

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 116, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 116, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 116, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9374DA
RGB	147, 116, 218
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 85%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5451, 0.1451
CMYK	0.33, 0.47, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	258°, 58%, 65%
HSV	258°, 47%, 85%
XYZ	30.9329, 23.7558, 69.2846
YIQ	136.8970, -14.2660, 38.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

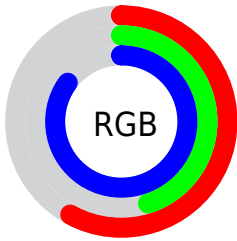
Format	Color
RYB	147, 116, 218
Decimal	9663706
CIELab	55.84, 34.26, -48.16
CIELCh	56, 59.101, 305.428
Yxy	23.7558, 0.2495, 0.1916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287853786 (0xFF9374DA)
YUV	136.8970, 39.9838, 8.8603
Hunter-Lab	48.7399, 27.9906, -50.1639

Details

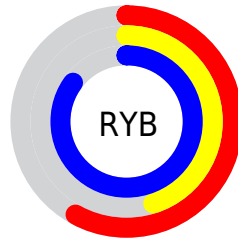
The RGB color **147, 116, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 218, 116**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 169, 255**, and **92, 67, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 94, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 138, 218**.

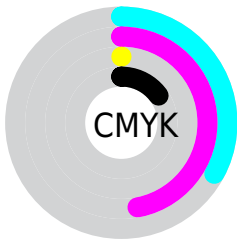
Distribution



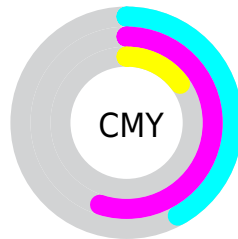
- Red (58%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 116, 218 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, 116, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 116, 218

255, 255, 255

 203, 169, 255

 233, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 147, 116, 218

 120, 91, 190

 92, 67, 162

 65, 44, 136

 37, 22, 110


 0, 0, 85


 0, 0, 61

 0, 3, 38


 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 147, 116, 218


 147, 116, 218

 132, 94, 218

 162, 138, 218

 117, 72, 218


 177, 160, 218

 101, 51, 218


 193, 181, 218

 86, 29, 218

 208, 203, 218

 71, 7, 218

 223, 225, 218

 66, 0, 218

 238, 247, 218

 253, 255, 218

 255, 255, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 137, 236



147, 116, 218



203, 93, 178

Triad

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



147, 116, 218



193, 115, 35



0, 158, 142

Complementary

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



147, 116, 218



187, 218, 116

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, 155, 89



147, 116, 218



151, 134, 10

Square

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



147, 116, 218



220, 94, 77



97, 148, 42



0, 157, 192

Rectangle

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



147, 116, 218



221, 84, 144



97, 148, 42



0, 157, 124

Sweetspot

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



147, 116, 218



230, 219, 255



116, 187, 218



112, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 116, 218



156, 112, 255



198, 116, 218



102, 99, 110



53, 0, 173



14, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 116, 187



255, 112, 212



136, 218, 116



110, 99, 106



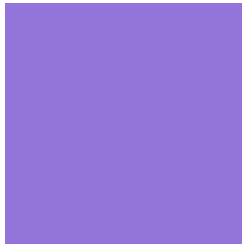
173, 0, 121



46, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 116, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

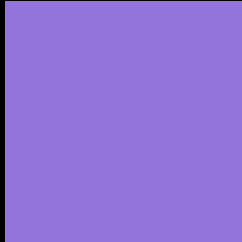
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

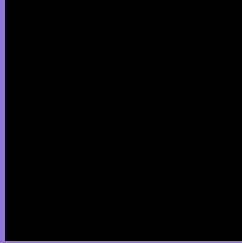
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 116, 218.

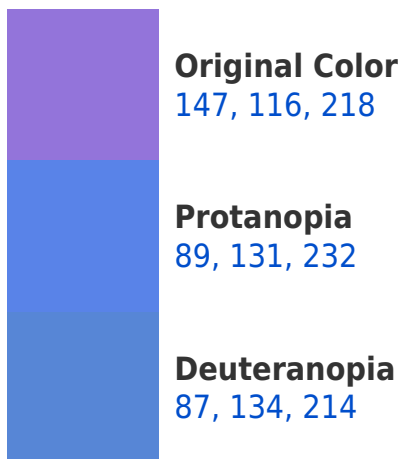


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 116, 218.

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
132, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 116, 218

Protanomaly
110, 126, 227

Deuteranomaly
109, 127, 215

Tritanomaly
137, 127, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 116, 218

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
141, 129, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 116, 218 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, 116, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 116, 218)  
}
```

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, 116, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 116, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 116, 218 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

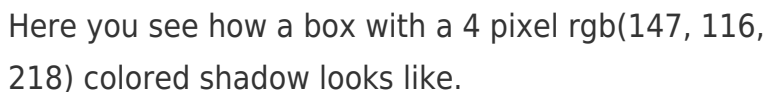
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 116, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 116, 218) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 116, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 116, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 116, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 116,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 116, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 116, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
116, 218) }
```

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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