

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 120, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 120, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 120, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	947899
RGB	148, 120, 153
RGB Percent	58%, 47%, 60%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5294, 0.4000
CMYK	0.03, 0.22, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	291°, 14%, 54%
HSV	291°, 22%, 60%
XYZ	24.6790, 22.0287, 33.0882
YIQ	132.1340, 6.0950, 16.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

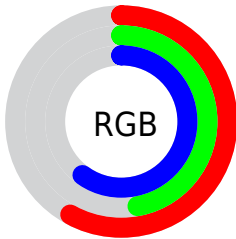
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 120, 153
Decimal	9730201
CIE _{Lab}	54.06, 17.01, -13.67
CIE _{LCh}	54, 21.825, 321.206
Yxy	22.0287, 0.3093, 0.2761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287920281 (0xFF947899)
YUV	132.1340, 10.2869, 13.9145
Hunter-Lab	46.9348, 11.7219, -8.9441

Details

The RGB color **148, 120, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **125, 153, 120**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 172, 207**, and **97, 71, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 105, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 135, 153**.

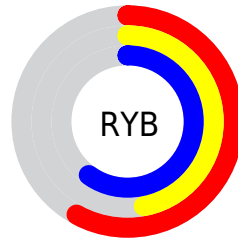
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (47%)

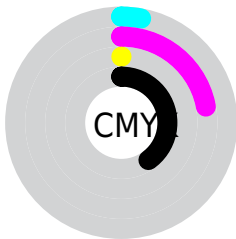
Blue (60%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (60%)

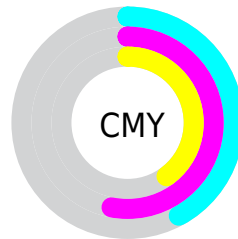


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 120, 153 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, 120, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 120, 153

255, 255, 255

 202, 172, 207

 231, 200, 236


 255, 228, 255

 148, 120, 153

 122, 95, 127

 97, 71, 102

 73, 49, 78

 50, 27, 55

 30, 3, 34


 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 148, 120, 153


 146, 105, 153

 148, 120, 153


 150, 135, 153

 143, 89, 153

 153, 151, 153


 141, 74, 153

 155, 166, 153

 139, 59, 153

 157, 181, 153

 136, 44, 153

 160, 197, 153

 134, 28, 153

 162, 212, 153

 132, 13, 153

 164, 227, 153

 130, 0, 153

 167, 242, 153

 169, 255, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 126, 164



148, 120, 153



163, 116, 136

Triad

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



148, 120, 153



148, 126, 92



73, 140, 142

Complementary

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



148, 120, 153



125, 153, 120

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.



87, 139, 123



148, 120, 153



129, 132, 94

Square

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



148, 120, 153



162, 120, 101



107, 137, 105



77, 137, 158

Rectangle

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



148, 120, 153



167, 115, 123



107, 137, 105



76, 140, 136

Sweetspot

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



148, 120, 153



197, 187, 199



120, 126, 153



98, 92, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



148, 120, 153



191, 147, 199



153, 120, 142



75, 69, 77



119, 0, 140



11, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 120, 125



199, 147, 155



120, 153, 131



77, 69, 70



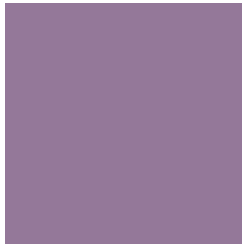
140, 0, 21



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 120, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

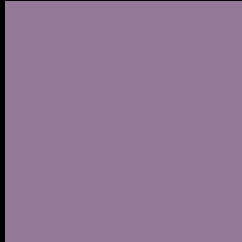
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

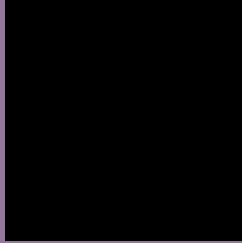
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 120, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 120, 153.

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, 120, 153

Protanopia
122, 128, 159

Deuteranopia
131, 126, 152



Tritanopia
145, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 120, 153

Protanomaly

131, 125, 157

Deuteranomaly

137, 124, 152

Tritanomaly

146, 123, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 120, 153

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

138, 128, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 120, 153 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, 120, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 120, 153)  
}
```

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, 120, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 120, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 120, 153 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, 120, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 120, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 120, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 120, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 120, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 120,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 120, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 120, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
120, 153) }
```

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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