

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 72, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 72, 153) contains.

RGB(146, 72, 153)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(146, 72, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	924899
RGB	146, 72, 153
RGB Percent	57%, 28%, 60%
CMY	0.4275, 0.7176, 0.4000
CMYK	0.05, 0.53, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	295°, 36%, 44%
HSV	295°, 53%, 60%
XYZ	19.9212, 13.0456, 31.6051
YIQ	103.3600, 18.1030, 40.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

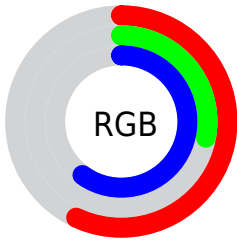
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 72, 153
Decimal	9586841
CIE _{Lab}	42.83, 43.42, -30.99
CIE _{LCh}	43, 53.342, 324.484
Yxy	13.0456, 0.3085, 0.2020
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287776921 (0xFF924899)
YUV	103.3600, 24.4725, 37.3953
Hunter-Lab	36.1187, 35.2434, -26.5976

Details

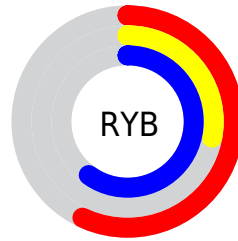
The RGB color **146, 72, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **79, 153, 72**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 124, 208**, and **93, 19, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 57, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 87, 153**.

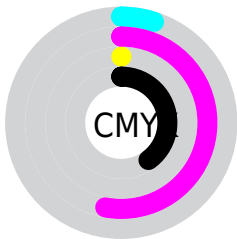
Distribution



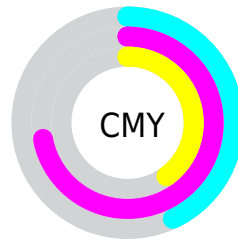
- Red (57%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 72, 153 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, 72, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



146, 72, 153



146, 72, 153

255, 255, 255



119, 47, 127



202, 124, 208



93, 19, 101



230, 150, 236



67, 0, 77



255, 178, 255



44, 0, 54



255, 206, 255



11, 0, 32



255, 235, 255



0, 0, 3



0, 0, 0



146, 72, 153



146, 72, 153



145, 57, 153



147, 87, 153

143, 41, 153

149, 103, 153

142, 26, 153

150, 118, 153

141, 11, 153

151, 133, 153

140, 0, 153

153, 148, 153

154, 164, 153

155, 179, 153

157, 194, 153

158, 210, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 93, 182



146, 72, 153



175, 56, 111

Triad

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



146, 72, 153



129, 96, 0



0, 121, 137

Complementary

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



146, 72, 153



79, 153, 72

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, 121, 91



146, 72, 153



87, 109, 0

Square

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



146, 72, 153



161, 78, 27



14, 117, 46



0, 118, 173

Rectangle

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



146, 72, 153



180, 56, 82



14, 117, 46



0, 121, 122

Sweetspot

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



146, 72, 153



196, 167, 199



72, 80, 153



98, 81, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



146, 72, 153



188, 72, 199



153, 72, 121



76, 69, 77



128, 0, 140



12, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 72, 79



199, 72, 83



72, 153, 104



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 12



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 72, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

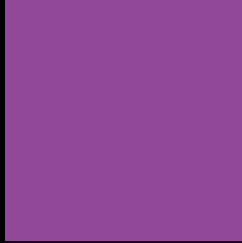
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 72, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

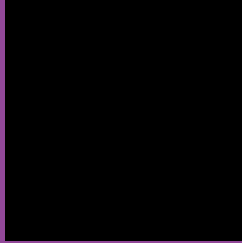
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 72, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 72, 153.

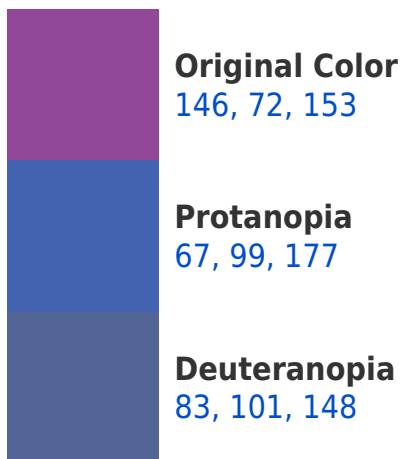


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 72, 153.

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
138, 87, 94

Trichromacy



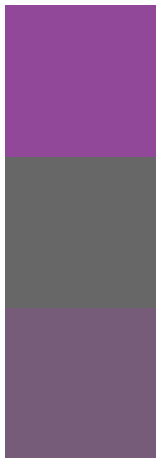
Original Color
146, 72, 153

Protanomaly
96, 89, 168

Deuteranomaly
106, 90, 150

Tritanomaly
141, 82, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 72, 153

Achromatopsia
103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly
119, 92, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 72, 153 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, 72, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 72, 153)  
}
```

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, 72, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 72, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 72, 153 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, 72, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 72, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 72, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 72, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 72, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 72,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 72, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 72, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 72,  
153) }
```

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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