

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 113, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 113, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 113, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9371D3
RGB	147, 113, 211
RGB Percent	58%, 44%, 83%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5569, 0.1725
CMYK	0.30, 0.46, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	261°, 53%, 64%
HSV	261°, 46%, 83%
XYZ	29.6956, 22.7164, 64.4476
YIQ	134.3380, -11.1940, 37.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

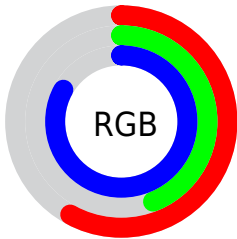
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 113, 211
Decimal	9662931
CIE _{Lab}	54.78, 34.20, -45.89
CIE _{LCh}	55, 57.230, 306.691
Yxy	22.7164, 0.2541, 0.1944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287853011 (0xFF9371D3)
YUV	134.3380, 37.7944, 11.1046
Hunter-Lab	47.6618, 27.8061, -46.8079

Details

The RGB color **147, 113, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 211, 113**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 165, 255**, and **93, 64, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 92, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 134, 211**.

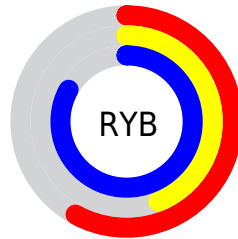
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (44%)

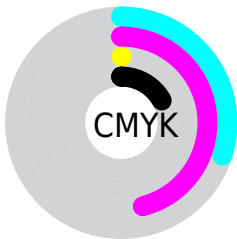
Blue (83%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (83%)

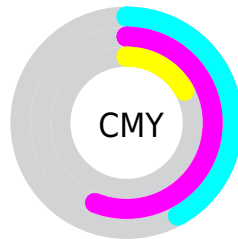


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 113, 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, 113, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 113, 211


 147, 113, 211

255, 255, 255

 120, 88, 183


 203, 165, 255

 93, 64, 156

 232, 193, 255

 66, 41, 129

 255, 221, 255

 39, 19, 104

 255, 250, 255


 5, 0, 79

 0, 0, 55

 0, 2, 33


 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 147, 113, 211


 147, 113, 211


 133, 92, 211

 161, 134, 211


 119, 71, 211

 175, 155, 211

 106, 50, 211


 188, 176, 211

 92, 29, 211

 202, 197, 211

 78, 8, 211

 216, 219, 211

 73, 0, 211

 230, 240, 211

 243, 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.



24, 133, 230



147, 113, 211



199, 92, 171

Triad

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



147, 113, 211



187, 114, 35



0, 154, 141

Complementary

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



147, 113, 211



177, 211, 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.



0, 152, 90



147, 113, 211



146, 132, 15

Square

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



147, 113, 211



214, 94, 75



93, 145, 44



0, 153, 189

Rectangle

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



147, 113, 211



216, 83, 139



93, 145, 44



0, 154, 124

Sweetspot

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



147, 113, 211



232, 219, 255



113, 178, 211



113, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 113, 211



162, 112, 255



195, 113, 211



98, 94, 105



58, 0, 168



14, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 113, 177



255, 112, 205



129, 211, 113



105, 94, 101



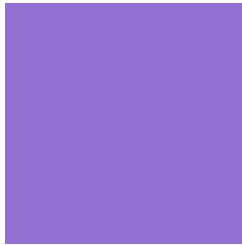
168, 0, 110



41, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 113, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

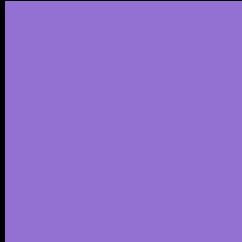
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

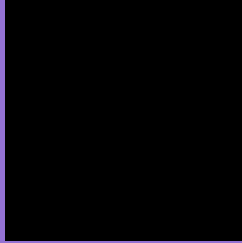
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 113, 211.

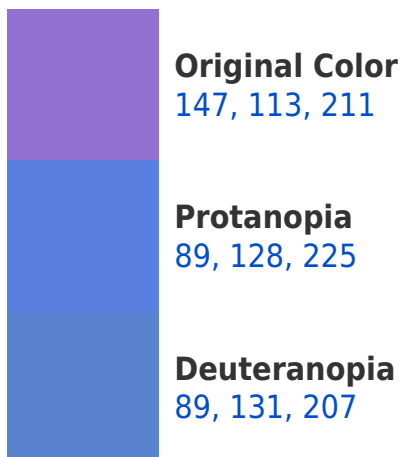


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 113, 211.

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, 129, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 113, 211

Protanomaly
110, 123, 220

Deuteranomaly
110, 124, 208

Tritanomaly
138, 123, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 113, 211

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
139, 126, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 113, 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, 113, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 113, 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, 113, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 113, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 113, 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, 113, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 113, 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, 113, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 113, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 113, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 113,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 113, 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, 113, 211) }
```

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

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