

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 117, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 117, 173) contains.

RGB(148, 117, 173)	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, 117, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9475AD
RGB	148, 117, 173
RGB Percent	58%, 46%, 68%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5412, 0.3216
CMYK	0.14, 0.32, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	273°, 25%, 57%
HSV	273°, 32%, 68%
XYZ	26.1169, 22.0356, 42.4120
YIQ	132.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

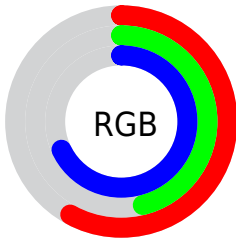
Format	Color
R _{YB}	148, 117, 173
Decimal	9729453
CIE _{Lab}	54.06, 23.06, -25.26
CIE _{LCh}	54, 34.202, 312.388
Yxy	22.0356, 0.2884, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287919533 (0xFF9475AD)
YUV	132.6530, 19.8911, 13.4593
Hunter-Lab	46.9421, 17.1622, -20.7087

Details

The RGB color **148, 117, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **142, 173, 117**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 169, 229**, and **96, 68, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 100, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 134, 173**.

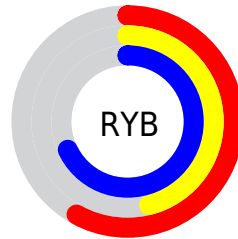
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (46%)

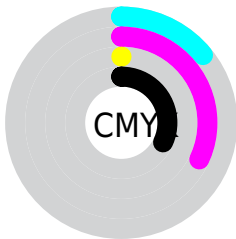
Blue (68%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (68%)

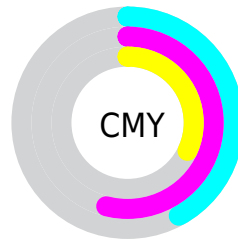


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 117, 173 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, 117, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 117, 173


255, 255, 255

 203, 169, 229

 231, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 148, 117, 173

 140, 100, 173

 148, 117, 173


 122, 92, 146

 96, 68, 120

 72, 45, 95

 48, 24, 71

 27, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 148, 117, 173

 156, 134, 173

133, 82, 173

163, 152, 173

125, 65, 173

171, 169, 173

117, 48, 173

179, 186, 173

109, 30, 173

187, 204, 173

102, 13, 173

194, 221, 173

96, 0, 173

202, 238, 173

210, 255, 173

218, 255, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 128, 187



148, 117, 173



175, 108, 148

Triad

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



148, 117, 173



163, 121, 73



0, 145, 141

Complementary

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



148, 117, 173



142, 173, 117

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.



64, 144, 110



148, 117, 173



136, 131, 70

Square

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



148, 117, 173



181, 111, 91



103, 139, 84



0, 143, 168

Rectangle

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



148, 117, 173



184, 106, 128



103, 139, 84



27, 145, 131

Sweetspot

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



148, 117, 173



214, 202, 224



117, 142, 173



106, 99, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



148, 117, 173



185, 137, 224



173, 117, 170



83, 78, 87



83, 0, 150



13, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 117, 142



224, 137, 176



117, 173, 120



87, 78, 82



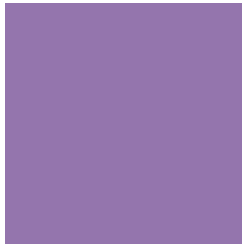
150, 0, 67



23, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 117, 173 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, 117, 173 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, 117, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 117, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 117, 173.

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, 117, 173

Protanopia

113, 128, 181

Deuteranopia

119, 127, 171



Tritanopia
142, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 117, 173

Protanomaly
126, 124, 178

Deuteranomaly
130, 123, 172

Tritanomaly
144, 122, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 117, 173

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
138, 127, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 117, 173 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, 117, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 117, 173)  
}
```

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, 117, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 117, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 117, 173 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, 117, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 117, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 117, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 117, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 117, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 117,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 117, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 117, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
117, 173) }
```

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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