

Converting Colors

RGB(148, 63, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(148, 63, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(148, 63, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	943FD2
RGB	148, 63, 210
RGB Percent	58%, 25%, 82%
CMY	0.4196, 0.7529, 0.1765
CMYK	0.30, 0.70, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	275°, 62%, 54%
HSV	275°, 70%, 82%
XYZ	25.6231, 14.5041, 62.4218
YIQ	105.1730, 3.4730, 63.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

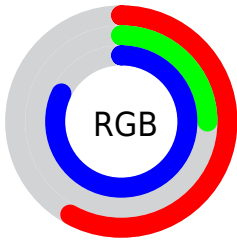
Format	Color
R _Y B	148, 63, 210
Decimal	9715666
CIE Lab	44.95, 60.30, -61.06
CIE LCh	45, 85.816, 314.637
Yxy	14.5041, 0.2499, 0.1414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287905746 (0xFF943FD2)
YUV	105.1730, 51.6797, 37.5593
Hunter-Lab	38.0842, 53.4478, -70.5203

Details

The RGB color **148, 63, 210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **125, 210, 63**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 117, 255**, and **91, 0, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 42, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 84, 210**.

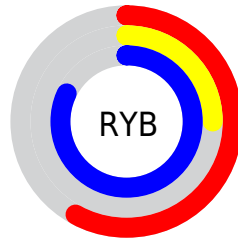
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (25%)

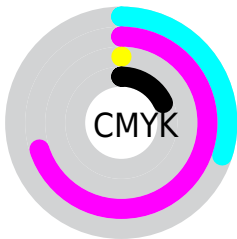
Blue (82%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (82%)

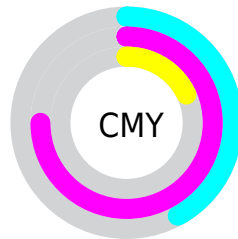


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (42%)


















Magenta (75%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 148, 63, 210 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, 63, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 63, 210	 148, 63, 210
 255, 255, 255	 119, 34, 182
 206, 117, 255	 91, 0, 154
 236, 144, 255	 62, 0, 128
 255, 172, 255	 31, 0, 102
 255, 201, 255	 0, 0, 77
 255, 229, 255	 0, 5, 53
	 0, 2, 31
	 0, 0, 2
	 0, 0, 0

■ 148, 63, 210

■ 148, 63, 210

■ 139, 42, 210

■ 157, 84, 210

■ 130, 21, 210

■ 166, 105, 210

■ 121, 0, 210

■ 175, 126, 210

■ 183, 147, 210

■ 192, 168, 210

■ 201, 189, 210

■ 210, 210, 210

■ 219, 231, 210

■ 228, 252, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 105, 248



148, 63, 210



211, 0, 146

Triad

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



148, 63, 210



160, 89, 0



0, 135, 141

Complementary

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



148, 63, 210



125, 210, 63

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.



0, 132, 65



148, 63, 210



98, 114, 0

Square

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



148, 63, 210



205, 41, 0



0, 127, 0



0, 134, 207

Rectangle

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



148, 63, 210



225, 0, 99



0, 127, 0



0, 134, 116

Sweetspot

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



148, 63, 210



232, 201, 255



63, 127, 210



114, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



148, 63, 210



165, 41, 255



210, 63, 200



100, 94, 105



97, 0, 168



24, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 63, 125



255, 41, 131



63, 210, 73



105, 94, 99



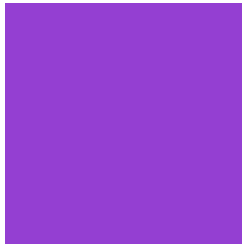
168, 0, 71



41, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 63, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

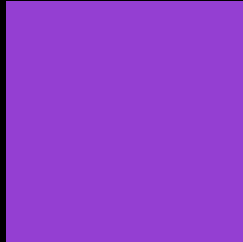
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 148, 63, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

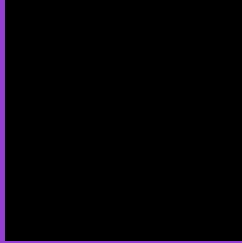
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 148, 63, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 63, 210.

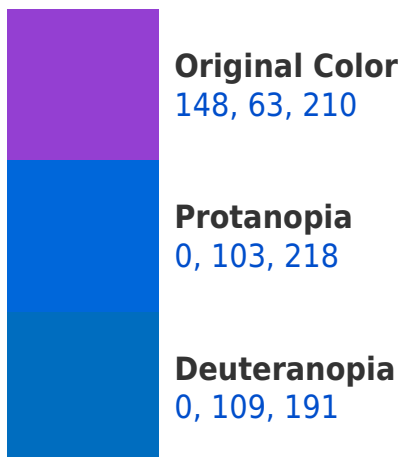


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 148, 63, 210.

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
129, 98, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color

148, 63, 210



Protanomaly

54, 88, 215



Deuteranomaly

54, 92, 198



Tritanomaly

136, 85, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

148, 63, 210



Achromatopsia

105, 105, 105



Achromatomaly

121, 90, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 63, 210 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, 63, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 63, 210)  
}
```

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, 63, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 63, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 148, 63, 210 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, 63, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 63, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 63, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 63, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 63, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 63,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 148, 63, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 63, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 63,  
210) }
```

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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