

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 73, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 73, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 73, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9349E9
RGB	147, 73, 233
RGB Percent	58%, 29%, 91%
CMY	0.4235, 0.7137, 0.0863
CMYK	0.37, 0.69, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	268°, 78%, 60%
HSV	268°, 69%, 91%
XYZ	29.1231, 16.8513, 78.8085
YIQ	113.3660, -7.2560, 65.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

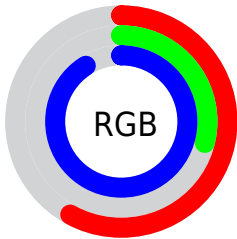
Format	Color
RYB	147, 73, 233
Decimal	9652713
CIELab	48.07, 60.91, -69.10
CIElCh	48, 92.114, 311.395
Yxy	16.8513, 0.2334, 0.1350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287842793 (0xFF9349E9)
YUV	113.3660, 58.9796, 29.4970
Hunter-Lab	41.0504, 54.7985, -85.0897

Details

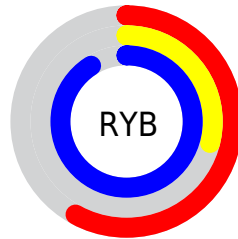
The RGB color **147, 73, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **159, 233, 73**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 127, 255**, and **88, 12, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 50, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 96, 233**.

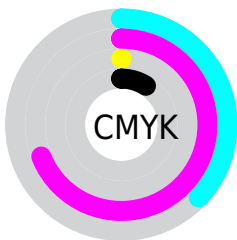
Distribution



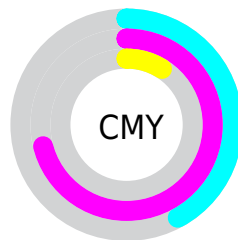
- Red (58%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 73, 233 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, 73, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 73, 233

 147, 73, 233

255, 255, 255

 118, 46, 204

 206, 127, 255

 88, 12, 176

 236, 154, 255

 57, 0, 149

 255, 182, 255

 14, 0, 122

 255, 210, 255

 0, 0, 96


 255, 239, 255


 0, 1, 71

 0, 4, 48


 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0


 147, 73, 233

 147, 73, 233

 134, 50, 233

 160, 96, 233

 122, 26, 233


 172, 120, 233

 109, 3, 233

 185, 143, 233

 108, 0, 233

 197, 166, 233

 210, 190, 233

 222, 213, 233

 235, 236, 233

 247, 255, 233

 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 116, 255



147, 73, 233



223, 0, 166

Triad

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



147, 73, 233



178, 92, 0



0, 144, 143

Complementary

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



147, 73, 233



159, 233, 73

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.



0, 142, 60



147, 73, 233



113, 121, 0

Square

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



147, 73, 233



224, 31, 2



0, 135, 0



0, 144, 217

Rectangle

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



147, 73, 233



242, 0, 114



0, 135, 0



0, 144, 116

Sweetspot

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



147, 73, 233



226, 201, 255



73, 161, 233



110, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 73, 233



143, 46, 255



225, 73, 233



111, 106, 117



84, 0, 181



25, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 73, 159



255, 46, 158



81, 233, 73



117, 106, 112



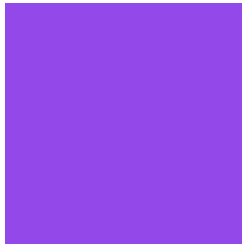
181, 0, 97



54, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 73, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

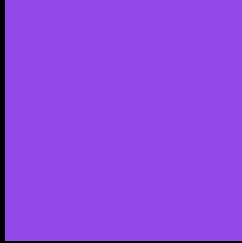
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 73, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

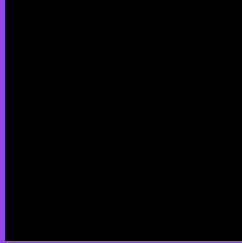
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 147, 73, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 73, 233.

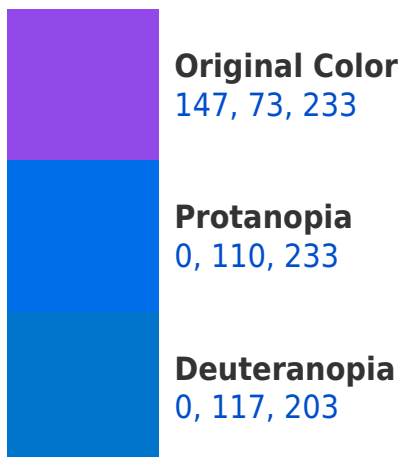


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 73, 233.

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
123, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 73, 233



Protanomaly

53, 97, 233



Deuteranomaly

53, 101, 214



Tritanomaly

132, 97, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 73, 233



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

125, 98, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 73, 233 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, 73, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 73, 233)  
}
```

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, 73, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 73, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 73, 233 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, 73, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 73, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 73, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 73, 233); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 73, 233); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 73, 233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 73, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 73, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 73,  
233) }
```

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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