

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 117, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 117, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 117, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9275F2
RGB	146, 117, 242
RGB Percent	57%, 46%, 95%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5412, 0.0510
CMYK	0.40, 0.52, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	254°, 83%, 70%
HSV	254°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	34.2424, 25.2444, 87.0723
YIQ	139.9210, -22.8410, 45.0230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

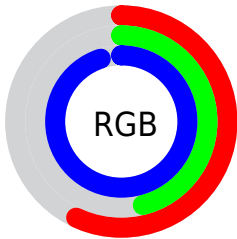
Format	Color
R _Y B	146, 117, 242
Decimal	9598450
CIE Lab	57.31, 39.77, -59.24
CIE LCh	57, 71.352, 303.879
Yxy	25.2444, 0.2336, 0.1722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287788530 (0xFF9275F2)
YUV	139.9210, 50.3249, 5.3313
Hunter-Lab	50.2438, 33.7255, -67.5787

Details

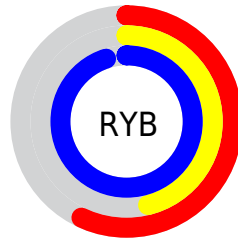
The RGB color **146, 117, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 242, 117**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 170, 255**, and **89, 68, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 93, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 141, 242**.

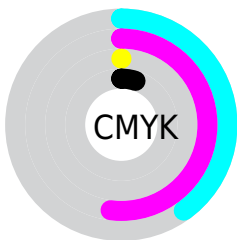
Distribution



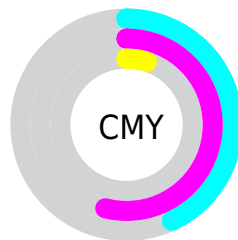
- Red (57%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (5%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 117, 242 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, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 117, 242

255, 255, 255

 204, 170, 255

 234, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 146, 117, 242

 117, 92, 213

 89, 68, 185

 59, 44, 158

 21, 22, 131

 0, 1, 105

 0, 0, 80

 0, 5, 56

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 7


 146, 117, 242

 146, 117, 242


 127, 93, 242

 165, 141, 242

 109, 69, 242


 183, 165, 242

 90, 44, 242

 202, 190, 242

 72, 20, 242

 220, 214, 242

 56, 0, 242

 239, 238, 242

 255, 255, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 143, 255



146, 117, 242



218, 85, 194

Triad

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



146, 117, 242



208, 113, 4



0, 165, 144

Complementary

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



146, 117, 242



213, 242, 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.



0, 162, 79



146, 117, 242



158, 138, 0

Square

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



146, 117, 242



240, 84, 72



94, 153, 3



0, 165, 206

Rectangle

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



146, 117, 242



241, 69, 153



94, 153, 3



0, 165, 122

Sweetspot

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



146, 117, 242



226, 217, 255



117, 215, 242



110, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 117, 242



134, 97, 255



207, 117, 242



111, 108, 120



43, 0, 184



13, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



242, 117, 213



255, 97, 218



152, 242, 117



120, 108, 117



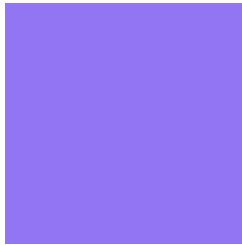
184, 0, 141



56, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 117, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

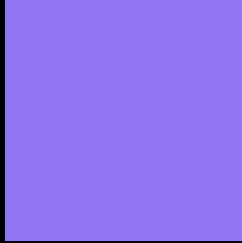
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

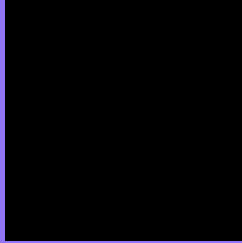
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 117, 242.

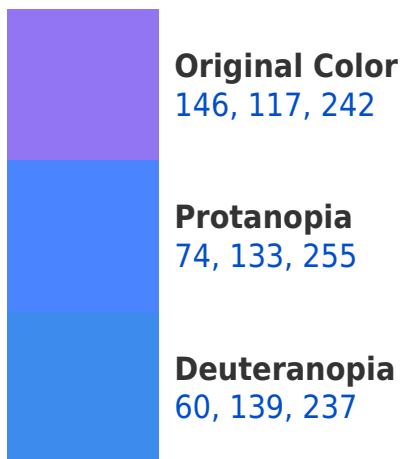


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 117, 242.

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
125, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 117, 242



Protanomaly

100, 127, 250



Deuteranomaly

91, 131, 239



Tritanomaly

133, 132, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 117, 242



Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140



Achromatomaly

142, 132, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 117, 242 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, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 117, 242)  
}
```

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, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 117, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 117, 242 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, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 117, 242) }
```

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, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117, 242); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117, 242); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117, 242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 117, 242 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, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
117, 242) }
```

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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