

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 146, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 146, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 146, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D92C2
RGB	157, 146, 194
RGB Percent	62%, 57%, 76%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4275, 0.2392
CMYK	0.19, 0.25, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	254°, 28%, 67%
HSV	254°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	33.9211, 31.6209, 55.3545
YIQ	154.7610, -8.8520, 17.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

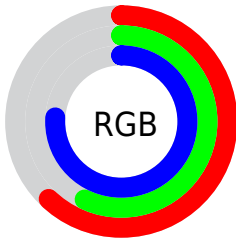
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 146, 194
Decimal	10326722
CIE Lab	63.03, 14.02, -23.37
CIE LCh	63, 27.251, 300.967
Yxy	31.6209, 0.2806, 0.2616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288516802 (0xFF9D92C2)
YUV	154.7610, 19.3448, 1.9636
Hunter-Lab	56.2325, 9.2697, -19.0016

Details

The RGB color **157, 146, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 194, 146**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 200, 251**, and **105, 96, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 127, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 165, 194**.

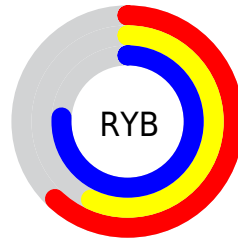
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (57%)

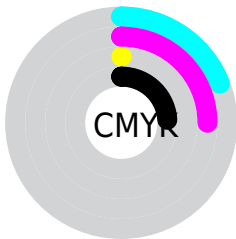
Blue (76%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (76%)

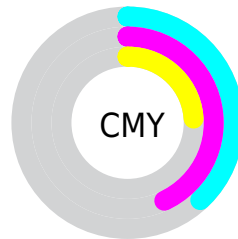


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 146, 194 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, 146, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 146, 194

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 200, 251

■ 241, 228, 255

■ 157, 146, 194

■ 131, 120, 167

■ 105, 96, 140

■ 80, 72, 115

■ 56, 49, 90

■ 33, 28, 66

■ 14, 3, 44

■ 0, 1, 23


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 146, 194

■ 157, 146, 194

 142, 127, 194

 172, 165, 194

 127, 107, 194

 187, 185, 194

 112, 88, 194

 202, 204, 194

 97, 68, 194


 217, 224, 194

 82, 49, 194


 232, 243, 194

 67, 30, 194

 247, 255, 194

 52, 10, 194

 255, 255, 194

 44, 0, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 154, 201



157, 146, 194



184, 138, 176

Triad

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



157, 146, 194



189, 143, 111



89, 166, 152

Complementary

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



157, 146, 194



183, 194, 146

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.



115, 164, 128



157, 146, 194



169, 151, 104

Square

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



157, 146, 194



200, 136, 129



143, 159, 110



75, 165, 177

Rectangle

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



157, 146, 194



196, 135, 161



143, 159, 110



97, 165, 144

Sweetspot

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



157, 146, 194



239, 235, 252



146, 184, 194



120, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 146, 194



194, 177, 252



180, 146, 194



89, 87, 97



37, 0, 161



8, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 146, 183



252, 177, 235



160, 194, 146



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 124



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 146, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

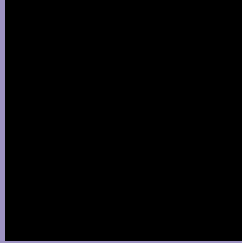
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 146, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 146, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 146, 194.

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, 146, 194

Protanopia
140, 151, 197

Deuteranopia
146, 150, 193



Tritanopia
152, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 146, 194

Protanomaly
146, 149, 196

Deuteranomaly
150, 149, 193

Tritanomaly
154, 150, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 146, 194

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
156, 152, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 146, 194 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, 146, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 146, 194)  
}
```

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, 146, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 146, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 146, 194 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

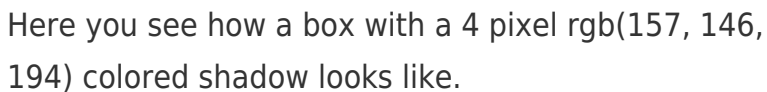
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 146, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 146, 194) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 146, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 146, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 146, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 146,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 146, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 146, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
146, 194) }
```

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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