

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 117, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 117, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 117, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C7592
RGB	140, 117, 146
RGB Percent	55%, 46%, 57%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5412, 0.4275
CMYK	0.04, 0.20, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	288°, 12%, 52%
HSV	288°, 20%, 57%
XYZ	22.3648, 20.3734, 29.9478
YIQ	127.1830, 4.3990, 13.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

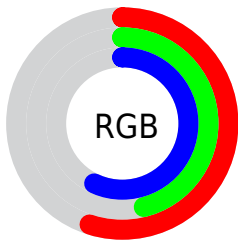
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 117, 146
Decimal	9205138
CIE _{Lab}	52.26, 14.47, -12.38
CIE _{LCh}	52, 19.047, 319.451
Yxy	20.3734, 0.3077, 0.2803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287395218 (0xFF8C7592)
YUV	127.1830, 9.2768, 11.2405
Hunter-Lab	45.1368, 9.4553, -7.7425

Details

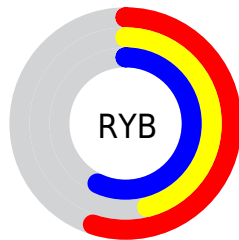
The RGB color **140, 117, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **123, 146, 117**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 169, 200**, and **90, 69, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 102, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 132, 146**.

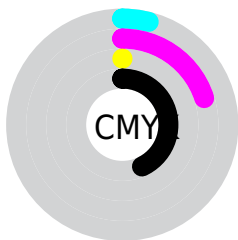
Distribution



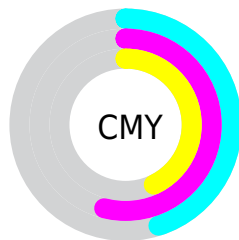
- Red (55%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 117, 146 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, 117, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 117, 146


255, 255, 255

 194, 169, 200

 222, 196, 228

 250, 224, 255


 255, 253, 255

 140, 117, 146

 114, 92, 120


 90, 69, 95


 66, 46, 72

 43, 25, 49


 25, 0, 29

 0, 0, 0

 140, 117, 146

 137, 102, 146

 134, 88, 146

 140, 117, 146

 143, 132, 146

 146, 146, 146

131, 73, 146

149, 161, 146

128, 59, 146

152, 175, 146

125, 44, 146

155, 190, 146

122, 29, 146

158, 205, 146

119, 15, 146

161, 219, 146

116, 0, 146

164, 234, 146

116, 0, 146

167, 248, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 122, 155



140, 117, 146



154, 113, 131

Triad

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



140, 117, 146



142, 122, 93



78, 134, 135

Complementary

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



140, 117, 146



123, 146, 117

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.



89, 134, 118



140, 117, 146



126, 127, 94

Square

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



140, 117, 146



154, 116, 101



107, 131, 103



81, 132, 149

Rectangle

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



140, 117, 146



158, 113, 120



107, 131, 103



81, 134, 129

Sweetspot

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



140, 117, 146



186, 177, 189



117, 123, 146



93, 88, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



140, 117, 146



179, 143, 189



146, 117, 138



72, 67, 74



109, 0, 138



8, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 117, 123



189, 143, 153



117, 146, 125



74, 67, 68



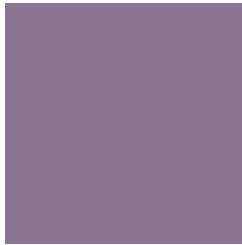
138, 0, 28



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 117, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

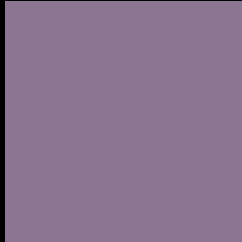
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

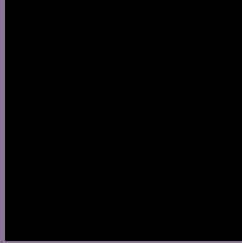
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 117, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 117, 146.

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
140, 117, 146

Protanopia
119, 124, 150

Deuteranopia
127, 122, 145



Tritanopia
138, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 117, 146

Protanomaly

127, 121, 149

Deuteranomaly

132, 120, 145

Tritanomaly

139, 119, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 117, 146

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

132, 123, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 117, 146 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, 117, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 117, 146)  
}
```

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, 117, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 117, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 117, 146 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, 117, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 117, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 117, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 117, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 117, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 117,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 117, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 117, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
117, 146) }
```

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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