

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 124, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 124, 222) contains.

RGB(140, 124, 222)	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, 124, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C7CDE
RGB	140, 124, 222
RGB Percent	55%, 49%, 87%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5137, 0.1294
CMYK	0.37, 0.44, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	250°, 60%, 68%
HSV	250°, 44%, 87%
XYZ	31.2077, 25.2647, 72.3390
YIQ	139.9560, -21.9220, 33.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

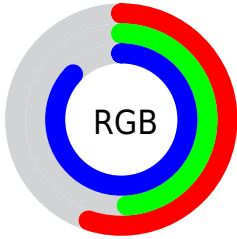
Format	Color
RYB	140, 124, 222
Decimal	9207006
CIELab	57.33, 28.85, -48.08
CIELCh	57, 56.073, 300.968
Yxy	25.2647, 0.2423, 0.1961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287397086 (0xFF8C7CDE)
YUV	139.9560, 40.4477, 0.0386
Hunter-Lab	50.2640, 22.8643, -50.1443

Details

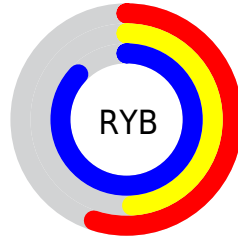
The RGB color **140, 124, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 222, 124**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 177, 255**, and **85, 75, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 102, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 146, 222**.

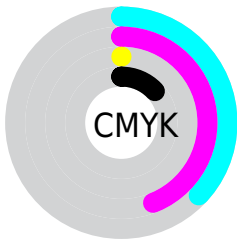
Distribution



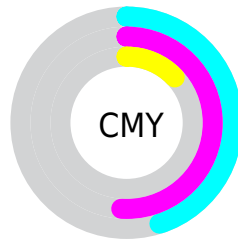
- Red (55%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 124, 222 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, 124, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 124, 222

255, 255, 255

 196, 177, 255

 225, 204, 255

 255, 232, 255


 140, 124, 222

 112, 99, 194

 85, 75, 166

 57, 52, 139

 26, 30, 113


 0, 10, 88

 0, 0, 64


 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 140, 124, 222

 140, 124, 222

 121, 102, 222

 159, 146, 222

 103, 80, 222


 177, 168, 222

 84, 57, 222


 196, 191, 222


 66, 35, 222

 214, 213, 222

 47, 13, 222

 233, 235, 222

 36, 0, 222

 251, 255, 222

 255, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 143, 236



140, 124, 222



198, 103, 186

Triad

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



140, 124, 222



200, 117, 50



0, 161, 138

Complementary

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



140, 124, 222



206, 222, 124

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.



32, 157, 88



140, 124, 222



162, 136, 28

Square

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



140, 124, 222



223, 98, 90



112, 149, 46



0, 160, 187

Rectangle

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



140, 124, 222



219, 93, 155



112, 149, 46



0, 160, 121

Sweetspot

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



140, 124, 222



227, 222, 255



124, 207, 222



110, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 124, 222



142, 120, 255



188, 124, 222



103, 101, 112



29, 0, 176



8, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 124, 206



255, 120, 233



158, 222, 124



112, 101, 110



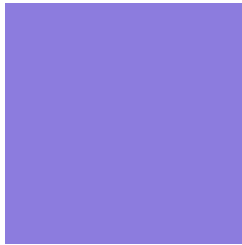
176, 0, 147



48, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 124, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

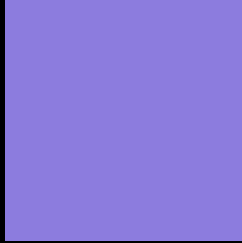
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

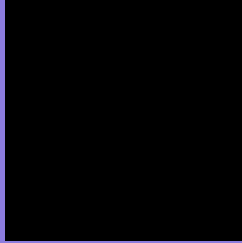
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 124, 222.

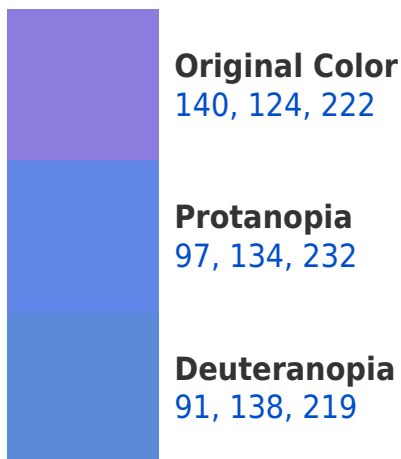


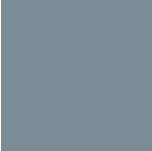
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 124, 222.

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
124, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 124, 222

Protanomaly
113, 130, 228

Deuteranomaly
109, 133, 220

Tritanomaly
130, 134, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 124, 222

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
140, 134, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 124, 222 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, 124, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 124, 222)  
}
```

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, 124, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 124, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 124, 222 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, 124, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 124, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 124, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 124, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 124, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 124,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 124, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 124, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
124, 222) }
```

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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