

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 100, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 100, 197) contains.

RGB(140, 100, 197)	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

RGB(140, 100, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C64C5
RGB	140, 100, 197
RGB Percent	55%, 39%, 77%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6078, 0.2275
CMYK	0.29, 0.49, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	265°, 46%, 58%
HSV	265°, 49%, 77%
XYZ	25.4504, 18.7210, 55.0955
YIQ	123.0180, -7.2970, 38.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

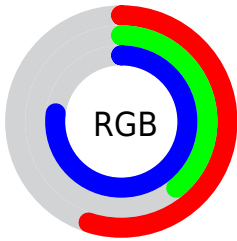
Format	Color
RYB	140, 100, 197
Decimal	9200837
CIELab	50.36, 36.24, -44.96
CIELCh	50, 57.748, 308.871
Yxy	18.7210, 0.2564, 0.1886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287390917 (0xFF8C64C5)
YUV	123.0180, 36.4731, 14.8932
Hunter-Lab	43.2678, 29.2764, -45.2101

Details

The RGB color **140, 100, 197** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 197, 100**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 152, 254**, and **86, 52, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 80, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 120, 197**.

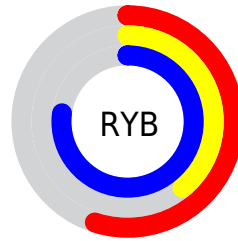
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (39%)

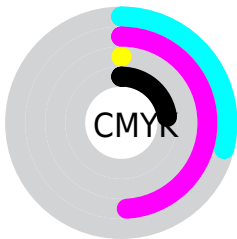
Blue (77%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (77%)

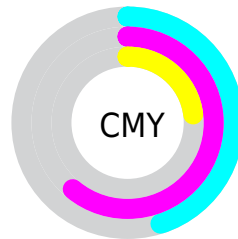


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 100, 197 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 140, 100, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 100, 197


255, 255, 255

 196, 152, 254

 225, 179, 255

 254, 207, 255

 255, 235, 255

 140, 100, 197

 113, 75, 169

 86, 52, 143

 60, 28, 116

 32, 5, 91


 9, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 140, 100, 197

 140, 100, 197

■ 128, 80, 197

■ 152, 120, 197

■ 117, 61, 197

■ 163, 139, 197

■ 105, 41, 197

■ 175, 159, 197

■ 94, 21, 197

■ 186, 179, 197

■ 82, 1, 197

■ 198, 199, 197

■ 81, 0, 197

■ 209, 218, 197

■ 221, 238, 197

■ 233, 255, 197

■ 244, 255, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



7, 121, 218



140, 100, 197



190, 78, 156

Triad

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



140, 100, 197



171, 104, 18



0, 143, 134

Complementary

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



140, 100, 197



157, 197, 100

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, 140, 82



140, 100, 197



130, 122, 0

Square

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



140, 100, 197



199, 83, 60



77, 134, 35



0, 141, 181

Rectangle

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



140, 100, 197



205, 70, 124



77, 134, 35



0, 142, 116

Sweetspot

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



140, 100, 197



233, 217, 255



100, 158, 197



114, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 100, 197



167, 105, 255



187, 100, 197



94, 90, 99



67, 0, 163



15, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 100, 157



255, 105, 193



110, 197, 100



99, 90, 95



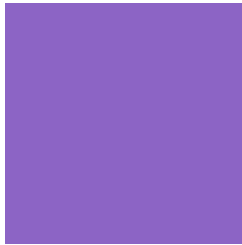
163, 0, 96



36, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 100, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

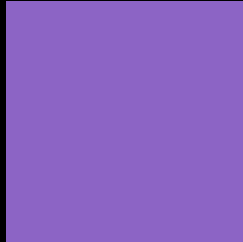
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140, 100, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

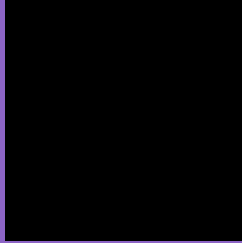
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140, 100, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 100, 197.

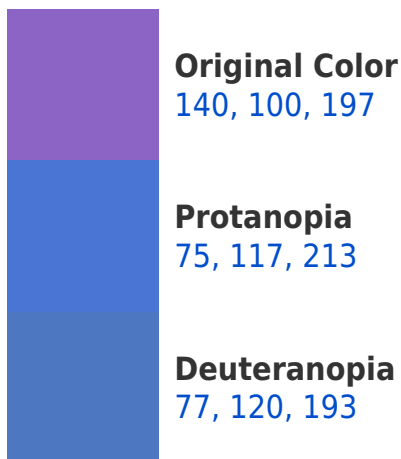


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 100, 197.

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
127, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 100, 197



Protanomaly

99, 111, 207



Deuteranomaly

100, 113, 194



Tritanomaly

132, 111, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 100, 197



Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123



Achromatomaly

129, 115, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 100, 197 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(140, 100, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 100, 197)  
}
```

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(140, 100, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 100, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 100, 197 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(140, 100, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 100, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 100, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 100, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 100, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 100,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 100, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 100, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
100, 197) }
```

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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