

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 106, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 106, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 106, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	946ADD
RGB	148, 106, 221
RGB Percent	58%, 42%, 87%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5843, 0.1333
CMYK	0.33, 0.52, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	262°, 63%, 64%
HSV	262°, 52%, 87%
XYZ	30.4179, 21.8244, 71.0159
YIQ	131.6680, -11.8830, 44.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

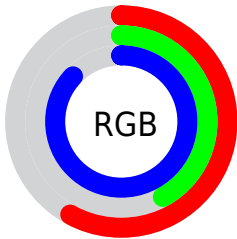
Format	Color
RYB	148, 106, 221
Decimal	9726685
CIELab	53.84, 40.97, -53.03
CIELCh	54, 67.014, 307.689
Yxy	21.8244, 0.2468, 0.1771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287916765 (0xFF946ADD)
YUV	131.6680, 44.0407, 14.3232
Hunter-Lab	46.7166, 34.4701, -57.4277

Details

The RGB color **148, 106, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 221, 106**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 158, 255**, and **93, 57, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 84, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 128, 221**.

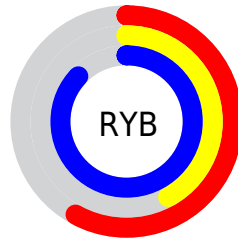
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (42%)

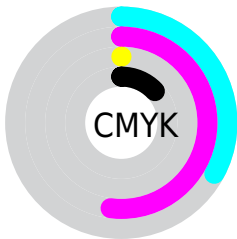
Blue (87%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (87%)

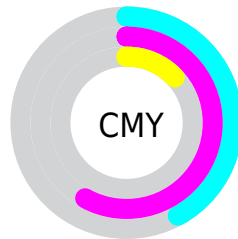


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 106, 221 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, 106, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 106, 221

 148, 106, 221

255, 255, 255

 120, 81, 193

 205, 158, 255

 93, 57, 165

 234, 186, 255

 65, 33, 138

 255, 214, 255

 35, 8, 112

 255, 242, 255

 0, 0, 87

 0, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 106, 221

■ 148, 106, 221

■ 134, 84, 221

■ 162, 128, 221

■ 120, 62, 221

■ 176, 150, 221

■ 106, 40, 221

■ 190, 172, 221

■ 92, 18, 221

■ 204, 194, 221

■ 81, 0, 221

■ 218, 217, 221

■ 232, 239, 221

■ 246, 255, 221

■ 255, 255, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 131, 244



148, 106, 221



208, 77, 174

Triad

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



148, 106, 221



189, 109, 0



0, 155, 142

Complementary

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



148, 106, 221



179, 221, 106

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, 152, 82



148, 106, 221



141, 131, 0

Square

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



148, 106, 221



221, 82, 61



78, 145, 20



0, 153, 198

Rectangle

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



148, 106, 221



227, 65, 136



78, 145, 20



0, 154, 122

Sweetspot

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



148, 106, 221



229, 214, 255



106, 181, 221



112, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 106, 221



155, 97, 255



204, 106, 221



103, 99, 110



63, 0, 173



17, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 106, 179



255, 97, 197



123, 221, 106



110, 99, 106



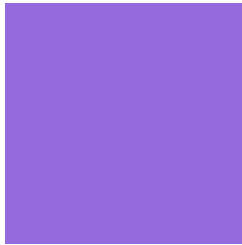
173, 0, 110



46, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 106, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

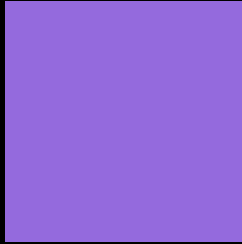
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 106, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

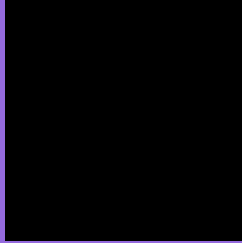
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 106, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 106, 221.

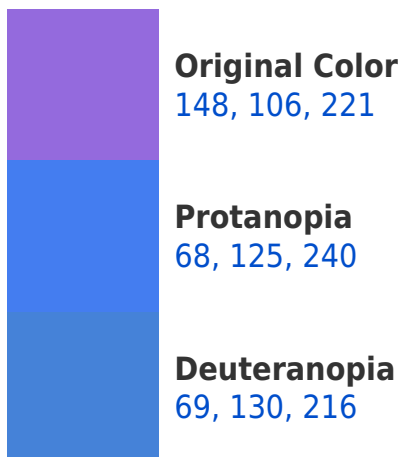


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 106, 221.

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
131, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 106, 221



Protanomaly

97, 118, 233



Deuteranomaly

98, 121, 218



Tritanomaly

137, 119, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 106, 221



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

138, 123, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 106, 221 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, 106, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 106, 221)  
}
```

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, 106, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 106, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 106, 221 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, 106, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 106, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 106, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 106, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 106, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 106,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 106, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 106, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
106, 221) }
```

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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