

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 139, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 139, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 139, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	938BE1
RGB	147, 139, 225
RGB Percent	58%, 55%, 88%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4549, 0.1176
CMYK	0.35, 0.38, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	246°, 59%, 71%
HSV	246°, 38%, 88%
XYZ	34.8558, 30.1045, 75.2078
YIQ	151.1960, -22.8380, 28.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

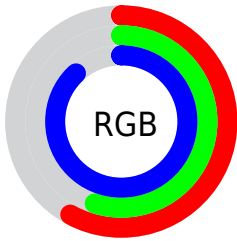
Format	Color
RYB	147, 139, 225
Decimal	9669601
CIELab	61.74, 22.78, -42.75
CIELCh	62, 48.444, 298.056
Yxy	30.1045, 0.2487, 0.2148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287859681 (0xFF938BE1)
YUV	151.1960, 36.3854, -3.6799
Hunter-Lab	54.8676, 17.3778, -42.8624

Details

The RGB color **147, 139, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **217, 225, 139**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 193, 255**, and **93, 89, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 117, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 162, 225**.

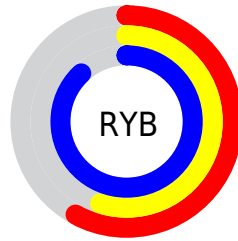
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (55%)

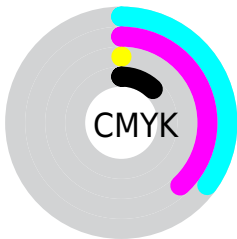
Blue (88%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (88%)

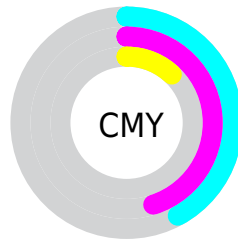


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 139, 225 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, 139, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 139, 225


255, 255, 255

 203, 193, 255

 232, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 147, 139, 225

 120, 114, 197

 93, 89, 169

 66, 66, 142

 38, 44, 116

 0, 23, 91

 0, 0, 67


 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 147, 139, 225

 147, 139, 225

 127, 117, 225

 167, 162, 225

 106, 94, 225

 188, 184, 225

 86, 71, 225

 208, 207, 225

 65, 49, 225


 229, 229, 225

 45, 26, 225

 249, 251, 225

 25, 4, 225

 255, 255, 225

 21, 0, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55, 155, 235



147, 139, 225



199, 122, 195

Triad

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



147, 139, 225



209, 130, 77



0, 170, 145

Complementary

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



147, 139, 225



217, 225, 139

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.



78, 167, 102



147, 139, 225



176, 146, 60

Square

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



147, 139, 225



228, 116, 111



133, 159, 70



0, 170, 188

Rectangle

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



147, 139, 225



220, 114, 168



133, 159, 70



0, 170, 130

Sweetspot

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



147, 139, 225



230, 227, 255



139, 218, 225



112, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 139, 225



149, 138, 255



189, 139, 225



102, 101, 112



16, 0, 176



5, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 139, 217



255, 138, 244



175, 225, 139



112, 101, 111



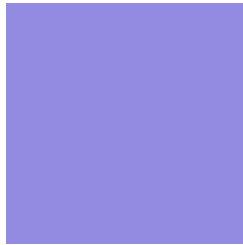
176, 0, 160



48, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 139, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

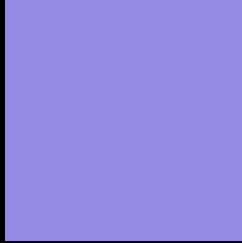
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139, 225 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 147, 139, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 139, 225.

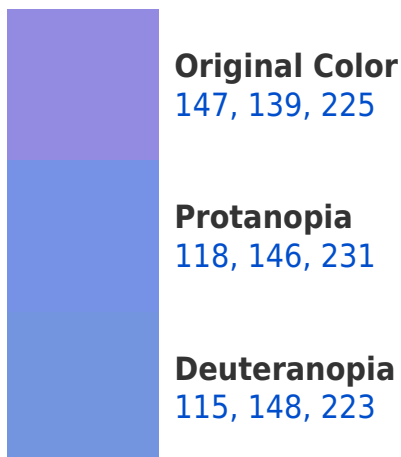


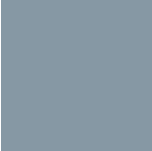
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 139, 225.

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

134, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 139, 225

Protanomaly
129, 143, 229

Deuteranomaly
127, 145, 224

Tritanomaly
139, 147, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 139, 225

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
150, 147, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 139, 225 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, 139, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 139, 225)  
}
```

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, 139, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 139, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 139, 225 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

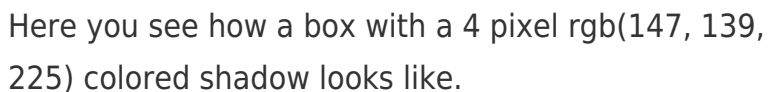
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 139, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 139, 225) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 139, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 139, 225); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 139, 225); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 139, 225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 139, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 139, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
139, 225) }
```

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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