

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 93, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 93, 159) contains.

RGB(147, 93, 159)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(147, 93, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	935D9F
RGB	147, 93, 159
RGB Percent	58%, 36%, 62%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6353, 0.3765
CMYK	0.08, 0.42, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	289°, 26%, 49%
HSV	289°, 42%, 62%
XYZ	22.2050, 16.5349, 34.8221
YIQ	116.6700, 10.9980, 31.9740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

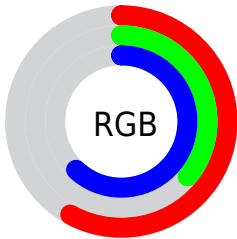
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 93, 159
Decimal	9657759
CIE _{Lab}	47.67, 33.51, -27.00
CIE _{LCh}	48, 43.034, 321.144
Yxy	16.5349, 0.3019, 0.2248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287847839 (0xFF935D9F)
YUV	116.6700, 20.8687, 26.5994
Hunter-Lab	40.6632, 26.3131, -22.3091

Details

The RGB color **147, 93, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 159, 93**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 145, 214**, and **95, 45, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 77, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 109, 159**.

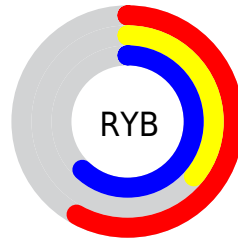
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (36%)

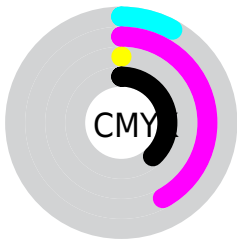
Blue (62%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (62%)

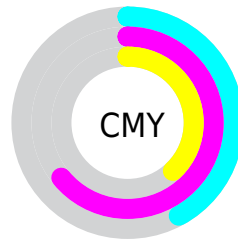


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 93, 159 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, 93, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 93, 159

255, 255, 255


 202, 145, 214

 231, 171, 242

 255, 199, 255

 255, 227, 255

 147, 93, 159

 121, 68, 133

 95, 45, 107

 70, 21, 83

 46, 0, 59

 25, 0, 37


 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 147, 93, 159

 144, 77, 159

 147, 93, 159

 150, 109, 159

141, 61, 159

153, 125, 159

138, 45, 159

156, 141, 159

135, 29, 159

159, 157, 159

133, 13, 159

161, 172, 159

130, 0, 159

164, 188, 159

167, 204, 159

170, 220, 159

173, 236, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 108, 181



147, 93, 159



174, 82, 125

Triad

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



147, 93, 159



142, 107, 38



0, 131, 138

Complementary

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



147, 93, 159



105, 159, 93

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, 130, 101



147, 93, 159



108, 119, 41

Square

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



147, 93, 159



168, 94, 58



64, 126, 66



0, 128, 169

Rectangle

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



147, 93, 159



180, 81, 101



64, 126, 66



0, 131, 126

Sweetspot

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



147, 93, 159



202, 182, 207



93, 105, 159



102, 90, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



147, 93, 159



188, 103, 207



159, 93, 138



78, 71, 79



117, 0, 143



13, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 93, 105



207, 103, 122



93, 159, 114



79, 71, 73



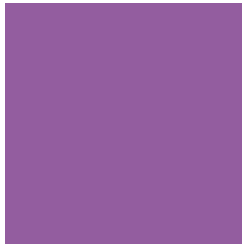
143, 0, 26



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 93, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

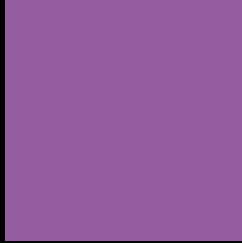
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 93, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

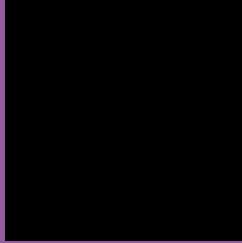
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 93, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 93, 159.

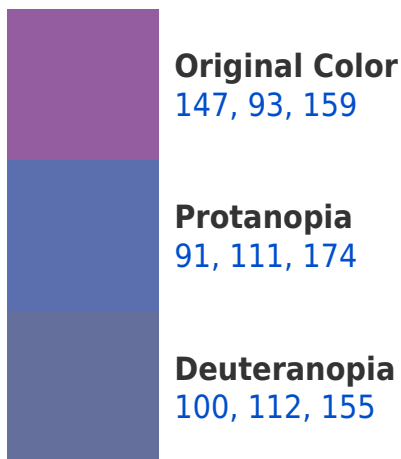



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 93, 159.

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
140, 103, 111

Trichromacy



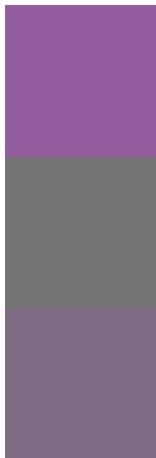
Original Color
147, 93, 159

Protanomaly
111, 104, 169

Deuteranomaly
117, 105, 156

Tritanomaly
143, 99, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 93, 159

Achromatopsia
117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly
128, 108, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 93, 159 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, 93, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 93, 159)  
}
```

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, 93, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 93, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 93, 159 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, 93, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 93, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 93, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 93, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 93, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 93,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 93, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 93, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 93,  
159) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor