

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 120, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 120, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 120, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9278A8
RGB	146, 120, 168
RGB Percent	57%, 47%, 66%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5294, 0.3412
CMYK	0.13, 0.29, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	272°, 22%, 56%
HSV	272°, 29%, 66%
XYZ	25.6384, 22.3711, 40.0125
YIQ	133.2460, 0.0880, 20.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

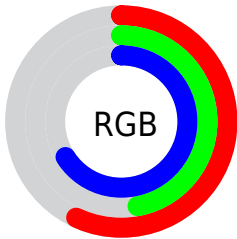
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 120, 168
Decimal	9599144
CIE _{Lab}	54.42, 19.54, -21.84
CIE _{LCh}	54, 29.304, 311.807
Yxy	22.3711, 0.2913, 0.2542
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287789224 (0xFF9278A8)
YUV	133.2460, 17.1337, 11.1853
Hunter-Lab	47.2981, 13.9861, -17.0486

Details

The RGB color **146, 120, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **142, 168, 120**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 172, 223**, and **95, 71, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 103, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 137, 168**.

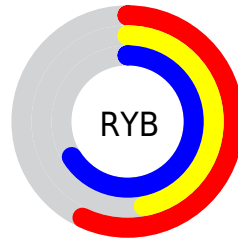
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (47%)

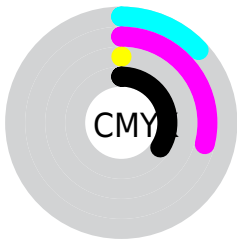
Blue (66%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (66%)

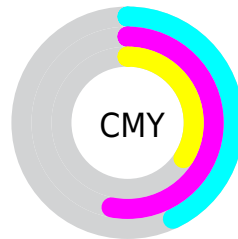


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 120, 168 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, 120, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 120, 168

255, 255, 255

 200, 172, 223


 229, 200, 252


 255, 228, 255

 146, 120, 168

 120, 95, 141

 95, 71, 116

 71, 48, 91

 47, 27, 67

 26, 3, 45

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0


 146, 120, 168

 138, 103, 168

 146, 120, 168


 154, 137, 168

 131, 86, 168

 161, 154, 168

 123, 70, 168


 169, 170, 168

 115, 53, 168

 177, 187, 168

 107, 36, 168


 185, 204, 168

 100, 19, 168

 192, 221, 168

 92, 2, 168

 200, 238, 168

 91, 0, 168

 208, 254, 168

 215, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 129, 179



146, 120, 168



170, 113, 147

Triad

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



146, 120, 168



160, 123, 82



46, 144, 140

Complementary

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



146, 120, 168



142, 168, 120

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.



78, 143, 114



146, 120, 168



137, 132, 80

Square

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



146, 120, 168



176, 115, 98



109, 139, 92



35, 142, 163

Rectangle

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



146, 120, 168



178, 111, 130



109, 139, 92



56, 144, 131

Sweetspot

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



146, 120, 168



210, 200, 219



120, 142, 168



104, 98, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



146, 120, 168



185, 145, 219



168, 120, 166



80, 76, 84



80, 0, 148



11, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 120, 142



219, 145, 179



120, 168, 122



84, 76, 80



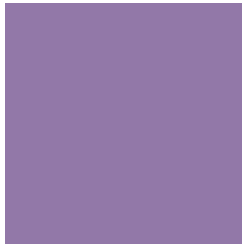
148, 0, 68



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 120, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

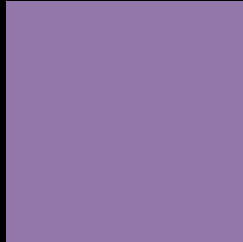
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

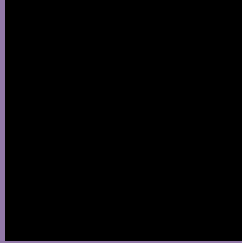
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 120, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 120, 168.

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
146, 120, 168

Protanopia
117, 129, 174

Deuteranopia
124, 128, 166



Tritanopia
141, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 120, 168

Protanomaly
128, 126, 172

Deuteranomaly
132, 125, 167

Tritanomaly
143, 124, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 120, 168

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
138, 128, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 120, 168 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, 120, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 120, 168)  
}
```

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, 120, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 120, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 120, 168 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, 120, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 120, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 120, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 120, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 120, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 120,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 120, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 120, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
120, 168) }
```

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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