

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 113, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 113, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 113, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	917194
RGB	145, 113, 148
RGB Percent	57%, 44%, 58%
CMY	0.4314, 0.5569, 0.4196
CMYK	0.02, 0.24, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	295°, 14%, 51%
HSV	295°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	22.9275, 19.9681, 30.6628
YIQ	126.5580, 7.8370, 17.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

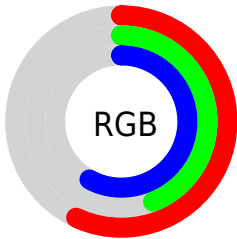
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 113, 148
Decimal	9531796
CIE _{Lab}	51.80, 19.00, -14.19
CIE _{LCh}	52, 23.720, 323.242
Yxy	19.9681, 0.3117, 0.2715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287721876 (0xFF917194)
YUV	126.5580, 10.5709, 16.1736
Hunter-Lab	44.6857, 13.3854, -9.4041

Details

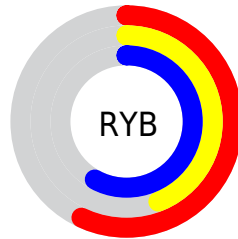
The RGB color **145, 113, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 148, 113**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 165, 202**, and **94, 65, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 98, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 128, 148**.

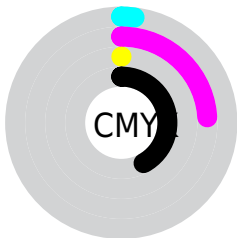
Distribution



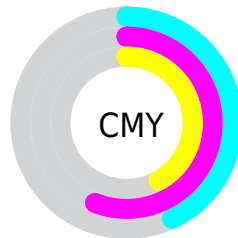
- Red (57%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 113, 148 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 145, 113, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 113, 148

255, 255, 255

 199, 165, 202

 227, 192, 230

 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 145, 113, 148

 144, 98, 148

 145, 113, 148

 119, 88, 122

 94, 65, 97

 70, 42, 73

 47, 21, 51

 29, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 113, 148

 146, 128, 148

142, 83, 148

148, 143, 148

141, 69, 148

149, 157, 148

140, 54, 148

150, 172, 148

139, 39, 148

151, 187, 148

137, 24, 148

153, 202, 148

136, 9, 148

154, 217, 148

135, 0, 148

155, 231, 148

156, 246, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 120, 161



145, 113, 148



160, 109, 129

Triad

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



145, 113, 148



142, 121, 83



59, 134, 139

Complementary

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



145, 113, 148



116, 148, 113

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.



75, 134, 118



145, 113, 148



121, 127, 86

Square

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



145, 113, 148



157, 114, 92



98, 132, 99



65, 132, 155

Rectangle

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



145, 113, 148



164, 108, 115



98, 132, 99



63, 135, 132

Sweetspot

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



145, 113, 148



190, 178, 191



113, 116, 148



96, 89, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



145, 113, 148



187, 138, 191



148, 113, 134



73, 67, 74



126, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 113, 116



191, 138, 142



113, 148, 127



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 12



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 113, 148 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 145, 113, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

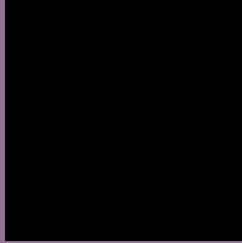
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 145, 113, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 113, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 113, 148.

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
[145, 113, 148](#)

Protanopia
[116, 122, 155](#)

Deuteranopia
[125, 121, 147](#)



Tritanopia
142, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 113, 148

Protanomaly

127, 119, 152

Deuteranomaly

132, 118, 147

Tritanomaly

143, 116, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 113, 148

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

134, 122, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 113, 148 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(145, 113, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 113, 148)  
}
```

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(145, 113, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 113, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 113, 148 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(145, 113, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 113, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 113, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 113, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 113, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 113,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 113, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 113, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
113, 148) }
```

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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