

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 128, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 128, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 128, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9380A7
RGB	147, 128, 167
RGB Percent	58%, 50%, 65%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4980, 0.3451
CMYK	0.12, 0.23, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	269°, 18%, 58%
HSV	269°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	26.7268, 24.4314, 39.8663
YIQ	138.1270, -1.1950, 16.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

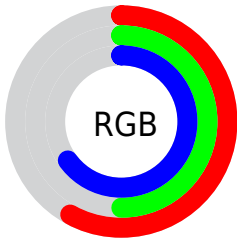
Format	Color
RYB	147, 128, 167
Decimal	9666727
CIELab	56.52, 15.00, -18.05
CIELCh	57, 23.468, 309.723
Yxy	24.4314, 0.2936, 0.2684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287856807 (0xFF9380A7)
YUV	138.1270, 14.2344, 7.7816
Hunter-Lab	49.4281, 10.0195, -13.2207

Details

The RGB color **147, 128, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 167, 128**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 181, 222**, and **96, 79, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 111, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 145, 167**.

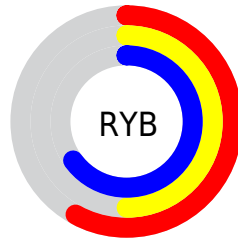
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (50%)

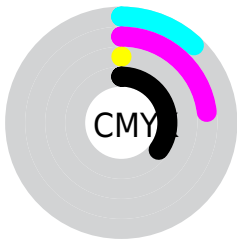
Blue (65%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (65%)

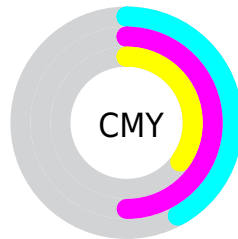


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 128, 167 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, 128, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 128, 167


255, 255, 255

 201, 181, 222

 229, 208, 251

 255, 237, 255

 147, 128, 167

 121, 103, 141

 96, 79, 115


 72, 56, 90

 49, 34, 67


 27, 14, 44


 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 147, 128, 167

 138, 111, 167

 147, 128, 167

 156, 145, 167

130, 95, 167

164, 161, 167

121, 78, 167

173, 178, 167

113, 61, 167

181, 195, 167

104, 45, 167

190, 211, 167

96, 28, 167

198, 228, 167

87, 11, 167

207, 245, 167

81, 0, 167

216, 255, 167

224, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 135, 176



147, 128, 167



167, 122, 150

Triad

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



147, 128, 167



162, 130, 98



78, 147, 142

Complementary

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



147, 128, 167



148, 167, 128

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.



97, 146, 121



147, 128, 167



144, 136, 95

Square

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



147, 128, 167



174, 123, 110



121, 142, 104



74, 146, 161

Rectangle

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



147, 128, 167



175, 121, 137



121, 142, 104



84, 147, 135

Sweetspot

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



147, 128, 167



209, 202, 217



128, 148, 167



105, 101, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



147, 128, 167



186, 156, 217



166, 128, 167



80, 76, 84



72, 0, 148



10, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 128, 148



217, 156, 187



129, 167, 128



84, 76, 80



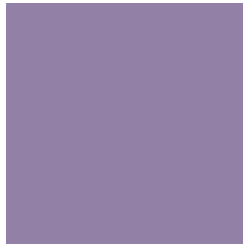
148, 0, 76



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 128, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

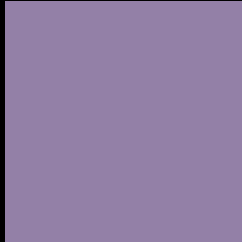
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

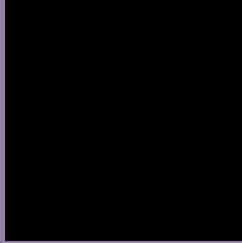
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 128, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 128, 167.

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, 128, 167

Protanopia

126, 134, 171

Deuteranopia

133, 133, 166



Tritanopia
143, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 128, 167

Protanomaly

134, 132, 170

Deuteranomaly

138, 131, 166

Tritanomaly

144, 131, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 128, 167

Achromatopsia

138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly

141, 134, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 128, 167 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, 128, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 128, 167)  
}
```

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, 128, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 128, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 128, 167 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, 128, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 128, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 128, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 128, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 128, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 128,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 128, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 128, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
128, 167) }
```

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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