

# Converting Colors

RGB(147, 113, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(147, 113, 164) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(147, 113, 164)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9371A4
RGB	147, 113, 164
RGB Percent	58%, 44%, 64%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5569, 0.3569
CMYK	0.10, 0.31, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	280°, 22%, 54%
HSV	280°, 31%, 64%
XYZ	24.6386, 20.6936, 37.8176
YIQ	128.9800, 3.8930, 23.0690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

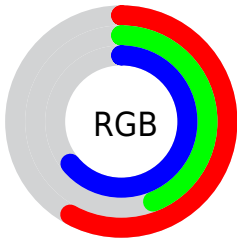
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	147, 113, 164
Decimal	9662884
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.61, 23.06, -22.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 32.074, 315.980
Yxy	20.6936, 0.2963, 0.2489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287852964 (0xFF9371A4)
YUV	128.9800, 17.2649, 15.8035
Hunter-Lab	45.4903, 17.0718, -17.4467

# Details

The RGB color **147, 113, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **130, 164, 113**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 165, 219**, and **96, 65, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 97, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 129, 164**.

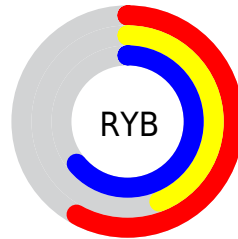
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (44%)

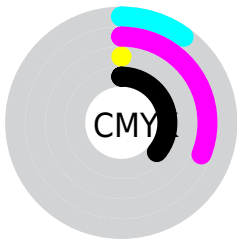
Blue (64%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (64%)

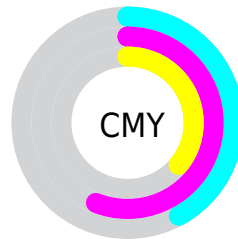


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 113, 164 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, 113, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 147, 113, 164

255, 255, 255


 202, 165, 219

 230, 192, 248


 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 147, 113, 164

 121, 88, 138

 96, 65, 112

 71, 42, 87

 48, 20, 64


 28, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 147, 113, 164


 142, 97, 164

 147, 113, 164

 152, 129, 164

 136, 80, 164

 158, 146, 164

 131, 64, 164


 163, 162, 164

 125, 47, 164

 169, 179, 164

 120, 31, 164


 174, 195, 164

 114, 15, 164

 180, 211, 164

 109, 0, 164

 185, 228, 164

 191, 244, 164

 196, 255, 164

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



109, 123, 178



147, 113, 164



171, 105, 140

# Triad

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



147, 113, 164



155, 119, 72



2, 140, 140

# Complementary

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



147, 113, 164



130, 164, 113

# 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.



61, 139, 111



147, 113, 164



129, 129, 72

# Square

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



147, 113, 164



173, 110, 87



98, 135, 86



0, 138, 164

# Rectangle

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



147, 113, 164



178, 104, 121



98, 135, 86



29, 140, 130



# Sweetspot

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



147, 113, 164



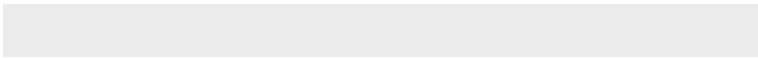
208, 195, 214



113, 130, 164



103, 95, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



147, 113, 164



188, 135, 214



164, 113, 156



79, 73, 82



97, 0, 145



12, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



164, 113, 130



214, 135, 161



113, 164, 121



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 48

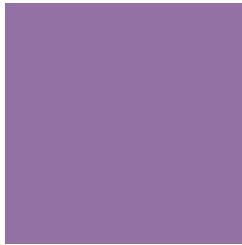


18, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 113, 164 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

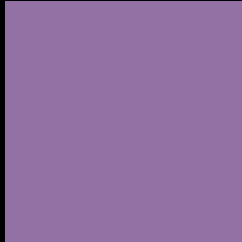
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 164 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

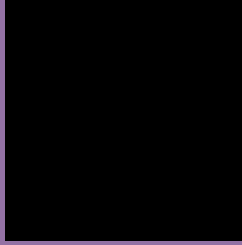
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 147, 113, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 113, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 113, 164.

# 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, 113, 164

**Protanopia**

112, 124, 172

**Deuteranopia**

119, 124, 162



**Tritanopia**  
142, 120, 129

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

147, 113, 164

**Protanomaly**

125, 120, 169

**Deuteranomaly**

129, 120, 163

**Tritanomaly**

144, 117, 142

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

147, 113, 164

**Achromatopsia**

129, 129, 129

**Achromatomaly**

136, 123, 142

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 113, 164 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, 113, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 113, 164)  
}
```

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, 113, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 113, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 113, 164 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, 113, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 113, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 113, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 113, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 113, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 113,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 113, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 113, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
113, 164) }
```

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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