

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 131, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 131, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 131, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9183A7
RGB	145, 131, 167
RGB Percent	57%, 51%, 65%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4863, 0.3451
CMYK	0.13, 0.22, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	263°, 17%, 58%
HSV	263°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	26.7684, 25.0424, 39.9820
YIQ	139.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

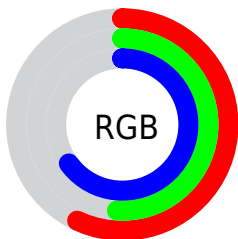
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 131, 167
Decimal	9536423
CIE _{Lab}	57.12, 12.58, -17.15
CIE _{LCh}	57, 21.275, 306.260
Yxy	25.0424, 0.2916, 0.2728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287726503 (0xFF9183A7)
YUV	139.2900, 13.6610, 5.0077
Hunter-Lab	50.0423, 7.9082, -12.3409

Details

The RGB color **145, 131, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 167, 131**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 184, 222**, and **94, 82, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 114, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 148, 167**.

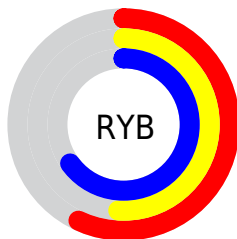
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (51%)

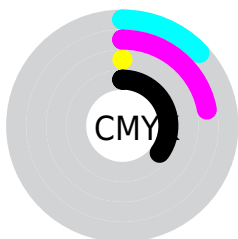
Blue (65%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (65%)

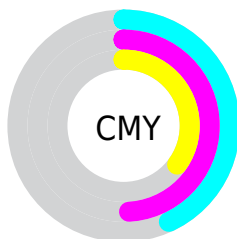


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 131, 167 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, 131, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 131, 167

255, 255, 255

 199, 184, 222

 227, 212, 251

 255, 240, 255

 145, 131, 167


 119, 106, 141

 94, 82, 115

 70, 59, 90

 47, 37, 67

 26, 17, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 145, 131, 167

 135, 114, 167

 145, 131, 167


 155, 148, 167

 125, 98, 167

 165, 164, 167

 114, 81, 167

 176, 181, 167

 104, 64, 167

 186, 198, 167

 94, 47, 167

 196, 214, 167

 84, 31, 167

 206, 231, 167

 74, 14, 167

 216, 248, 167

 65, 0, 167

 227, 255, 167

 237, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 137, 174



145, 131, 167



164, 126, 152

Triad

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



145, 131, 167



164, 131, 104



88, 148, 140

Complementary

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



145, 131, 167



153, 167, 131

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.



105, 146, 122



145, 131, 167



147, 137, 100

Square

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



145, 131, 167



173, 126, 116



126, 143, 107



83, 147, 158

Rectangle

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



145, 131, 167



172, 124, 140



126, 143, 107



93, 147, 134

Sweetspot

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



145, 131, 167



209, 204, 217



131, 153, 167



105, 102, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



145, 131, 167



182, 160, 217



163, 131, 167



79, 76, 84



58, 0, 148



8, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 131, 153



217, 160, 195



135, 167, 131



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 90



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 131, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

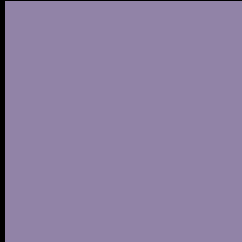
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

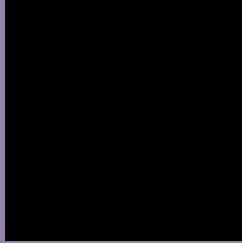
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 131, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 131, 167.

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, 131, 167

Protanopia
129, 136, 170

Deuteranopia
136, 134, 166



Tritanopia
141, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 131, 167

Protanomaly

135, 134, 169

Deuteranomaly

139, 133, 166

Tritanomaly

142, 134, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 131, 167

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

141, 136, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 131, 167 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, 131, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 131, 167)  
}
```

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, 131, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 131, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 131, 167 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, 131, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 131, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 131, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 131, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 131, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 131,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 131, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 131, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
131, 167) }
```

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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