

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 110, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 110, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 110, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	956E93
RGB	149, 110, 147
RGB Percent	58%, 43%, 58%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5686, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.01, 0.42
HSL	303°, 16%, 51%
HSV	303°, 26%, 58%
XYZ	23.2368, 19.6480, 30.1715
YIQ	125.8790, 11.3670, 19.7750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

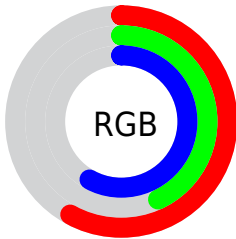
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 110, 147
Decimal	9793171
CIE _{Lab}	51.44, 21.97, -14.12
CIE _{LCh}	51, 26.113, 327.270
Yxy	19.6480, 0.3181, 0.2689
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287983251 (0xFF956E93)
YUV	125.8790, 10.4127, 20.2771
Hunter-Lab	44.3261, 16.0035, -9.3288

Details

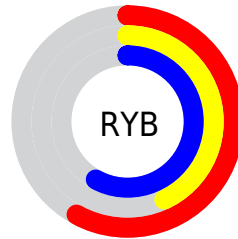
The RGB color **149, 110, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **110, 149, 112**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 162, 201**, and **98, 62, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 95, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 125, 148**.

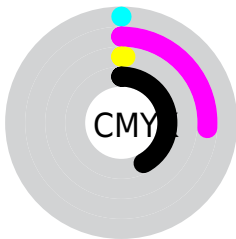
Distribution



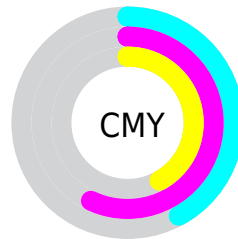
- Red (58%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 110, 147 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 149, 110, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 110, 147

255, 255, 255

 204, 162, 201

 232, 189, 229


 255, 217, 255


 255, 246, 255


 149, 110, 147

 123, 85, 121

 98, 62, 96

 73, 39, 73

 50, 17, 50

 31, 0, 29

 0, 0, 0


 149, 110, 147

 149, 95, 146

 149, 80, 145

 149, 110, 147

 149, 125, 148

 149, 140, 149

149, 65, 145

149, 155, 149

149, 50, 144

149, 170, 150

149, 36, 143

149, 185, 151

149, 21, 142

149, 199, 152

149, 6, 142

149, 214, 152

149, 0, 141

149, 229, 153

149, 244, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 118, 162



149, 110, 147



164, 106, 125

Triad

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



149, 110, 147



140, 120, 78



45, 134, 142

Complementary

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



149, 110, 147



110, 149, 112

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, 135, 120



149, 110, 147



117, 127, 82

Square

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



149, 110, 147



157, 113, 86



91, 132, 98



56, 131, 159

Rectangle

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



149, 110, 147



167, 106, 110



91, 132, 98



49, 135, 135

Sweetspot

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



149, 110, 147



194, 178, 193



112, 110, 149



97, 87, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 110, 147



194, 134, 191



149, 110, 128



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 131



10, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



149, 110, 147



194, 134, 191



110, 149, 131



74, 67, 74



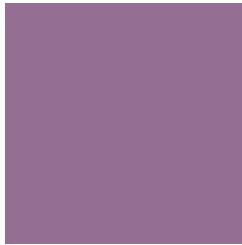
138, 0, 131



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 110, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

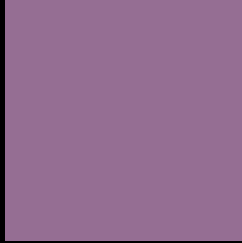
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 110, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

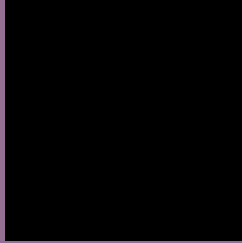
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 110, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 110, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 110, 147.

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
149, 110, 147

Protanopia
115, 122, 155

Deuteranopia
124, 120, 145



Tritanopia
146, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 110, 147

Protanomaly
127, 118, 152

Deuteranomaly
133, 116, 146

Tritanomaly
147, 113, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 110, 147

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
134, 120, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 110, 147 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(149, 110, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 110, 147)  
}
```

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(149, 110, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 110, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 110, 147 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(149, 110, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 110, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 110, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 110, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 110, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 110,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 110, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 110, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
110, 147) }
```

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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