

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 102, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 102, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 102, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	936696
RGB	147, 102, 150
RGB Percent	58%, 40%, 59%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6000, 0.4118
CMYK	0.02, 0.32, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	296°, 19%, 49%
HSV	296°, 32%, 59%
XYZ	22.2890, 17.9078, 31.1360
YIQ	120.9270, 11.4120, 24.4680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

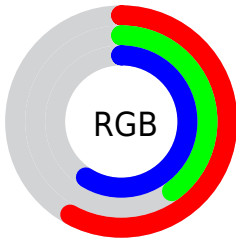
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 102, 150
Decimal	9660054
CIE _{Lab}	49.38, 26.51, -19.03
CIE _{LCh}	49, 32.631, 324.319
Yxy	17.9078, 0.3125, 0.2510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287850134 (0xFF936696)
YUV	120.9270, 14.3330, 22.8660
Hunter-Lab	42.3176, 19.9615, -14.0014

Details

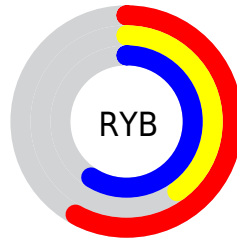
The RGB color **147, 102, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 150, 102**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 154, 204**, and **95, 54, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 87, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 117, 150**.

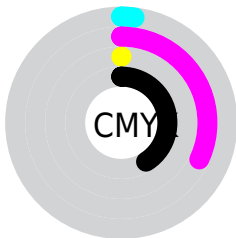
Distribution



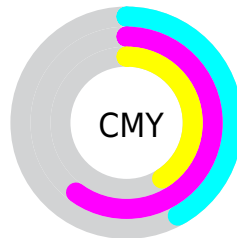
- Red (58%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 102, 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 147, 102, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 102, 150

255, 255, 255

 202, 154, 204

 230, 181, 232


 255, 208, 255


 255, 237, 255


 147, 102, 150

 146, 87, 150

 147, 102, 150

 121, 77, 124

 95, 54, 99

 71, 31, 75


 47, 8, 52

 29, 0, 31

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 147, 102, 150

 148, 117, 150

145, 72, 150

149, 132, 150

144, 57, 150

150, 147, 150

143, 42, 150

151, 162, 150

142, 27, 150

152, 177, 150

141, 12, 150

153, 192, 150

141, 0, 150

154, 207, 150

155, 222, 150

155, 237, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 112, 168



147, 102, 150



167, 96, 124

Triad

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



147, 102, 150



140, 114, 62



0, 132, 139

Complementary

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



147, 102, 150



105, 150, 102

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.



36, 132, 111



147, 102, 150



112, 123, 66

Square

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



147, 102, 150



160, 104, 73



79, 129, 84



0, 128, 162

Rectangle

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



147, 102, 150



171, 95, 105



79, 129, 84



0, 132, 130

Sweetspot

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



147, 102, 150



193, 174, 194



102, 105, 150



96, 85, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 102, 150



189, 120, 194



150, 102, 129



73, 67, 74



129, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 102, 105



194, 120, 125



102, 150, 123



74, 67, 67



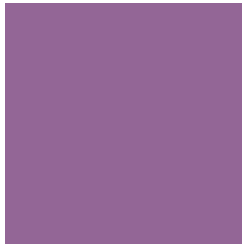
138, 0, 9



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 102, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

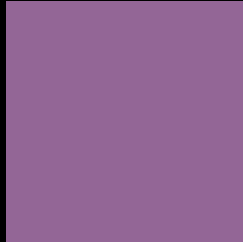
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147, 102, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

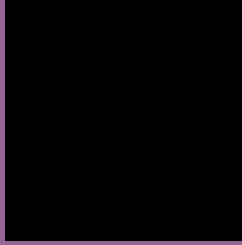
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147, 102, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 102, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 102, 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



Original Color
147, 102, 150

Protanopia
105, 116, 160

Deuteranopia
114, 115, 147



Tritanopia
142, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 102, 150

Protanomaly
120, 111, 156

Deuteranomaly
126, 110, 148

Tritanomaly
144, 106, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 102, 150

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
130, 114, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 102, 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(147, 102, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 102, 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(147, 102, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 102, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 102, 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(147, 102, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 102, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 102, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 102, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 102, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 102,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 102, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 102, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
102, 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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