

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 142, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 142, 179) contains.

RGB(140, 142, 179)	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, 142, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C8EB3
RGB	140, 142, 179
RGB Percent	55%, 56%, 70%
CMY	0.4510, 0.4431, 0.2980
CMYK	0.22, 0.21, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	237°, 20%, 63%
HSV	237°, 22%, 70%
XYZ	28.6249, 28.1761, 46.5777
YIQ	145.6200, -13.0690, 11.0830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

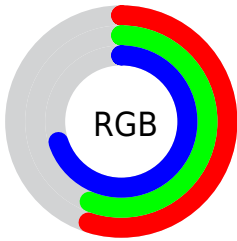
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 142, 179
Decimal	9211571
CIE _{Lab}	60.05, 7.36, -19.58
CIE _{LCh}	60, 20.917, 290.597
Yxy	28.1761, 0.2769, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287401651 (0xFF8C8EB3)
YUV	145.6200, 16.4563, -4.9287
Hunter-Lab	53.0812, 3.3670, -14.8689

Details

The RGB color **140, 142, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 177, 140**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 196, 235**, and **89, 92, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 125, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 159, 179**.

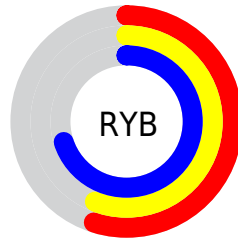
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (56%)

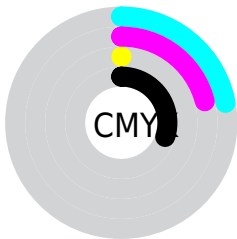
Blue (70%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (70%)

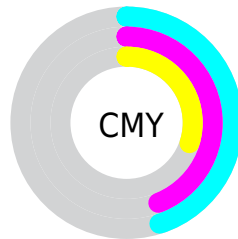


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 142, 179 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, 142, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 140, 142, 179

255, 255, 255

■ 194, 196, 235

■ 222, 224, 255

■ 251, 252, 255

■ 140, 142, 179

■ 114, 116, 152

■ 89, 92, 126

■ 65, 68, 101

■ 42, 46, 77

■ 19, 26, 54

■ 0, 0, 33

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 140, 142, 179

■ 140, 142, 179

■ 122, 125, 179

■ 158, 159, 179

■ 104, 108, 179

■ 176, 176, 179

■ 86, 91, 179

■ 194, 193, 179

■ 68, 74, 179

■ 212, 210, 179

■ 51, 57, 179

■ 230, 227, 179

■ 33, 40, 179

■ 247, 244, 179

■ 15, 23, 179

■ 255, 255, 179

■ 0, 9, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 148, 181



140, 142, 179



163, 136, 168

Triad

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



140, 142, 179



177, 136, 117



104, 155, 138

Complementary

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



140, 142, 179



179, 177, 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.



124, 152, 121



140, 142, 179



164, 142, 109

Square

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



140, 142, 179



183, 132, 133



145, 148, 110



92, 155, 157

Rectangle

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



140, 142, 179



174, 133, 157



145, 148, 110



110, 154, 132

Sweetspot

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



140, 142, 179



216, 217, 232



140, 179, 176



108, 108, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



140, 142, 179



172, 175, 232



157, 140, 179



80, 81, 89



0, 8, 153



0, 1, 26

Inverse Universe

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



179, 140, 142



232, 172, 175



162, 179, 140



89, 80, 81



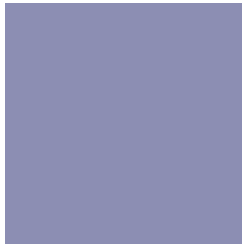
153, 0, 8



26, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 142, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

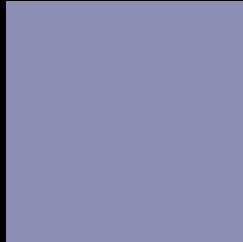
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

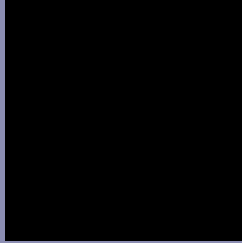
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 142, 179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 142, 179.

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, 142, 179

Protanopia
136, 143, 180

Deuteranopia
141, 142, 179



Tritanopia
136, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 142, 179

Protanomaly

137, 143, 180

Deuteranomaly

141, 142, 179

Tritanomaly

137, 145, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 142, 179

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

144, 145, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 142, 179 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, 142, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 142, 179)  
}
```

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, 142, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 142, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 142, 179 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, 142, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 142, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 142, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 142, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 142, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 142,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 142, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 142, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
142, 179) }
```

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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