

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 140, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 140, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 140, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C8CE3
RGB	140, 140, 227
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 89%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4510, 0.1098
CMYK	0.38, 0.38, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	240°, 61%, 72%
HSV	240°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	34.0584, 29.8777, 76.6449
YIQ	149.9180, -27.9270, 27.0570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

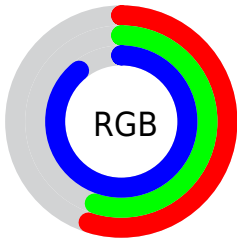
Format	Color
RYB	140, 140, 227
Decimal	9211107
CIELab	61.55, 20.88, -44.21
CIElCh	62, 48.890, 295.281
Yxy	29.8777, 0.2423, 0.2125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287401187 (0xFF8C8CE3)
YUV	149.9180, 38.0014, -8.6981
Hunter-Lab	54.6605, 15.5659, -44.8741

Details

The RGB color **140, 140, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **227, 227, 140**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 193, 255**, and **85, 90, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 117, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 163, 227**.

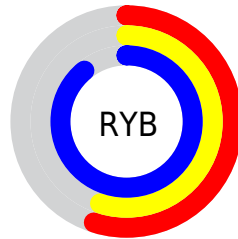
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

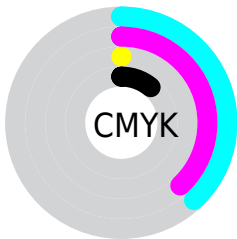
Blue (89%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (89%)

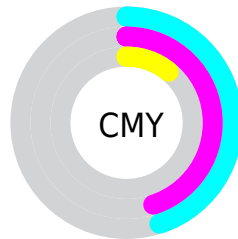


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 140, 227 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, 140, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 140, 227


255, 255, 255

 196, 193, 255

 225, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 140, 140, 227

 113, 115, 199

 85, 90, 171

 57, 67, 144

 26, 45, 118


 0, 25, 93


 0, 0, 69


 0, 3, 46


 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 140, 140, 227

 140, 140, 227

 117, 117, 227

 163, 163, 227


 95, 95, 227

 185, 185, 227

 72, 72, 227

 208, 208, 227

 49, 49, 227


 231, 231, 227

 27, 27, 227

 254, 254, 227

 4, 4, 227

 255, 255, 227

 0, 0, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34, 155, 235



140, 140, 227



195, 123, 198

Triad

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



140, 140, 227



212, 128, 78



0, 170, 140

Complementary

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



140, 140, 227



227, 227, 140

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.



83, 166, 97



140, 140, 227



179, 144, 59

Square

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



140, 140, 227



228, 114, 114



137, 157, 66



0, 170, 184

Rectangle

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



140, 140, 227



218, 114, 172



137, 157, 66



7, 169, 125

Sweetspot

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



140, 140, 227



227, 227, 255



140, 227, 227



111, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 140, 227



138, 138, 255



184, 140, 227



103, 103, 115



0, 0, 179



0, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 140, 227



255, 138, 255



184, 227, 140



115, 103, 115



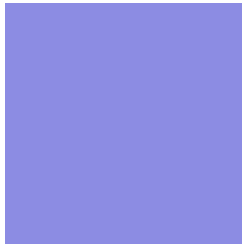
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 140, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

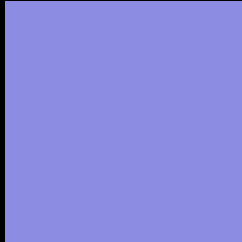
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 227 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, 140, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 140, 227.

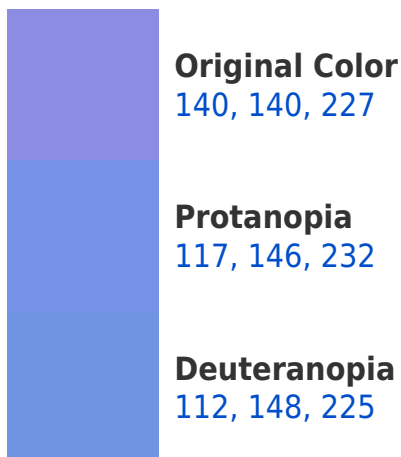



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 140, 227.

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
125, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 140, 227

Protanomaly

125, 144, 230

Deuteranomaly

122, 145, 226

Tritanomaly

130, 148, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 140, 227

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

146, 146, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 140, 227 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, 140, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 140, 227)  
}
```

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, 140, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 140, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 140, 227 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, 140, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 140, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 140, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140, 227); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140, 227); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 140, 227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 140, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 140, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
140, 227) }
```

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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