

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 0, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 0, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 0, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9200AD
RGB	146, 0, 173
RGB Percent	57%, 0%, 68%
CMY	0.4275, 1.0000, 0.3216
CMYK	0.16, 1.00, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	291°, 100%, 34%
HSV	291°, 100%, 68%
XYZ	19.3969, 9.1281, 40.2747
YIQ	63.3760, 31.4830, 84.7550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

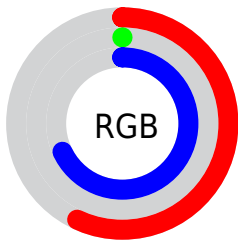
Format	Color
RYB	146, 0, 173
Decimal	9568429
CIELab	36.23, 69.25, -53.52
CIElCh	36, 87.516, 322.302
Yxy	9.1281, 0.2819, 0.1327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287758509 (0xFF9200AD)
YUV	63.3760, 54.0446, 72.4612
Hunter-Lab	30.2128, 61.7263, -57.8868

Details

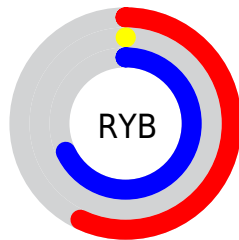
The RGB color **146, 0, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. A complement of this color would be **27, 173, 0**, and the grayscale version is **63, 63, 63**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 79, 229**, and **90, 0, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 0, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 17, 173**.

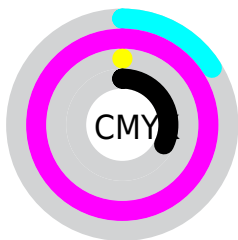
Distribution



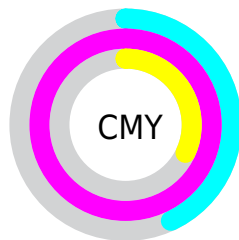
- Red (57%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 0, 173 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 146, 0, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 0, 173

 146, 0, 173

255, 255, 255

 118, 0, 146

 204, 79, 229

 90, 0, 120

 234, 108, 255

 62, 0, 94

 255, 136, 255

 35, 0, 70

 255, 165, 255

 0, 0, 46

 255, 194, 255

 0, 1, 24

 255, 223, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 253, 255

 146, 0, 173

■ 149, 17, 173

■ 151, 35, 173

■ 154, 52, 173

■ 157, 69, 173

■ 160, 87, 173

■ 162, 104, 173

■ 165, 121, 173

■ 168, 138, 173

■ 170, 156, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 76, 219



146, 0, 173



193, 0, 107

Triad

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



146, 0, 173



120, 77, 0



0, 111, 137

Complementary

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



146, 0, 173



27, 173, 0

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.



0, 109, 64



146, 0, 173



52, 97, 0

Square

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



146, 0, 173



168, 28, 0



0, 106, 0



0, 110, 198

Rectangle

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



146, 0, 173



199, 0, 61



0, 106, 0



0, 111, 114

Sweetspot

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



146, 0, 173



214, 157, 224



0, 29, 173



106, 72, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



146, 0, 173



189, 0, 224



173, 0, 115



85, 78, 87



127, 0, 150



19, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 0, 27



224, 0, 35



0, 173, 58



87, 78, 79



150, 0, 23



23, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 0, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

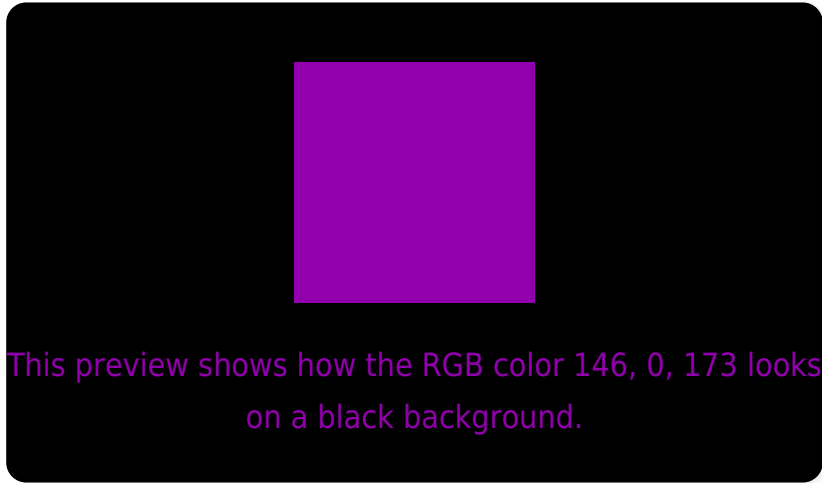
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

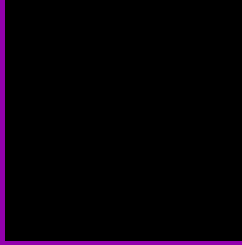
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 146, 0, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 0, 173.

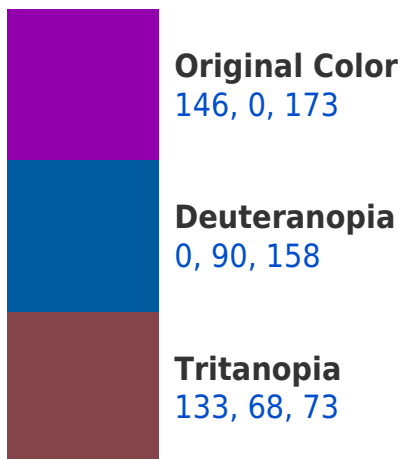


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 0, 173.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 0, 173

Deuteranomaly
53, 57, 163

Tritanomaly
138, 43, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 0, 173

Achromatopsia
63, 63, 63

Achromatomaly
93, 40, 103

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 0, 173 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(146, 0, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 0, 173)  
}
```

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(146, 0, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 0, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 0, 173 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(146, 0, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 0, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(146, 0, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 0, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 0, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 0,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 0, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 0, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 0,  
173) }
```

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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