

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 0, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 0, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 0, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9400D9
RGB	148, 0, 217
RGB Percent	58%, 0%, 85%
CMY	0.4196, 1.0000, 0.1490
CMYK	0.32, 1.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	281°, 100%, 43%
HSV	281°, 100%, 85%
XYZ	24.7371, 11.3057, 66.5241
YIQ	68.9900, 18.5510, 98.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

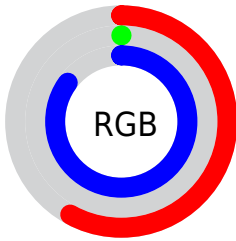
Format	Color
RYB	148, 0, 217
Decimal	9699545
CIELab	40.09, 77.46, -73.00
CIELCh	40, 106.440, 316.699
Yxy	11.3057, 0.2412, 0.1102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287889625 (0xFF9400D9)
YUV	68.9900, 72.9689, 69.2918
Hunter-Lab	33.6239, 72.4809, -93.7672

Details

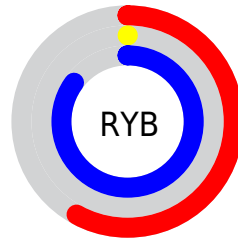
The RGB color **148, 0, 217** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **69, 217, 0**, and the grayscale version is **68, 68, 68**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 83, 255**, and **88, 0, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 0, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 22, 217**.

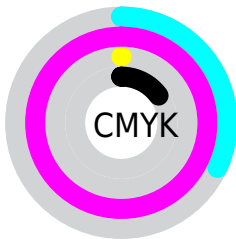
Distribution



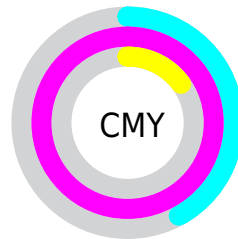
- Red (58%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 0, 217 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 148, 0, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



148, 0, 217



148, 0, 217

255, 255, 255



118, 0, 189



208, 83, 255



88, 0, 161



238, 112, 255



56, 0, 134



255, 141, 255



23, 0, 107



255, 170, 255



0, 0, 82



255, 199, 255



0, 5, 58



255, 229, 255



0, 2, 35



0, 0, 10



0, 0, 0

■ 148, 0, 217

■ 155, 22, 217

■ 162, 43, 217

■ 169, 65, 217

■ 176, 87, 217

■ 183, 109, 217

■ 189, 130, 217

■ 196, 152, 217

■ 203, 174, 217

■ 210, 195, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 92, 255



148, 0, 217



221, 0, 137

Triad

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



148, 0, 217



147, 76, 0



0, 125, 143

Complementary

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



148, 0, 217



69, 217, 0

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, 122, 50



148, 0, 217



68, 105, 0

Square

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



148, 0, 217



203, 0, 0



0, 117, 0



0, 125, 223

Rectangle

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



148, 0, 217



234, 0, 80



0, 117, 0



0, 124, 113

Sweetspot

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



148, 0, 217



231, 179, 255



0, 72, 217



113, 82, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 0, 217



174, 0, 255



217, 0, 181



106, 99, 110



118, 0, 173



31, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 0, 69



255, 0, 81



0, 217, 36



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 55



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 0, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

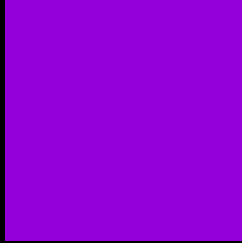
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 0, 217 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 148, 0, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 0, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 0, 217.

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
148, 0, 217

Protanopia
0, 93, 196

Deuteranopia
0, 99, 170



Tritanopia
126, 85, 91

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 0, 217



Protanomaly

54, 59, 204



Deuteranomaly

54, 63, 187



Tritanomaly

134, 54, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 0, 217



Achromatopsia

69, 69, 69



Achromatomaly

98, 44, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 0, 217 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(148, 0, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 0, 217)  
}
```

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(148, 0, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 0, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 0, 217 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(148, 0, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 0, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 0, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 0, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 0, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 0,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 0, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 0, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 0,  
217) }
```

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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