

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 114, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 114, 147) contains.

RYB(146, 114, 147)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(146, 114, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	927293
RGB	146, 114, 147
RGB Percent	57%, 45%, 58%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5529, 0.4235
CMYK	0.01, 0.22, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	298°, 13%, 51%
HSV	298°, 22%, 58%
XYZ	23.1378, 20.2522, 30.2933
YIQ	127.3300, 8.4790, 17.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

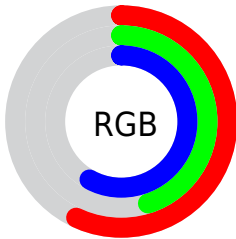
Format	Color
RYB	146, 114, 147
Decimal	9597587
CIELab	52.12, 18.57, -13.11
CIElCh	52, 22.737, 324.774
Yxy	20.2522, 0.3140, 0.2749
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287787667 (0xFF927293)
YUV	127.3300, 9.6973, 16.3736
Hunter-Lab	45.0024, 13.0208, -8.4093

Details

The RYB color **146, 114, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **114, 147, 146**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 166, 201**, and **95, 66, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 99, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 129, 147**.

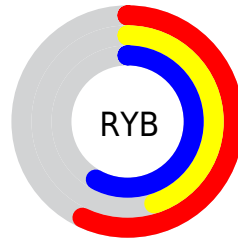
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (45%)

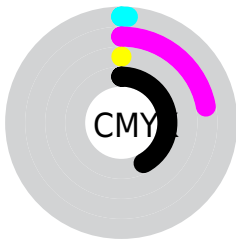
Blue (58%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (58%)

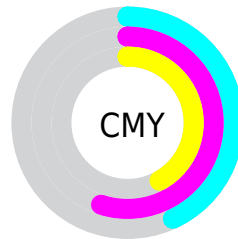


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 114, 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 RYB color 146, 114, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 114, 147


255, 255, 255

 200, 166, 201

 228, 193, 229


 255, 221, 255


 255, 250, 255

 146, 114, 147

 120, 89, 121

 95, 66, 96

 71, 43, 73

 48, 22, 50

 29, 0, 29


 0, 0, 0


 146, 114, 147

 146, 99, 147

 145, 85, 147

 146, 114, 147

 146, 129, 147

 147, 143, 147

■ 145, 70, 147

■ 147, 158, 158

■ 144, 55, 147

■ 147, 173, 172

■ 144, 41, 147

■ 147, 187, 186

■ 143, 26, 147

■ 147, 202, 200

■ 143, 11, 147

■ 147, 217, 215

■ 143, 0, 147

■ 147, 232, 229

■ 147, 246, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 121, 160



146, 114, 147



160, 110, 129

Triad

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



146, 114, 147



115, 141, 86



64, 101, 140

Complementary

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



146, 114, 147



114, 147, 146

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.



77, 110, 135



146, 114, 147



89, 128, 96

Square

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



146, 114, 147



156, 127, 93



99, 131, 133



70, 106, 155

Rectangle

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



146, 114, 147



164, 110, 115



99, 131, 133



67, 101, 135

Sweetspot

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



146, 114, 147



191, 178, 191



114, 115, 147



97, 89, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



146, 114, 147



190, 140, 191



147, 114, 132



74, 67, 74



134, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 114, 115



191, 140, 141



114, 137, 147



74, 67, 67



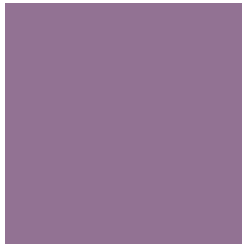
138, 0, 4



10, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 114, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

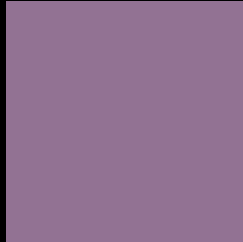
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 114, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

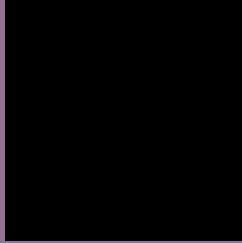
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 146, 114, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 114, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 114, 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


146, 114, 147

Protanopia

118, 122, 153

Deuteranopia

126, 122, 146



Tritanopia
143, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 114, 147

Protanomaly

128, 120, 151

Deuteranomaly

133, 119, 146

Tritanomaly

144, 117, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 114, 147

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

134, 122, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 114, 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(146, 114, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 114, 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(146, 114, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 114, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 114, 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(146, 114, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 114, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 114, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 114, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 114, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 114,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 114, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 114, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
114, 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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