

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 60, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 60, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 60, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	953CB2
RGB	149, 60, 178
RGB Percent	58%, 24%, 70%
CMY	0.4157, 0.7647, 0.3020
CMYK	0.16, 0.66, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	285°, 50%, 47%
HSV	285°, 66%, 70%
XYZ	22.0462, 12.8356, 43.4350
YIQ	100.0630, 15.1660, 55.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

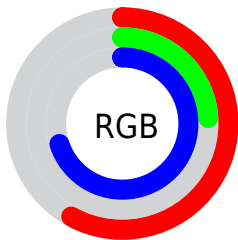
Format	Color
RYB	149, 60, 178
Decimal	9780402
CIELab	42.51, 54.99, -46.34
CIELCh	43, 71.914, 319.880
Yxy	12.8356, 0.2815, 0.1639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287970482 (0xFF953CB2)
YUV	100.0630, 38.4229, 42.9177
Hunter-Lab	35.8268, 47.1436, -46.8020

Details

The RGB color **149, 60, 178** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **89, 178, 60**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 114, 234**, and **94, 0, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 42, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 78, 178**.

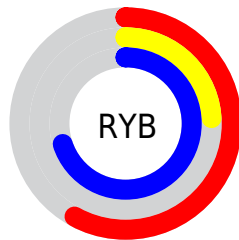
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (24%)

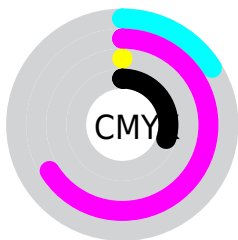
Blue (70%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (70%)

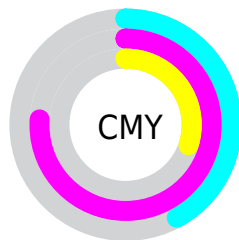


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 60, 178 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, 60, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



149, 60, 178



149, 60, 178

255, 255, 255



121, 31, 151



206, 114, 234



94, 0, 124



235, 141, 255



67, 0, 99



255, 168, 255



42, 0, 75



255, 196, 255



8, 0, 51



255, 225, 255



0, 2, 29

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



149, 60, 178



149, 60, 178



145, 42, 178



153, 78, 178

140, 24, 178

158, 96, 178

136, 7, 178

162, 113, 178

134, 0, 178

166, 131, 178

171, 149, 178

175, 167, 178

180, 185, 178

184, 202, 178

188, 220, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 94, 214



149, 60, 178



193, 2, 123

Triad

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



149, 60, 178



139, 91, 0



0, 125, 139

Complementary

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



149, 60, 178



89, 178, 60

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, 124, 78



149, 60, 178



85, 109, 0

Square

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



149, 60, 178



179, 60, 0



0, 119, 1



0, 123, 191

Rectangle

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



149, 60, 178



201, 0, 84



0, 119, 1



0, 125, 119

Sweetspot

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



149, 60, 178



221, 186, 232



60, 90, 178



110, 89, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



149, 60, 178



186, 46, 232



178, 60, 148



87, 80, 89



115, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 60, 89



232, 46, 92



60, 178, 90



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 38



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 60, 178 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 149, 60, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

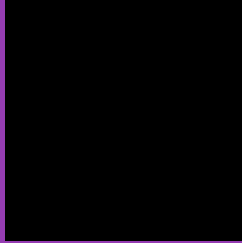
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 149, 60, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 60, 178.

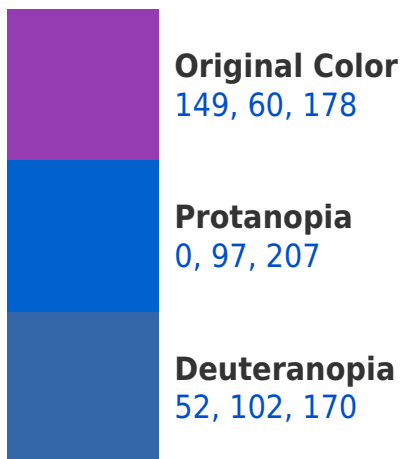


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 60, 178.

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
137, 87, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 60, 178



Protanomaly

54, 84, 196



Deuteranomaly

87, 87, 173



Tritanomaly

141, 77, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 60, 178



Achromatopsia

100, 100, 100



Achromatomaly

118, 85, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 60, 178 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, 60, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 60, 178)  
}
```

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, 60, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 60, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 60, 178 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, 60, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 60, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 60, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 60, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 60, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 60,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 60, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 60, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 60,  
178) }
```

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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