

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 142, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 142, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 142, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	938EA8
RGB	147, 142, 168
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 66%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4431, 0.3412
CMYK	0.13, 0.15, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	252°, 13%, 61%
HSV	252°, 15%, 66%
XYZ	28.7735, 28.3762, 41.0064
YIQ	146.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

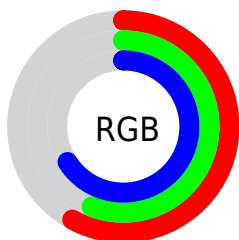
Format	Color
RYB	147, 142, 168
Decimal	9670312
CIELab	60.23, 7.16, -13.01
CIELCh	60, 14.847, 298.847
Yxy	28.3762, 0.2931, 0.2891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287860392 (0xFF938EA8)
YUV	146.4590, 10.6197, 0.4745
Hunter-Lab	53.2693, 3.1958, -8.3526

Details

The RGB color **147, 142, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 168, 142**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 196, 223**, and **96, 92, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 125, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 159, 168**.

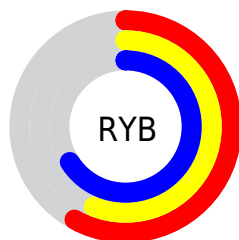
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (56%)

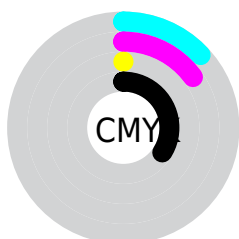
Blue (66%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (66%)

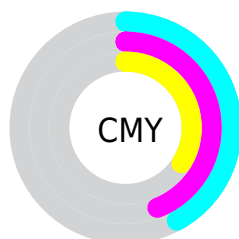


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (42%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 142, 168 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, 142, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 142, 168


255, 255, 255

 201, 196, 223

 229, 224, 252

 255, 252, 255

 147, 142, 168

 121, 116, 142

 96, 92, 116


 72, 68, 91

 50, 46, 68

 28, 25, 45


 5, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 147, 142, 168

 133, 125, 168

 147, 142, 168

 161, 159, 168


 120, 108, 168

 174, 176, 168

 106, 92, 168

 188, 192, 168

 93, 75, 168

 201, 209, 168

 79, 58, 168


 215, 226, 168

 66, 41, 168

 228, 243, 168

 52, 24, 168

 242, 255, 168

 38, 8, 168

 255, 255, 168

 32, 0, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 146, 171



147, 142, 168



162, 138, 159

Triad

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



147, 142, 168



167, 140, 123



115, 153, 144

Complementary

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



147, 142, 168



163, 168, 142

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.



127, 151, 131



147, 142, 168



156, 144, 119

Square

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



147, 142, 168



173, 137, 133



142, 148, 122



111, 152, 157

Rectangle

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



147, 142, 168



169, 137, 151



142, 148, 122



118, 152, 140

Sweetspot

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



147, 142, 168



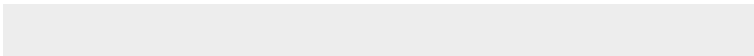
210, 208, 219



142, 163, 168



104, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



147, 142, 168



186, 178, 219



160, 142, 168



77, 76, 84



28, 0, 148



4, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 142, 163



219, 178, 211



150, 168, 142



84, 76, 83



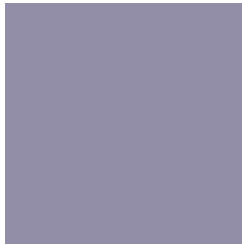
148, 0, 119



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 142, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

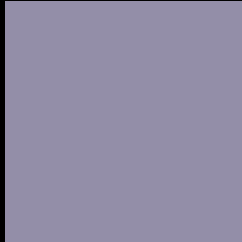
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 168 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, 142, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 142, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 142, 168.

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, 142, 168

Protanopia

140, 144, 169

Deuteranopia

148, 142, 168



Tritanopia

145, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 142, 168

Protanomaly
143, 143, 169

Deuteranomaly
148, 142, 168

Tritanomaly
146, 143, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 142, 168

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
146, 145, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 142, 168 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, 142, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 142, 168)  
}
```

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, 142, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 142, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 142, 168 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, 142, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 142, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 142, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 142, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 142, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 142,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 142, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 142, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
142, 168) }
```

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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