

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 113, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 113, 196) contains.

RGB(148, 113, 196)	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(148, 113, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9471C4
RGB	148, 113, 196
RGB Percent	58%, 44%, 77%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5569, 0.2314
CMYK	0.24, 0.42, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	265°, 41%, 61%
HSV	265°, 42%, 77%
XYZ	28.0817, 22.0917, 55.0086
YIQ	132.9270, -5.7830, 33.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

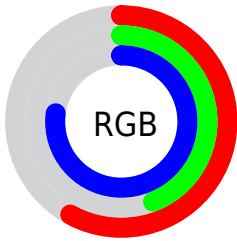
Format	Color
RYB	148, 113, 196
Decimal	9728452
CIELab	54.12, 30.76, -38.39
CIELCh	54, 49.188, 308.704
Yxy	22.0917, 0.2670, 0.2100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287918532 (0xFF9471C4)
YUV	132.9270, 31.0950, 13.2190
Hunter-Lab	47.0018, 24.3935, -36.4889

Details

The RGB color **148, 113, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 196, 113**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 165, 253**, and **95, 64, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 93, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 133, 196**.

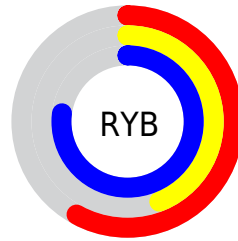
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (44%)

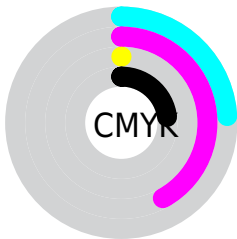
Blue (77%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (77%)

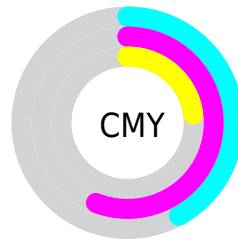


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (23%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 113, 196 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, 113, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 113, 196

255, 255, 255


 204, 165, 253

 232, 193, 255

 255, 221, 255

 255, 249, 255

 148, 113, 196

 121, 88, 169

 95, 64, 142

 69, 41, 116

 44, 19, 91

 19, 0, 67

 0, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0


 148, 113, 196

 148, 113, 196


 137, 93, 196


 159, 133, 196

 125, 74, 196


 171, 152, 196

 114, 54, 196

 182, 172, 196

 103, 35, 196

 193, 191, 196

 91, 15, 196

 205, 211, 196

 83, 0, 196

 216, 231, 196

 227, 250, 196

 239, 255, 196

 250, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 130, 213



148, 113, 196



191, 97, 161

Triad

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



148, 113, 196



177, 116, 48



0, 150, 141

Complementary

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



148, 113, 196



161, 196, 113

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.



5, 148, 97



148, 113, 196



141, 131, 39

Square

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



148, 113, 196



201, 100, 78



95, 142, 59



0, 149, 181

Rectangle

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



148, 113, 196



204, 91, 133



95, 142, 59



0, 150, 126

Sweetspot

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



148, 113, 196



236, 222, 255



113, 161, 196



116, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 113, 196



180, 125, 255



189, 113, 196



91, 87, 97



68, 0, 161



14, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 113, 161



255, 125, 200



120, 196, 113



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 93



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 113, 196 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, 113, 196 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, 113, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 113, 196.

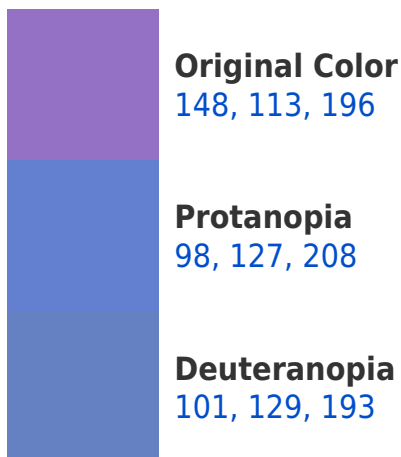


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 113, 196.

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
137, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 113, 196

Protanomaly
116, 122, 204

Deuteranomaly
118, 123, 194

Tritanomaly
141, 121, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 113, 196

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
138, 126, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 113, 196 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, 113, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 113, 196)  
}
```

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, 113, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 113, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 113, 196 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, 113, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 113, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 113, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 113, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 113, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 113,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 113, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 113, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
113, 196) }
```

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