

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 55, 128)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 55, 128) contains.

RYB(147, 55, 128)	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(147, 55, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	933780
RGB	147, 55, 128
RGB Percent	58%, 22%, 50%
CMY	0.4235, 0.7843, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.13, 0.42
HSL	312°, 46%, 40%
HSV	312°, 63%, 58%
XYZ	17.2951, 10.4939, 21.5361
YIQ	90.8300, 31.3990, 42.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

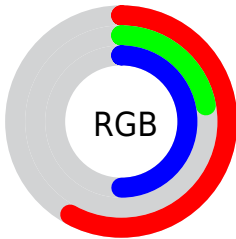
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 55, 128
Decimal	9648000
CIE _{Lab}	38.71, 47.49, -22.19
CIE _{LCh}	39, 52.424, 334.955
Yxy	10.4939, 0.3506, 0.2128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287838080 (0xFF933780)
YUV	90.8300, 18.3248, 49.2611
Hunter-Lab	32.3943, 38.6097, -16.7405

Details

The RYB color **147, 55, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **55, 131, 147**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 108, 181**, and **93, 0, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 40, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 70, 131**.

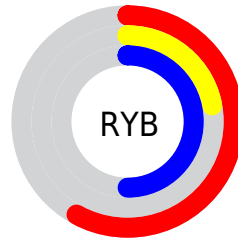
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (22%)

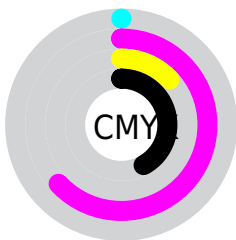
Blue (50%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (50%)

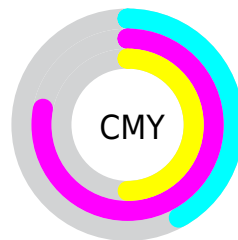


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 55, 128 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 147, 55, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 147, 55, 128

255, 255, 255

 203, 108, 181


 232, 134, 209

 255, 162, 237

 255, 190, 255

 255, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 147, 55, 128

 120, 27, 103

 93, 0, 79

 67, 0, 55

 45, 0, 34

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 147, 55, 128

 147, 40, 125

 147, 55, 128

 147, 70, 131

■ 147, 26, 122

■ 147, 84, 134

■ 147, 11, 119

■ 147, 99, 137

■ 147, 0, 117

■ 147, 114, 140

■ 147, 129, 143

■ 147, 143, 146

■ 147, 156, 158

■ 147, 169, 173

■ 147, 180, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 76, 162



147, 55, 128



165, 44, 86

Triad

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



147, 55, 128



14, 104, 0



0, 61, 139

Complementary

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



147, 55, 128



55, 131, 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.



0, 58, 110



147, 55, 128



6, 102, 49

Square

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



147, 55, 128



119, 138, 2



0, 72, 108



0, 65, 168

Rectangle

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



147, 55, 128



165, 50, 58



0, 72, 108



0, 59, 126

Sweetspot

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



147, 55, 128



191, 155, 184



73, 55, 147



97, 75, 92



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 55, 128



191, 48, 162



147, 55, 83



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 109



10, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



147, 55, 128



191, 48, 162



55, 109, 147



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 109



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 55, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

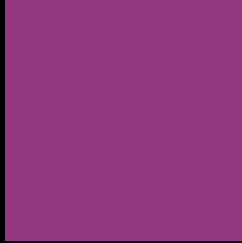
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 55, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

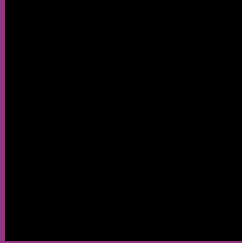
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 147, 55, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 55, 128.

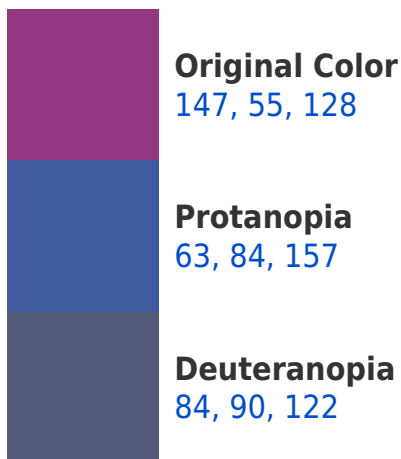


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 55, 128.

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
142, 69, 74

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 55, 128

Protanomaly

94, 77, 146

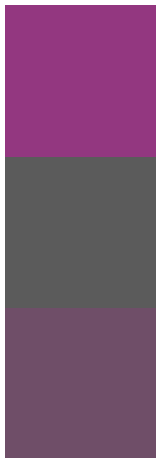
Deuteranomaly

107, 78, 124

Tritanomaly

144, 64, 94

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 55, 128

Achromatopsia

91, 91, 91

Achromatomaly

111, 78, 104

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 147, 55, 128 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(147, 55, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 55, 128)  
}
```

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(147, 55, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 55, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 55, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

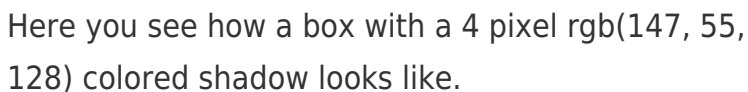
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 55, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 55, 128) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 55, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 55, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 55, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 55, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 147, 55, 128 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 55, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147, 55,  
128) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor