

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 117, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 117, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 117, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	957598
RGB	149, 117, 152
RGB Percent	58%, 46%, 60%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5412, 0.4039
CMYK	0.02, 0.23, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	295°, 15%, 53%
HSV	295°, 23%, 60%
XYZ	24.4232, 21.3791, 32.5451
YIQ	130.5580, 7.8370, 17.6690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

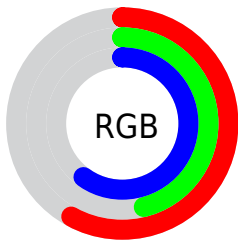
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 117, 152
Decimal	9794968
CIE _{Lab}	53.36, 18.90, -14.13
CIE _{LCh}	53, 23.602, 323.215
Yxy	21.3791, 0.3117, 0.2729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287985048 (0xFF957598)
YUV	130.5580, 10.5709, 16.1736
Hunter-Lab	46.2376, 13.3699, -9.3660

Details

The RGB color **149, 117, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 152, 117**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 169, 206**, and **98, 68, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 102, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 132, 152**.

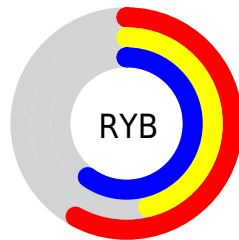
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (46%)

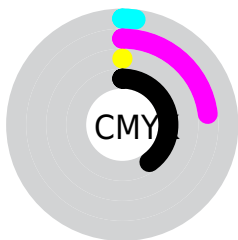
Blue (60%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (60%)

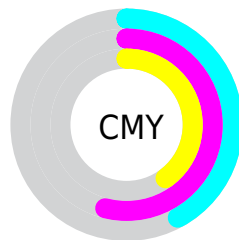


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 117, 152 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, 117, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 117, 152


255, 255, 255

 203, 169, 206

 232, 197, 235

 255, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255


 149, 117, 152

 123, 92, 126

 98, 68, 101

 74, 46, 77

 50, 24, 54


 31, 0, 33


 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 149, 117, 152

 148, 102, 152

 149, 117, 152

 150, 132, 152

146, 87, 152

152, 147, 152

145, 71, 152

153, 163, 152

144, 56, 152

154, 178, 152

142, 41, 152

156, 193, 152

141, 26, 152

157, 208, 152

140, 11, 152

158, 223, 152

139, 0, 152

159, 239, 152

161, 254, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 124, 165



149, 117, 152



164, 113, 133

Triad

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



149, 117, 152



146, 125, 87



64, 138, 143

Complementary

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



149, 117, 152



120, 152, 117

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.



79, 138, 122



149, 117, 152



125, 131, 90

Square

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



149, 117, 152



161, 118, 96



102, 136, 103



70, 136, 159

Rectangle

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



149, 117, 152



168, 113, 119



102, 136, 103



67, 139, 136

Sweetspot

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



149, 117, 152



195, 183, 196



117, 120, 152



99, 91, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



149, 117, 152



192, 141, 196



152, 117, 138



76, 69, 77



128, 0, 140



12, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 117, 120



196, 141, 146



117, 152, 131



77, 69, 70



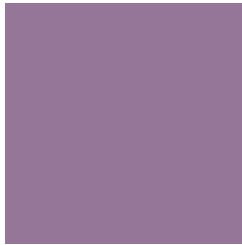
140, 0, 12



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 117, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

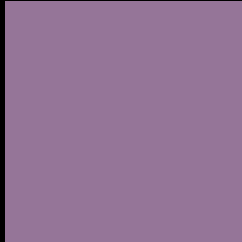
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

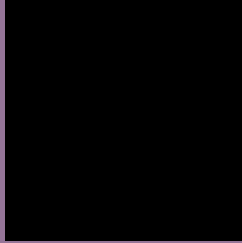
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 117, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 117, 152.

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, 117, 152

Protanopia

120, 126, 158

Deuteranopia

129, 125, 151



Tritanopia
146, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 117, 152

Protanomaly
131, 123, 156

Deuteranomaly
136, 122, 151

Tritanomaly
147, 120, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 117, 152

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
138, 126, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 117, 152 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, 117, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 117, 152)  
}
```

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, 117, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 117, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 117, 152 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, 117, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 117, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 117, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 117, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 117, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 117,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 117, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 117, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
117, 152) }
```

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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