

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 114, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 114, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 114, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9172A3
RGB	145, 114, 163
RGB Percent	57%, 45%, 64%
CMY	0.4314, 0.5529, 0.3608
CMYK	0.11, 0.30, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	278°, 21%, 54%
HSV	278°, 30%, 64%
XYZ	24.3052, 20.6987, 37.3646
YIQ	128.8550, 2.7470, 21.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

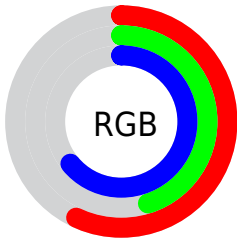
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 114, 163
Decimal	9532067
CIE _{Lab}	52.62, 21.60, -21.71
CIE _{LCh}	53, 30.625, 314.842
Yxy	20.6987, 0.2951, 0.2513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287722147 (0xFF9172A3)
YUV	128.8550, 16.8335, 14.1592
Hunter-Lab	45.4958, 15.7423, -16.8463

Details

The RGB color **145, 114, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **132, 163, 114**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 166, 218**, and **94, 66, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 98, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 130, 163**.

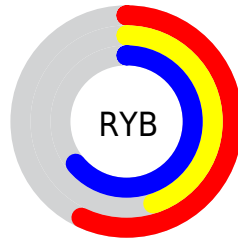
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (45%)

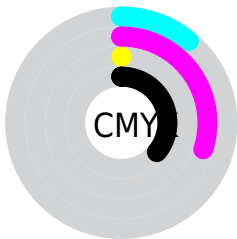
Blue (64%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (64%)

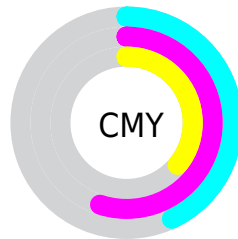


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 114, 163 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, 114, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 114, 163

255, 255, 255

 199, 166, 218

 228, 193, 247

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 145, 114, 163

 119, 89, 137

 94, 66, 111

 70, 43, 87

 46, 21, 63

 27, 0, 41


 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 145, 114, 163

 139, 98, 163

 145, 114, 163

 151, 130, 163

133, 81, 163

157, 147, 163

127, 65, 163

163, 163, 163

121, 49, 163

169, 179, 163

115, 33, 163

175, 195, 163

109, 16, 163

181, 212, 163

103, 0, 163

187, 228, 163

193, 244, 163

199, 255, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 124, 176



145, 114, 163



168, 107, 140

Triad

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



145, 114, 163



154, 119, 75



26, 140, 138

Complementary

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



145, 114, 163



132, 163, 114

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.



67, 139, 111



145, 114, 163



130, 128, 74

Square

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



145, 114, 163



171, 111, 90



100, 135, 87



10, 137, 162

Rectangle

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



145, 114, 163



176, 105, 122



100, 135, 87



41, 140, 129

Sweetspot

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



145, 114, 163



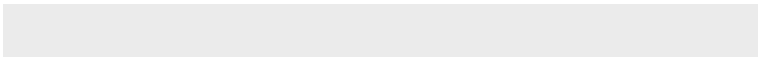
205, 193, 212



114, 133, 163



103, 95, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



145, 114, 163



184, 135, 212



163, 114, 157



79, 73, 82



92, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 114, 132



212, 135, 163



114, 163, 120



82, 73, 76



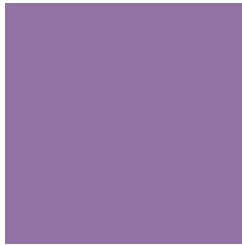
145, 0, 53



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 114, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

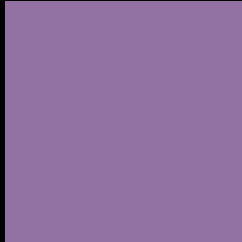
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 114, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

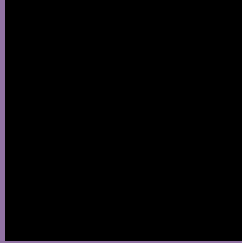
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 114, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 114, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 114, 163.

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, 114, 163](#)

Protanopia
[112, 124, 171](#)

Deuteranopia
[119, 123, 161](#)



Tritanopia
140, 120, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 114, 163

Protanomaly
124, 120, 168

Deuteranomaly
128, 120, 162

Tritanomaly
142, 118, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 114, 163

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
135, 124, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 114, 163 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, 114, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 114, 163)  
}
```

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, 114, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 114, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 114, 163 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, 114, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 114, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 114, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 114, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 114, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 114,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 114, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 114, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
114, 163) }
```

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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