

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 11, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 11, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 11, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	920BBF
RGB	146, 11, 191
RGB Percent	57%, 4%, 75%
CMY	0.4275, 0.9569, 0.2510
CMYK	0.24, 0.94, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	285°, 89%, 40%
HSV	285°, 94%, 75%
XYZ	21.3777, 10.1119, 50.1153
YIQ	71.8850, 22.6800, 84.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

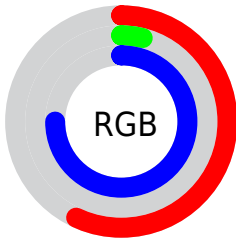
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 11, 191
Decimal	9571263
CIE _{Lab}	38.04, 71.13, -61.24
CIE _{LCh}	38, 93.862, 319.272
Yxy	10.1119, 0.2620, 0.1239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287761343 (0xFF920BBF)
YUV	71.8850, 58.7237, 64.9989
Hunter-Lab	31.7993, 64.3516, -71.1809

Details

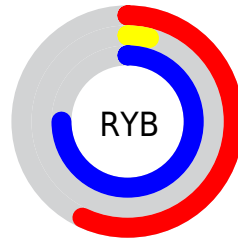
The RGB color **146, 11, 191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. A complement of this color would be **56, 191, 11**, and the grayscale version is **71, 71, 71**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 84, 248**, and **89, 0, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 0, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 30, 191**.

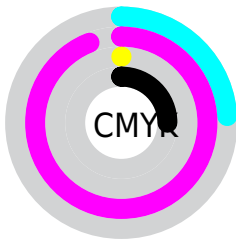
Distribution



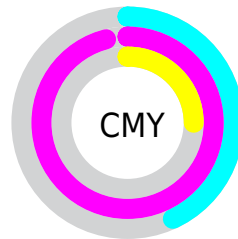
- Red (57%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 11, 191 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, 11, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146, 11, 191



146, 11, 191

255, 255, 255



117, 0, 163



205, 84, 248



89, 0, 136



234, 112, 255



59, 0, 110



255, 141, 255



31, 0, 85



255, 169, 255



0, 0, 61



255, 198, 255



0, 2, 38



255, 228, 255



0, 1, 14



0, 0, 0



146, 11, 191



146, 11, 191

■ 143, 0, 191

■ 151, 30, 191

■ 156, 49, 191

■ 160, 68, 191

■ 165, 87, 191

■ 170, 106, 191

■ 175, 126, 191

■ 179, 145, 191

■ 184, 164, 191

■ 189, 183, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 84, 238



146, 11, 191



203, 0, 120

Triad

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



146, 11, 191



132, 77, 0



0, 117, 138

Complementary

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



146, 11, 191



56, 191, 11

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, 115, 58



146, 11, 191



62, 101, 0

Square

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



146, 11, 191



183, 7, 0



0, 111, 0



0, 117, 206

Rectangle

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



146, 11, 191



213, 0, 71



0, 111, 0



0, 117, 112

Sweetspot

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



146, 11, 191



230, 178, 247



11, 56, 191



114, 82, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



146, 11, 191



186, 0, 247



191, 11, 146



92, 85, 94



119, 0, 158



23, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 11, 56



247, 0, 62



11, 191, 56



94, 85, 87



158, 0, 40



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 11, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

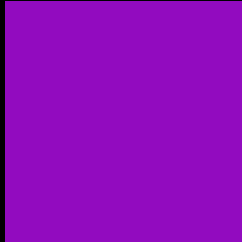
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 11, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

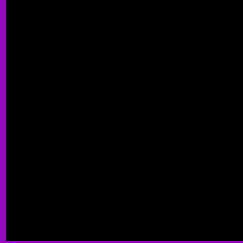
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 146, 11, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 11, 191.

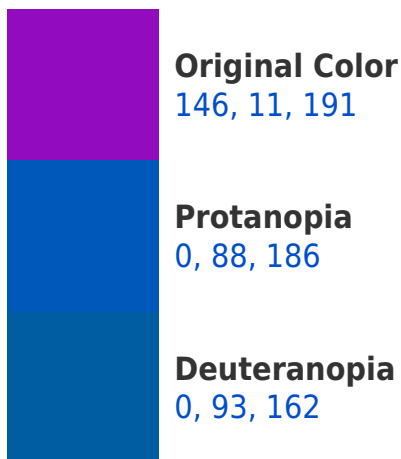


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 11, 191.

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
129, 75, 81

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 11, 191



Protanomaly

53, 60, 188



Deuteranomaly

53, 63, 173



Tritanomaly

135, 52, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 11, 191



Achromatopsia

72, 72, 72



Achromatomaly

99, 50, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 11, 191 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, 11, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 11, 191)  
}
```

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, 11, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 11, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 11, 191 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, 11, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 11, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 11, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 11, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 11, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 11,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 11, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 11, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 11,  
191) }
```

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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