Converting Colors

RGB(147, 134, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(147, 134, 166) contains.

Color

RGB(147, 134, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9386A6
RGB	147, 134, 166
RGB Percent	58%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4745, 0.3490
CMYK	0.11, 0.19, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	264°, 15%, 59%
HSV	264°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	27.4407, 26.0064, 39.6499
YIQ	141.5350, -2.5240, 12.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

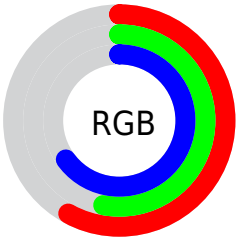
Format	Color
RYB	147, 134, 166
Decimal	9668262
CIELab	58.04, 11.31, -15.16
CIELCh	58, 18.915, 306.727
Yxy	26.0064, 0.2948, 0.2793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287858342 (0xFF9386A6)
YUV	141.5350, 12.0612, 4.7928
Hunter-Lab	50.9965, 6.8051, -10.4005

Details

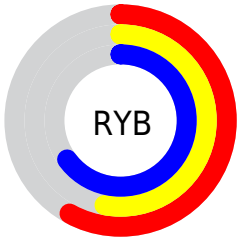
The RGB color 147, 134, 166 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 9999CC. A complement of this color would be 153, 166, 134, and the grayscale version is 141, 141, 141.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 201, 187, 221, and 96, 84, 114 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 137, 117, 166, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 157, 151, 166.

Distribution

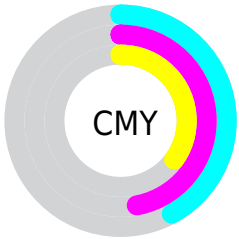


- Red (58%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)

- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 134, 166 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, 134, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

147, 134, 166

255, 255, 255

201, 187, 221

229, 215, 250

255, 243, 255

147, 134, 166

121, 109, 140

96, 84, 114

72, 61, 89

49, 39, 66

28, 19, 44

0, 0, 23

0, 0, 0

147, 134, 166

137, 117, 166

147, 134, 166

157, 151, 166

127, 101, 166	167, 167, 166
117, 84, 166	177, 184, 166
108, 68, 166	186, 200, 166
98, 51, 166	196, 217, 166
88, 34, 166	206, 234, 166
78, 18, 166	216, 250, 166
68, 1, 166	226, 255, 166
67, 0, 166	236, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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

125, 140, 172

147, 134, 166

164, 129, 153

Triad

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

147, 134, 166

163, 134, 110

97, 149, 143

Complementary

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

147, 134, 166

153, 166, 134

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.

111, 148, 126

147, 134, 166

148, 140, 107

Square

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

147, 134, 166

172, 130, 120

130, 144, 113

93, 148, 159

Rectangle

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

147, 134, 166

171, 128, 142

130, 144, 113

101, 149, 137

Sweetspot

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

147, 134, 166

209, 204, 217

134, 153, 166

105, 102, 110

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

147, 134, 166

187, 167, 217

163, 134, 166

79, 76, 84

60, 0, 148

8, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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

166, 134, 153

217, 167, 196

137, 166, 134

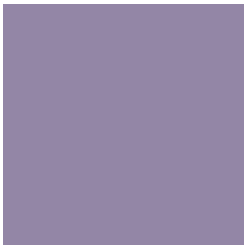
84, 76, 81

148, 0, 88

20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background

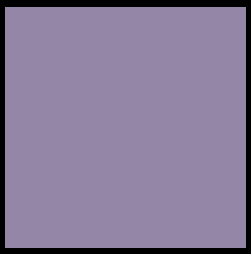


This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 134, 166 looks on a white background.

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



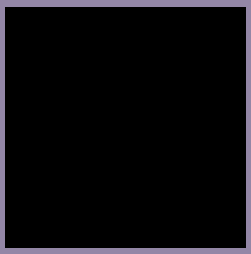
This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 134, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

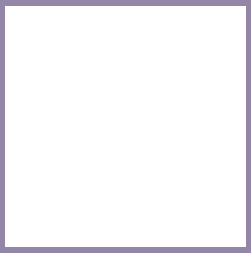
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 147, 134, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 134, 166.

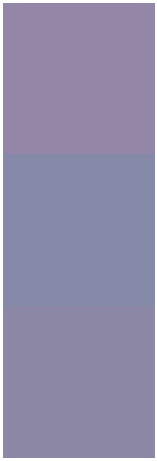


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 134, 166.

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



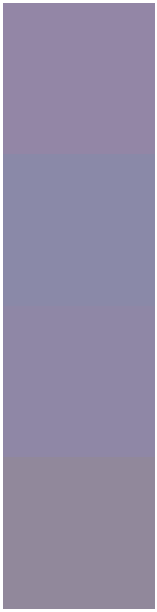
Original Color
147, 134, 166

Protanopia
133, 138, 169

Deuteranopia
140, 136, 166

Tritanopia
144, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 134, 166

Protanomaly
138, 137, 168

Deuteranomaly
143, 135, 166

Tritanomaly
145, 136, 155

Monochromacy

Original Color
147, 134, 166

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
144, 139, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 134, 166 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, 134, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(147, 134, 166)
}
```

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, 134, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 134, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 134, 166 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, 134, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 134, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 134, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 134, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 134, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 134, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 134, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(147, 134, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(147,
134, 166) }
```

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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