

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 120, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 120, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 120, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9478A7
RGB	148, 120, 167
RGB Percent	58%, 47%, 65%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5294, 0.3451
CMYK	0.11, 0.28, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	276°, 21%, 56%
HSV	276°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	25.9043, 22.5189, 39.5405
YIQ	133.7300, 1.6010, 20.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

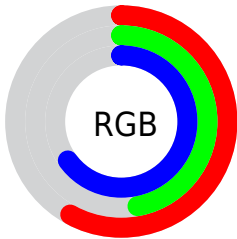
Format	Color
RYB	148, 120, 167
Decimal	9730215
CIELab	54.57, 19.98, -21.01
CIELCh	55, 28.995, 313.561
Yxy	22.5189, 0.2945, 0.2560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287920295 (0xFF9478A7)
YUV	133.7300, 16.4021, 12.5148
Hunter-Lab	47.4540, 14.3952, -16.1848

Details

The RGB color **148, 120, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **139, 167, 120**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 172, 222**, and **97, 71, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 103, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 137, 167**.

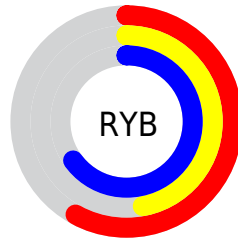
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (47%)

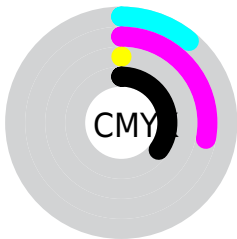
Blue (65%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (65%)

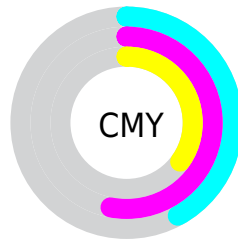


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 120, 167 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, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 120, 167

255, 255, 255

 202, 172, 222

 231, 200, 251

 255, 228, 255

 148, 120, 167

 122, 95, 141

 97, 71, 115

 72, 48, 90

 49, 27, 67

 28, 4, 44


 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 148, 120, 167

 141, 103, 167

 148, 120, 167


 155, 137, 167

 134, 87, 167

 162, 153, 167

 128, 70, 167

 168, 170, 167

 121, 53, 167

 175, 187, 167

 114, 37, 167

 182, 203, 167

 107, 20, 167

 189, 220, 167

 101, 3, 167

 195, 237, 167

 99, 0, 167

 202, 254, 167

 209, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 129, 179



148, 120, 167



171, 113, 145

Triad

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



148, 120, 167



159, 124, 83



47, 144, 141

Complementary

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



148, 120, 167



139, 167, 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.



77, 143, 116



148, 120, 167



136, 133, 81

Square

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



148, 120, 167



175, 116, 97



108, 139, 93



39, 142, 164

Rectangle

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



148, 120, 167



178, 111, 128



108, 139, 93



56, 144, 133

Sweetspot

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



148, 120, 167



210, 199, 217



120, 140, 167



105, 99, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



148, 120, 167



187, 143, 217



167, 120, 163



81, 76, 84



88, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 120, 139



217, 143, 173



120, 167, 124



84, 76, 79



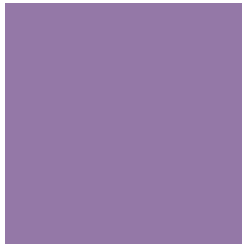
148, 0, 60



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 120, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

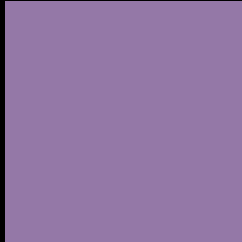
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

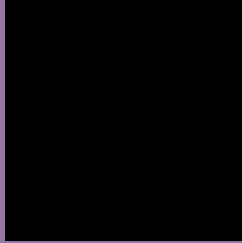
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 120, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 120, 167.

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](#), [167](#)

Protanopia

[118](#), [129](#), [174](#)

Deuteranopia

[125](#), [128](#), [165](#)



Tritanopia
143, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 120, 167

Protanomaly
129, 126, 171

Deuteranomaly
133, 125, 166

Tritanomaly
145, 124, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 120, 167

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
139, 129, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 120, 167 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, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 120, 167)  
}
```

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 120, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 120, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 120, 167) }
```

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, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 120, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 120, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 120,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 120, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
120, 167) }
```

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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