

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 147, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 147, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 147, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9593C4
RGB	149, 147, 196
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 77%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4235, 0.2314
CMYK	0.24, 0.25, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	242°, 29%, 67%
HSV	242°, 25%, 77%
XYZ	32.7920, 31.2425, 56.5266
YIQ	153.1840, -14.5370, 15.6630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

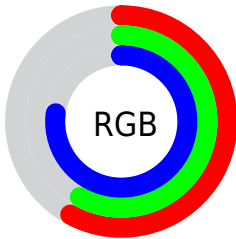
Format	Color
RYB	149, 147, 196
Decimal	9802692
CIELab	62.71, 11.41, -25.03
CIELCh	63, 27.508, 294.498
Yxy	31.2425, 0.2720, 0.2591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287992772 (0xFF9593C4)
YUV	153.1840, 21.1083, -3.6694
Hunter-Lab	55.8950, 6.9044, -20.8335

Details

The RGB color **149, 147, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 196, 147**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 201, 253**, and **97, 97, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 127, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 167, 196**.

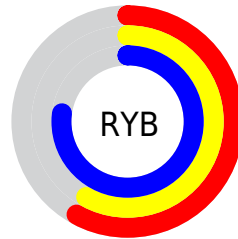
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

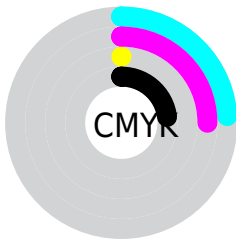
Blue (77%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (77%)

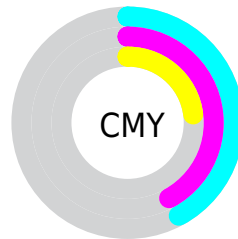


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 147, 196 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, 147, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 147, 196

255, 255, 255

 204, 201, 253


 232, 229, 255

 149, 147, 196

 123, 121, 169

 97, 97, 142

 72, 73, 116

 48, 50, 92

 25, 29, 68

 3, 4, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 149, 147, 196

 149, 147, 196

■ 130, 127, 196

■ 168, 167, 196

■ 111, 108, 196

■ 187, 186, 196

■ 93, 88, 196

■ 205, 206, 196

■ 74, 69, 196

■ 224, 225, 196

■ 55, 49, 196

■ 243, 245, 196

■ 36, 29, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 17, 10, 196

■ 8, 0, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 155, 200



149, 147, 196



179, 139, 180

Triad

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



149, 147, 196



192, 140, 113



92, 165, 146

Complementary

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



149, 147, 196



194, 196, 147

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.



120, 162, 123



149, 147, 196



173, 149, 103

Square

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



149, 147, 196



200, 135, 133



148, 156, 107



74, 165, 171

Rectangle

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



149, 147, 196



192, 135, 165



148, 156, 107



101, 164, 138

Sweetspot

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



149, 147, 196



235, 235, 255



147, 194, 196



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 147, 196



182, 179, 255



173, 147, 196



88, 87, 97



7, 0, 161



1, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 147, 194



255, 179, 252



170, 196, 147



97, 87, 97



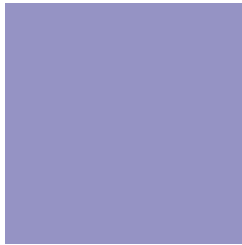
161, 0, 154



33, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 147, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

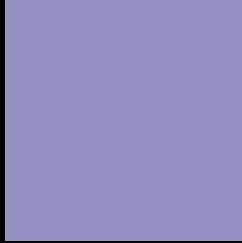
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

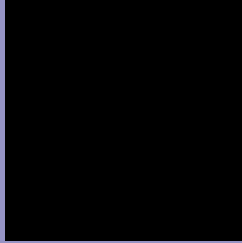
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 149, 147, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 147, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 147, 196.

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](#).

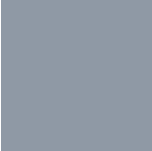
Dichromacy



Original Color
149, 147, 196

Protanopia
139, 150, 198

Deuteranopia
143, 149, 196



Tritanopia

143, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 147, 196

Protanomaly
143, 149, 197

Deuteranomaly
145, 148, 196

Tritanomaly
145, 151, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 147, 196

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
152, 151, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 147, 196 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, 147, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 147, 196)  
}
```

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, 147, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 147, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 147, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

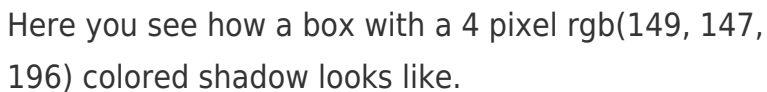
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(149, 147, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 147, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 147, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 147, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 147, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 147, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 147, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 147, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
147, 196) }
```

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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