

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 126, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 126, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 126, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	937EBA
RGB	147, 126, 186
RGB Percent	58%, 49%, 73%
CMY	0.4235, 0.5059, 0.2706
CMYK	0.21, 0.32, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	261°, 30%, 61%
HSV	261°, 32%, 73%
XYZ	28.3564, 24.6699, 49.7216
YIQ	139.1190, -6.7440, 23.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

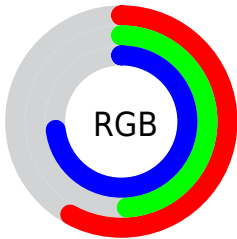
Format	Color
RYB	147, 126, 186
Decimal	9666234
CIELab	56.75, 20.51, -28.58
CIELCh	57, 35.177, 305.667
Yxy	24.6699, 0.2760, 0.2401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287856314 (0xFF937EBA)
YUV	139.1190, 23.1123, 6.9116
Hunter-Lab	49.6688, 14.9869, -24.5848

Details

The RGB color **147, 126, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **165, 186, 126**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 179, 242**, and **95, 77, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 107, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 145, 186**.

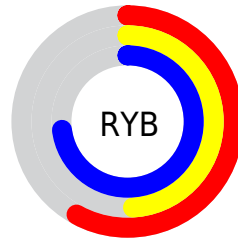
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (49%)

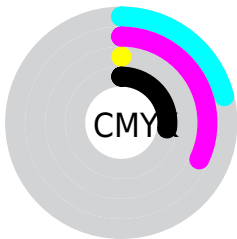
Blue (73%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (73%)

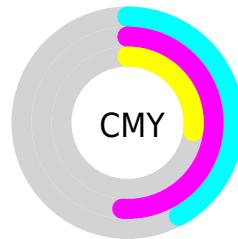


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (51%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 126, 186 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, 126, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 126, 186

 147, 126, 186

255, 255, 255

 121, 101, 159

 202, 179, 242

 95, 77, 133

 230, 206, 255

 70, 54, 107

 255, 235, 255


 46, 32, 83


 23, 11, 59

 0, 0, 37

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 147, 126, 186

 147, 126, 186

135, 107, 186

159, 145, 186

123, 89, 186

171, 163, 186

111, 70, 186

183, 182, 186

99, 52, 186

195, 200, 186

87, 33, 186

207, 219, 186

74, 14, 186

220, 238, 186

65, 0, 186

232, 255, 186

244, 255, 186

255, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 137, 197



147, 126, 186



179, 116, 162

Triad

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



147, 126, 186



176, 126, 81



22, 152, 141

Complementary

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



147, 126, 186



165, 186, 126

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.



79, 150, 110



147, 126, 186



150, 136, 74

Square

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



147, 126, 186



192, 116, 102



117, 145, 85



0, 151, 171

Rectangle

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



147, 126, 186



191, 112, 142



117, 145, 85



46, 152, 130

Sweetspot

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



147, 126, 186



227, 218, 242



126, 165, 186



113, 108, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



147, 126, 186



181, 148, 242



177, 126, 186



86, 83, 92



54, 0, 156



10, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 126, 165



242, 148, 209



135, 186, 126



92, 83, 89



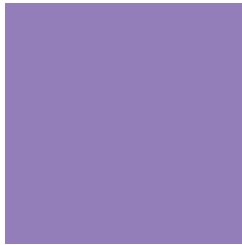
156, 0, 101



28, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 126, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

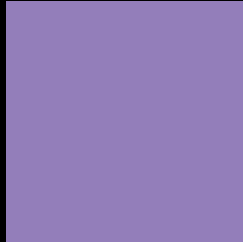
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

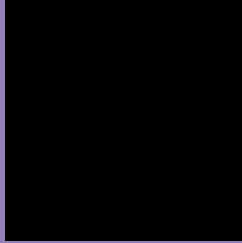
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 126, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 126, 186.

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, 126, 186

Protanopia
118, 134, 192

Deuteranopia
122, 134, 184



Tritanopia
140, 134, 145

Trichromacy



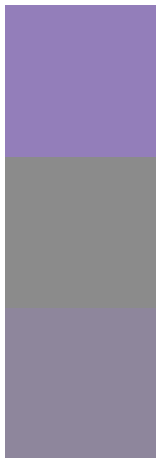
Original Color
147, 126, 186

Protanomaly
129, 131, 190

Deuteranomaly
131, 131, 185

Tritanomaly
143, 131, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 126, 186

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
142, 134, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 126, 186 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, 126, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 126, 186)  
}
```

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, 126, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 126, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 126, 186 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

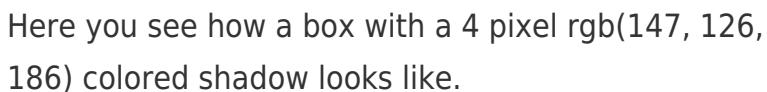
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 126, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 126, 186) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 126, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 126, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 126, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 126, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 126, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 126, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
126, 186) }
```

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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