

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 146, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 146, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 146, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9392AD
RGB	147, 146, 173
RGB Percent	58%, 57%, 68%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4275, 0.3216
CMYK	0.15, 0.16, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	242°, 14%, 63%
HSV	242°, 16%, 68%
XYZ	29.8543, 29.7779, 43.7094
YIQ	149.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

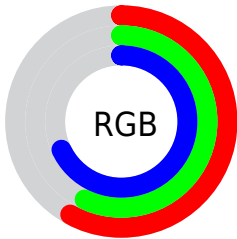
Format	Color
RYB	147, 146, 173
Decimal	9671341
CIELab	61.46, 5.99, -13.98
CIElCh	61, 15.212, 293.198
Yxy	29.7779, 0.2889, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287861421 (0xFF9392AD)
YUV	149.3770, 11.6461, -2.0846
Hunter-Lab	54.5692, 2.1598, -9.2923

Details

The RGB color **147, 146, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **172, 173, 146**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 200, 228**, and **96, 96, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 129, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 163, 173**.

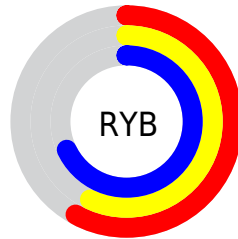
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (57%)

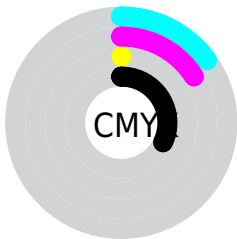
Blue (68%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (68%)

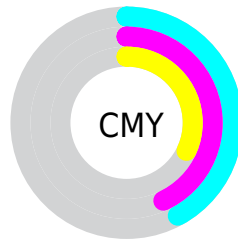


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 146, 173 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, 146, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147, 146, 173

255, 255, 255

■ 201, 200, 228

■ 229, 228, 255

■ 147, 146, 173

■ 121, 120, 146

■ 96, 96, 121

■ 72, 72, 96

■ 49, 50, 72

■ 28, 29, 49

■ 5, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 146, 173

■ 130, 129, 173

■ 147, 146, 173

■ 164, 163, 173

■ 114, 111, 173

■ 180, 181, 173

■ 97, 94, 173

■ 197, 198, 173

■ 80, 77, 173

■ 214, 215, 173

■ 64, 59, 173

■ 230, 233, 173

■ 47, 42, 173

■ 247, 250, 173

■ 30, 25, 173

■ 255, 255, 173

■ 14, 8, 173

■ 6, 0, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 151, 175



147, 146, 173



163, 142, 165

Triad

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



147, 146, 173



173, 142, 127



119, 156, 145

Complementary

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



147, 146, 173



172, 173, 146

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.



132, 154, 132



147, 146, 173



162, 146, 122

Square

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



147, 146, 173



177, 139, 138



148, 151, 124



113, 156, 158

Rectangle

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



147, 146, 173



171, 140, 157



148, 151, 124



123, 156, 140

Sweetspot

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



147, 146, 173



214, 213, 224



146, 172, 173



106, 105, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



147, 146, 173



183, 182, 224



160, 146, 173



78, 78, 87



6, 0, 150



1, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 146, 172



224, 182, 223



159, 173, 146



87, 78, 86



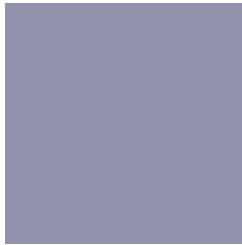
150, 0, 145



23, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 146, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

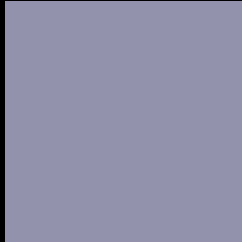
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

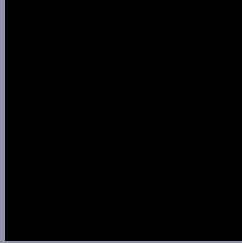
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

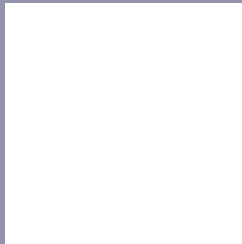
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 147, 146, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 146, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 146, 173.

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, 146, 173

Protanopia

143, 147, 174

Deuteranopia

151, 145, 173



Tritanopia

145, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 146, 173

Protanomaly
144, 147, 174

Deuteranomaly
150, 145, 173

Tritanomaly
146, 147, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 146, 173

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
148, 148, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 146, 173 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, 146, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 146, 173)  
}
```

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, 146, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 146, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 146, 173 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, 146, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 146, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 146, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 146, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 146, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 146,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 146, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 146, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
146, 173) }
```

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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