

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 124, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 124, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 124, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	947CB1
RGB	148, 124, 177
RGB Percent	58%, 49%, 69%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5137, 0.3059
CMYK	0.16, 0.30, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	267°, 25%, 59%
HSV	267°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	27.3562, 23.8855, 44.7635
YIQ	137.2180, -2.7090, 21.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

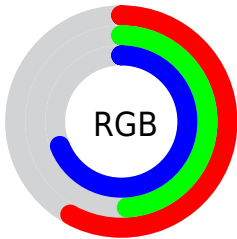
Format	Color
RYB	148, 124, 177
Decimal	9731249
CIELab	55.97, 19.89, -24.62
CIELCh	56, 31.655, 308.938
Yxy	23.8855, 0.2849, 0.2488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287921329 (0xFF947CB1)
YUV	137.2180, 19.6125, 9.4558
Hunter-Lab	48.8728, 14.3866, -20.0938

Details

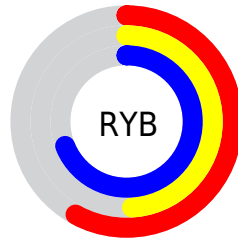
The RGB color **148, 124, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **153, 177, 124**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 177, 233**, and **96, 75, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 106, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 142, 177**.

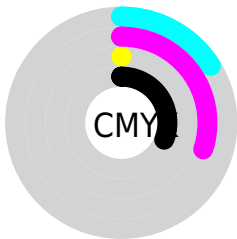
Distribution



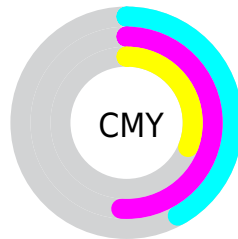
- Red (58%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 124, 177 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, 124, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 148, 124, 177

255, 255, 255

■ 203, 177, 233

■ 231, 204, 255

■ 255, 232, 255

■ 148, 124, 177

■ 122, 99, 150

■ 96, 75, 124

■ 72, 52, 99

■ 48, 30, 75

■ 26, 9, 52

■ 0, 0, 31


■ 0, 0, 1

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 124, 177

■ 148, 124, 177

 138, 106, 177

 158, 142, 177

 129, 89, 177


 167, 159, 177

 119, 71, 177


 177, 177, 177

 109, 53, 177


 187, 195, 177

 100, 35, 177


 196, 212, 177

 90, 18, 177

 206, 230, 177

 80, 0, 177

 216, 248, 177

 80, 0, 177

 225, 255, 177

 235, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 134, 188



148, 124, 177



175, 116, 155

Triad

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



148, 124, 177



169, 126, 83



41, 149, 142

Complementary

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



148, 124, 177



153, 177, 124

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.



80, 147, 113



148, 124, 177



144, 135, 79

Square

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



148, 124, 177



184, 117, 101



114, 143, 90



14, 147, 168

Rectangle

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



148, 124, 177



185, 113, 136



114, 143, 90



55, 149, 132

Sweetspot

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



148, 124, 177



218, 209, 230



124, 153, 177



108, 102, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



148, 124, 177



184, 147, 230



174, 124, 177



84, 80, 89



69, 0, 153



12, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 124, 153



230, 147, 192



127, 177, 124



89, 80, 85



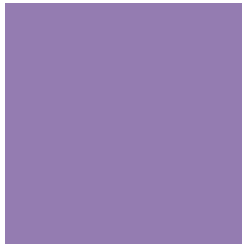
153, 0, 84



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 124, 177 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, 124, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

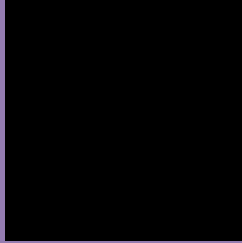
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 124, 177.

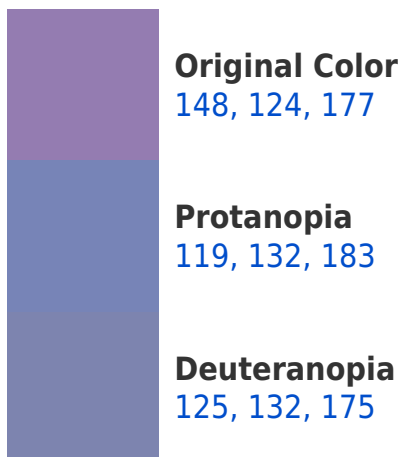


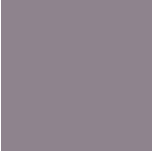
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 124, 177.

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
142, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 124, 177

Protanomaly
130, 129, 181

Deuteranomaly
133, 129, 176

Tritanomaly
144, 128, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 124, 177

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
141, 132, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 124, 177 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, 124, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 124, 177)  
}
```

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, 124, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 124, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 124, 177 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, 124, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 124, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 124, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 124, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 124, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 124,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 124, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 124, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
124, 177) }
```

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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