

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 87, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 87, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 87, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	925796
RGB	146, 87, 150
RGB Percent	57%, 34%, 59%
CMY	0.4275, 0.6588, 0.4118
CMYK	0.03, 0.42, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	296°, 27%, 46%
HSV	296°, 42%, 59%
XYZ	20.7673, 15.1294, 30.6799
YIQ	111.8230, 14.9410, 32.1010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

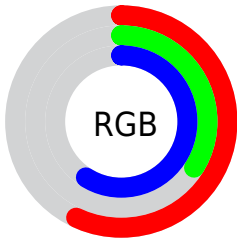
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 87, 150
Decimal	9590678
CIE Lab	45.81, 34.72, -24.55
CIE LCh	46, 42.525, 324.743
Yxy	15.1294, 0.3119, 0.2272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287780758 (0xFF925796)
YUV	111.8230, 18.8213, 29.9732
Hunter-Lab	38.8965, 27.2342, -19.5378

Details

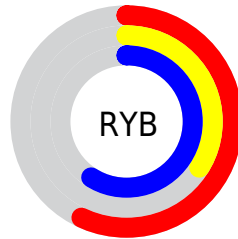
The RGB color **146, 87, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 150, 87**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 138, 204**, and **94, 38, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 72, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 102, 150**.

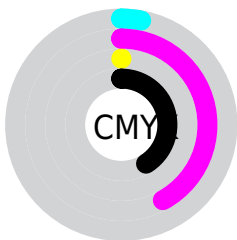
Distribution



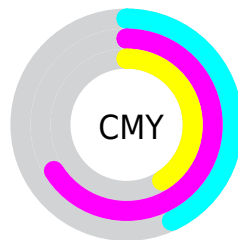
- Red (57%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 87, 150 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, 87, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 87, 150

255, 255, 255

 201, 138, 204


 230, 165, 233

 255, 193, 255

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 146, 87, 150

 145, 72, 150

 146, 87, 150

 120, 62, 124

 94, 38, 99

 69, 13, 75


 45, 0, 52

 20, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 87, 150

 147, 102, 150

144, 57, 150

148, 117, 150

143, 42, 150

149, 132, 150

142, 27, 150

150, 147, 150

141, 12, 150

151, 162, 150

140, 0, 150

152, 177, 150

153, 192, 150

154, 207, 150

155, 222, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 102, 173



146, 87, 150



170, 77, 116

Triad

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



146, 87, 150



133, 104, 34



0, 126, 137

Complementary

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



146, 87, 150



91, 150, 87

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, 126, 101



146, 87, 150



99, 115, 40

Square

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



146, 87, 150



160, 91, 51



54, 122, 66



0, 122, 166

Rectangle

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



146, 87, 150



174, 77, 92



54, 122, 66



0, 126, 125

Sweetspot

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



146, 87, 150



192, 169, 194



87, 91, 150



96, 81, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



146, 87, 150



188, 97, 194



150, 87, 123



73, 67, 74



129, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 87, 91



194, 97, 103



87, 150, 114



74, 67, 67



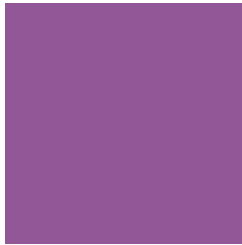
138, 0, 9



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 87, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

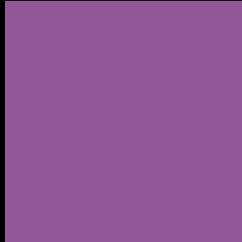
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

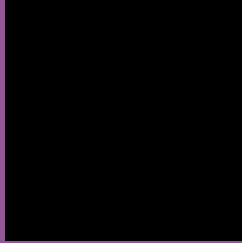
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 87, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 87, 150.

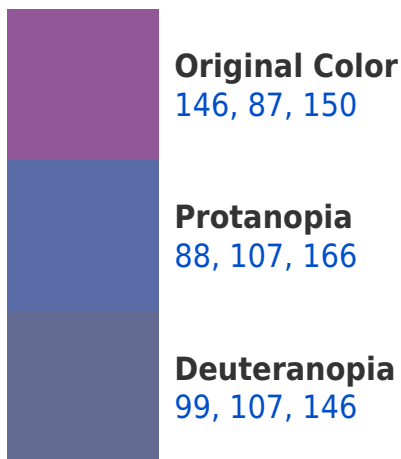


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 87, 150.

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
140, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 87, 150

Protanomaly
109, 100, 160

Deuteranomaly
116, 100, 147

Tritanomaly
142, 93, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 87, 150

Achromatopsia
112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly
124, 103, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 87, 150 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, 87, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 87, 150)  
}
```

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, 87, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 87, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 87, 150 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, 87, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 87, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 87, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 87, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 87, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 87,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 87, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 87, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146, 87,  
150) }
```

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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