

Converting Colors

RGB(147, 99, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(147, 99, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(147, 99, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9363A4
RGB	147, 99, 164
RGB Percent	58%, 39%, 64%
CMY	0.4235, 0.6118, 0.3569
CMYK	0.10, 0.40, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	284°, 26%, 52%
HSV	284°, 40%, 64%
XYZ	23.1953, 17.8071, 37.3365
YIQ	120.7620, 7.7430, 30.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

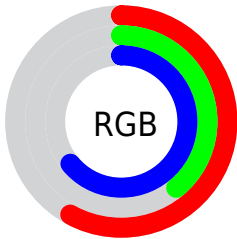
Format	Color
RYB	147, 99, 164
Decimal	9659300
CIELab	49.26, 31.16, -27.47
CIElCh	49, 41.537, 318.602
Yxy	17.8071, 0.2961, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287849380 (0xFF9363A4)
YUV	120.7620, 21.3163, 23.0107
Hunter-Lab	42.1984, 24.2693, -22.9200

Details

The RGB color **147, 99, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 164, 99**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 151, 219**, and **95, 51, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 83, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 115, 164**.

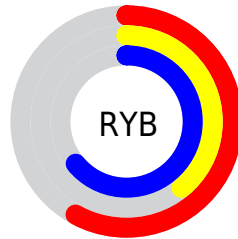
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (39%)

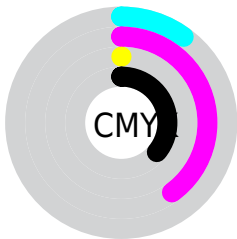
Blue (64%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (64%)

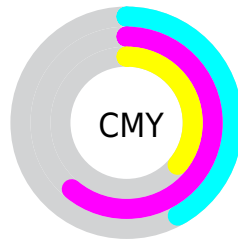


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 147, 99, 164 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, 99, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 99, 164

255, 255, 255


 202, 151, 219

 230, 178, 248

 255, 205, 255

 255, 234, 255

 147, 99, 164

 121, 74, 138

 95, 51, 112

 70, 28, 87

 46, 4, 64

 28, 0, 42


 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 147, 99, 164

 143, 83, 164


 147, 99, 164


 151, 115, 164

 138, 66, 164


 156, 132, 164


 134, 50, 164


 160, 148, 164


 130, 33, 164


 164, 165, 164

 126, 17, 164


 168, 181, 164

 121, 1, 164

 173, 197, 164

 121, 0, 164

 177, 214, 164

 181, 230, 164

 186, 247, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 113, 184



147, 99, 164



175, 88, 132

Triad

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



147, 99, 164



149, 110, 46



0, 135, 138

Complementary

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



147, 99, 164



116, 164, 99

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, 134, 102



147, 99, 164



116, 122, 47

Square

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



147, 99, 164



172, 97, 65



75, 130, 69



0, 132, 169

Rectangle

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



147, 99, 164



182, 86, 108



75, 130, 69



0, 135, 126

Sweetspot

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



147, 99, 164



207, 188, 214



99, 116, 164



103, 92, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



147, 99, 164



187, 111, 214



164, 99, 149



79, 73, 82



107, 0, 145



13, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 99, 116



214, 111, 138



99, 164, 114



82, 73, 76



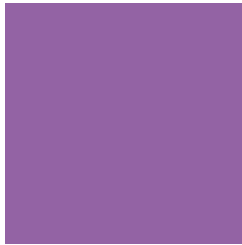
145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 147, 99, 164 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, 99, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

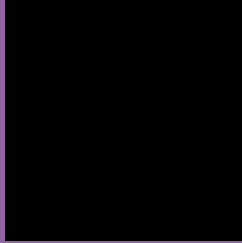
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 99, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 99, 164.

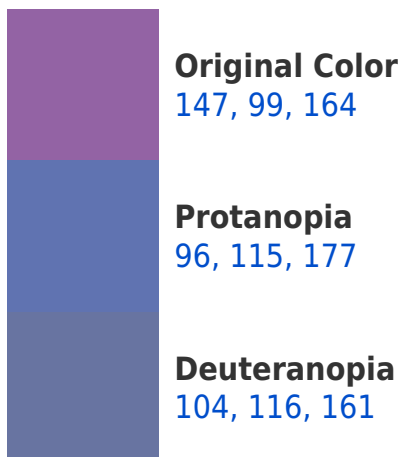



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 147, 99, 164.

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, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color
147, 99, 164

Protanomaly
115, 109, 172

Deuteranomaly
120, 110, 162

Tritanomaly
143, 105, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
147, 99, 164

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
130, 113, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 99, 164 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, 99, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 99, 164)  
}
```

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, 99, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 99, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 147, 99, 164 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, 99, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 99, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 99, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 99, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 99, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 99, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 99, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 99, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 99,  
164) }
```

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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