

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 108, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 108, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 108, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	946CAC
RGB	148, 108, 172
RGB Percent	58%, 42%, 67%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5765, 0.3255
CMYK	0.14, 0.37, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	278°, 28%, 55%
HSV	278°, 37%, 67%
XYZ	25.0217, 19.9996, 41.5712
YIQ	127.2560, 3.2960, 28.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

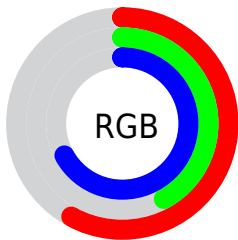
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 108, 172
Decimal	9727148
CIE Lab	51.84, 28.05, -28.13
CIE LCh	52, 39.728, 314.919
Yxy	19.9996, 0.2890, 0.2310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287917228 (0xFF946CAC)
YUV	127.2560, 22.0588, 18.1925
Hunter-Lab	44.7209, 21.6106, -23.8096

Details

The RGB color **148, 108, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **132, 172, 108**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 160, 228**, and **96, 60, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 91, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 125, 172**.

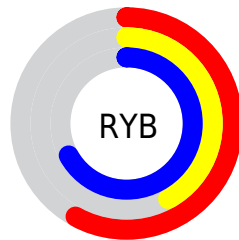
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (42%)

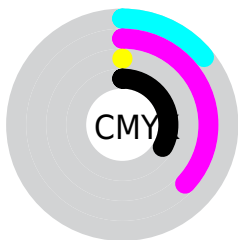
Blue (67%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (67%)

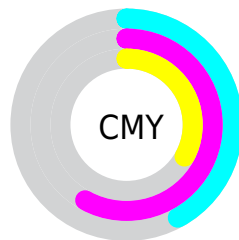


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 108, 172 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, 108, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 108, 172


255, 255, 255

 203, 160, 228

 231, 187, 255


 255, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255

 148, 108, 172

 122, 83, 145

 96, 60, 119

 71, 37, 94

 47, 14, 70


 28, 0, 48


 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0


 148, 108, 172

 142, 91, 172

 148, 108, 172

 154, 125, 172

 135, 74, 172


 161, 142, 172


 129, 56, 172

 167, 160, 172

 122, 39, 172

 174, 177, 172

 116, 22, 172

 180, 194, 172

 109, 5, 172

 187, 211, 172

 108, 0, 172

 193, 228, 172

 200, 246, 172

 206, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 121, 189



148, 108, 172



178, 97, 142

Triad

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



148, 108, 172



158, 116, 57



0, 141, 140

Complementary

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



148, 108, 172



132, 172, 108

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.



32, 140, 105



148, 108, 172



127, 127, 55

Square

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



148, 108, 172



180, 103, 77



89, 135, 74



0, 139, 171

Rectangle

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



148, 108, 172



187, 95, 119



89, 135, 74



0, 141, 128

Sweetspot

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



148, 108, 172



215, 200, 224



108, 133, 172



107, 98, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



148, 108, 172



187, 123, 224



172, 108, 165



83, 78, 87



94, 0, 150



14, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 108, 132



224, 123, 161



108, 172, 115



87, 78, 81



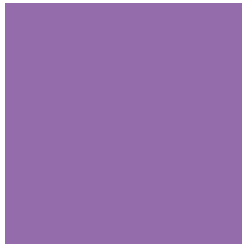
150, 0, 56



23, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 108, 172 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, 108, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

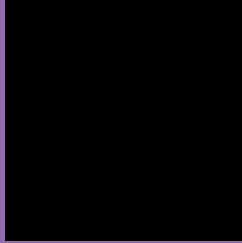
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 108, 172.

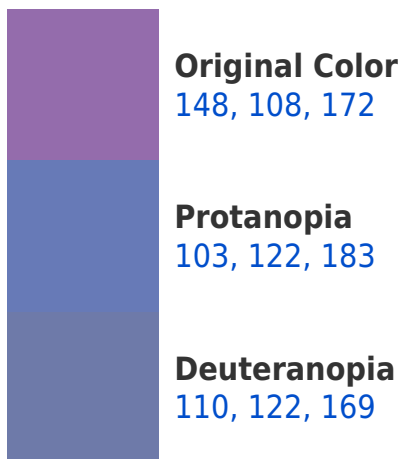


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 108, 172.

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
141, 117, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 108, 172

Protanomaly
119, 117, 179

Deuteranomaly
124, 117, 170

Tritanomaly
144, 114, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 108, 172

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
135, 120, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 108, 172 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, 108, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 108, 172)  
}
```

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, 108, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 108, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 108, 172 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, 108, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 108, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 108, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 108, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 108, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 108,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 108, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 108, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
108, 172) }
```

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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