

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 117, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 117, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 117, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9275A4
RGB	146, 117, 164
RGB Percent	57%, 46%, 64%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5412, 0.3569
CMYK	0.11, 0.29, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	277°, 21%, 55%
HSV	277°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	24.9162, 21.5139, 37.9613
YIQ	131.0290, 2.1970, 20.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

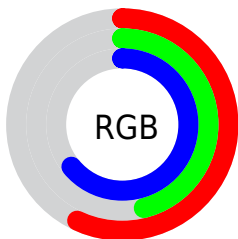
Format	Color
R _Y B	146, 117, 164
Decimal	9598372
CIE _{Lab}	53.51, 20.40, -20.92
CIE _{LCh}	54, 29.222, 314.274
Yxy	21.5139, 0.2952, 0.2549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287788452 (0xFF9275A4)
YUV	131.0290, 16.2547, 13.1296
Hunter-Lab	46.3831, 14.7167, -16.0566

Details

The RGB color **146, 117, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **135, 164, 117**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 169, 219**, and **95, 68, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 101, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 133, 164**.

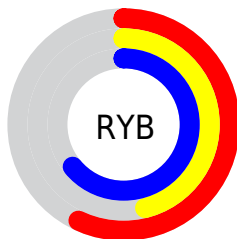
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (46%)

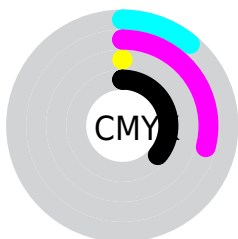
Blue (64%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (64%)

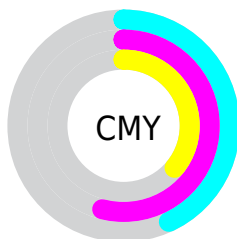


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 117, 164 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, 117, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 117, 164


255, 255, 255

 200, 169, 219

 229, 197, 248


 255, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 146, 117, 164

 120, 92, 138

 95, 68, 112

 71, 46, 87

 47, 24, 64

 27, 0, 42


 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 146, 117, 164

 140, 101, 164

 146, 117, 164


 152, 133, 164


 133, 84, 164


 159, 150, 164

 127, 68, 164


 165, 166, 164

 121, 51, 164

 171, 183, 164

 115, 35, 164


 177, 199, 164

 108, 19, 164

 184, 215, 164

 102, 2, 164

 190, 232, 164

 101, 0, 164

 196, 248, 164

 203, 255, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 126, 176



146, 117, 164



169, 110, 142

Triad

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



146, 117, 164



156, 122, 80



41, 141, 139

Complementary

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



146, 117, 164



135, 164, 117

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.



73, 140, 113



146, 117, 164



133, 130, 78

Square

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



146, 117, 164



172, 113, 94



105, 137, 91



33, 139, 162

Rectangle

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



146, 117, 164



176, 108, 125



105, 137, 91



51, 141, 131

Sweetspot

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



146, 117, 164



207, 195, 214



117, 135, 164



103, 95, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



146, 117, 164



186, 141, 214



164, 117, 159



78, 73, 82



90, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 117, 135



214, 141, 169



117, 164, 122



82, 73, 77



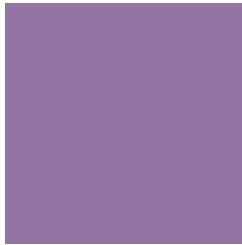
145, 0, 56



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 117, 164 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 146, 117, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

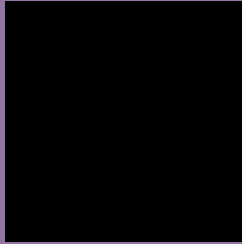
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 117, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 117, 164.

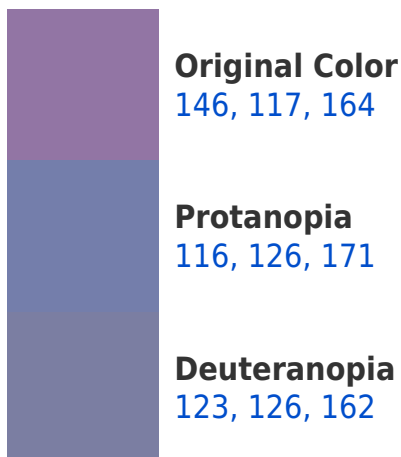


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 117, 164.

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





Tritanopia
141, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 117, 164

Protanomaly

127, 123, 168

Deuteranomaly

131, 123, 163

Tritanomaly

143, 121, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 117, 164

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

136, 126, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 117, 164 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, 117, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 117, 164)  
}
```

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, 117, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 117, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 117, 164 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, 117, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 117, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 117, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 117, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 117, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 117, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
117, 164) }
```

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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