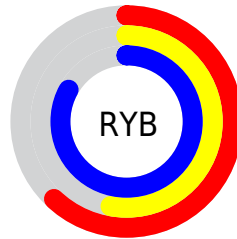
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (53%)

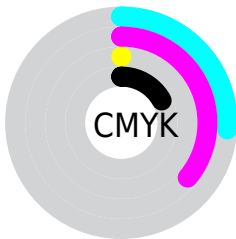
Blue (83%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (83%)

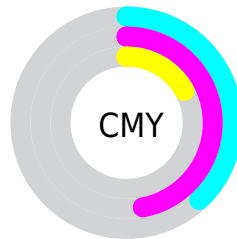


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 136, 211 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, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 136, 211


255, 255, 255

 213, 189, 255

 242, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 157, 136, 211

 130, 111, 183

 104, 86, 156

 78, 63, 130

 53, 40, 104

 27, 19, 80

 6, 0, 57

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 136, 211

■ 157, 136, 211

■ 142, 115, 211

■ 172, 157, 211

■ 127, 94, 211

■ 187, 178, 211

■ 111, 73, 211

■ 203, 199, 211

■ 96, 52, 211

■ 218, 220, 211

■ 81, 31, 211

■ 233, 242, 211

■ 66, 9, 211

■ 248, 255, 211

■ 59, 0, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 150, 223



157, 136, 211



199, 122, 182

Triad

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



157, 136, 211



198, 134, 80



0, 167, 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, 211



190, 211, 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.



77, 164, 113



157, 136, 211



166, 147, 70

Square

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



157, 136, 211



217, 121, 108



127, 158, 82



0, 166, 189

Rectangle

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



157, 136, 211



214, 117, 157



127, 158, 82



16, 167, 138

Sweetspot

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



157, 136, 211



235, 227, 255



136, 191, 211



116, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 136, 211



176, 145, 255



194, 136, 211



97, 94, 105



47, 0, 168



11, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 136, 190



255, 145, 224



154, 211, 136



105, 94, 102



168, 0, 121



41, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 136, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

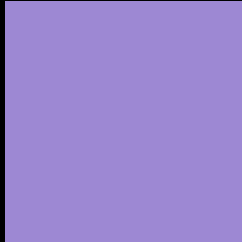
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211 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, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 136, 211.

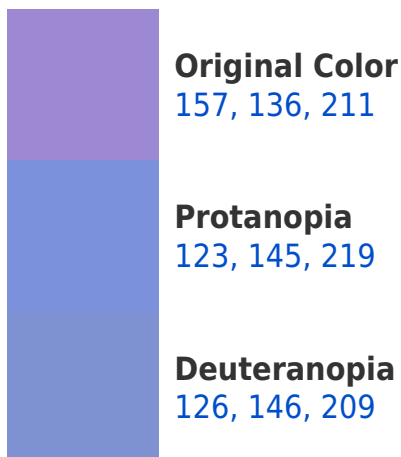


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 136, 211.

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
147, 147, 158

Trichromacy



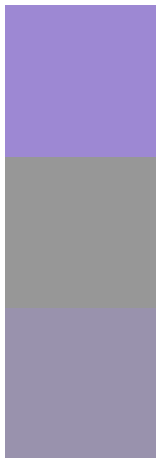
Original Color
157, 136, 211

Protanomaly
135, 142, 216

Deuteranomaly
137, 142, 210

Tritanomaly
151, 143, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 136, 211

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
153, 146, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 136, 211 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, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 136, 211)  
}
```

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, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 136, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 136, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 136, 211) }
```

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, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 136, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 136, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 136,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 136, 211 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, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
136, 211) }
```

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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