

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 110, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 110, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 110, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	936ED3
RGB	147, 110, 211
RGB Percent	58%, 43%, 83%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5686, 0.1725
CMYK	0.30, 0.48, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	262°, 53%, 63%
HSV	262°, 48%, 83%
XYZ	29.3664, 22.0581, 64.3379
YIQ	132.5770, -10.3690, 39.2550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

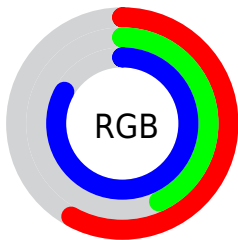
Format	Color
RYB	147, 110, 211
Decimal	9662163
CIELab	54.09, 35.91, -46.99
CIELCh	54, 59.139, 307.392
Yxy	22.0581, 0.2537, 0.1905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287852243 (0xFF936ED3)
YUV	132.5770, 38.6625, 12.6490
Hunter-Lab	46.9660, 29.4202, -48.3441

Details

The RGB color **147, 110, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 211, 110**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 162, 255**, and **93, 61, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 89, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 131, 211**.

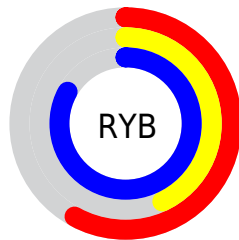
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (43%)

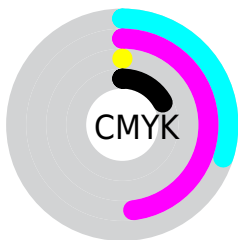
Blue (83%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (83%)

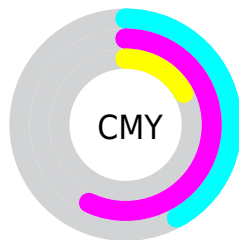


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (57%)


Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 110, 211 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, 110, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 110, 211


 147, 110, 211

255, 255, 255

 120, 85, 183

 203, 162, 255

 93, 61, 156

 232, 190, 255

 66, 38, 129

 255, 218, 255

 38, 15, 104

 255, 246, 255


 5, 0, 79


 0, 0, 55

 0, 2, 33


 0, 0, 6


 0, 0, 0


 147, 110, 211

 147, 110, 211

 134, 89, 211

 160, 131, 211


 120, 68, 211

 174, 152, 211

 107, 47, 211

 187, 173, 211

 94, 26, 211


 200, 194, 211

 80, 5, 211

 214, 216, 211

 77, 0, 211

 227, 237, 211

 241, 255, 211

 254, 255, 211

 255, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



2, 131, 231



147, 110, 211



200, 87, 170

Triad

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



147, 110, 211



185, 112, 28



0, 153, 141

Complementary

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



147, 110, 211



174, 211, 110

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, 151, 88



147, 110, 211



143, 131, 1

Square

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



147, 110, 211



213, 91, 70



88, 144, 40



0, 152, 190

Rectangle

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



147, 110, 211



217, 79, 136



88, 144, 40



0, 153, 123

Sweetspot

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



147, 110, 211



232, 219, 255



110, 176, 211



114, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 110, 211



163, 110, 255



196, 110, 211



98, 94, 105



62, 0, 168



15, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 110, 174



255, 110, 202



125, 211, 110



105, 94, 101



168, 0, 107



41, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 110, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

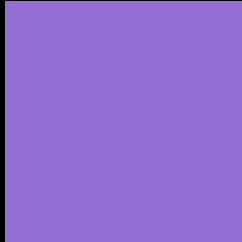
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 147, 110, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

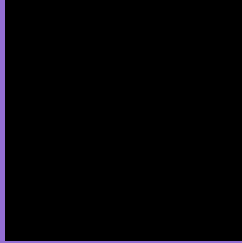
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 110, 211.

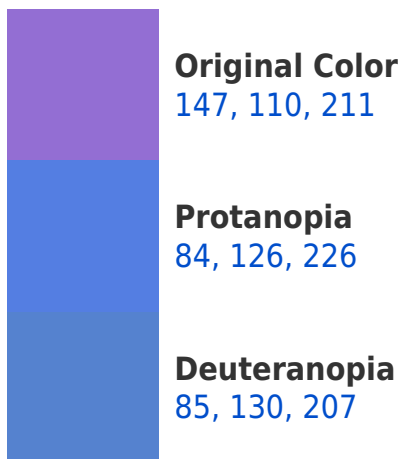


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 110, 211.

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
133, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 110, 211

Protanomaly
107, 120, 221

Deuteranomaly
108, 123, 208

Tritanomaly
138, 121, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 110, 211

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
138, 125, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 110, 211 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, 110, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 110, 211)  
}
```

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, 110, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 110, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 110, 211 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

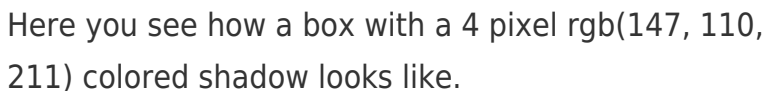
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 110, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 110, 211) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 110, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 110, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 110, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 110, 211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 110, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 110, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
110, 211) }
```

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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