

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 1, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 1, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 1, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C01E9
RGB	140, 1, 233
RGB Percent	55%, 0%, 91%
CMY	0.4510, 0.9961, 0.0863
CMYK	0.40, 1.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	276°, 99%, 46%
HSV	276°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	25.5341, 11.4803, 77.9609
YIQ	69.0090, 8.3720, 101.6200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

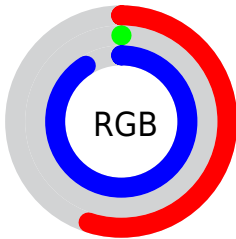
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 1, 233
Decimal	9175529
CIE _{Lab}	40.38, 79.62, -81.72
CIE _{LCh}	40, 114.092, 314.252
Yxy	11.4803, 0.2221, 0.0999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287365609 (0xFF8C01E9)
YUV	69.0090, 80.8476, 62.2591
Hunter-Lab	33.8827, 75.2233, -112.7030

Details

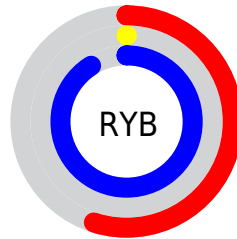
The RGB color **140, 1, 233** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **94, 233, 1**, and the grayscale version is **68, 68, 68**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 83, 255**, and **77, 0, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 0, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 24, 233**.

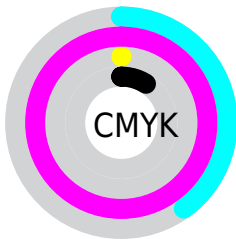
Distribution



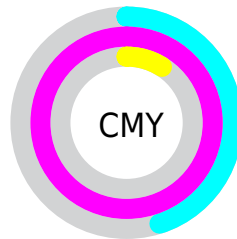
- Red (55%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)





















- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 1, 233 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, 1, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 1, 233	 140, 1, 233
 255, 255, 255	 109, 0, 204
 201, 83, 255	 77, 0, 176
 232, 113, 255	 39, 0, 148
 255, 141, 255	 0, 0, 121
 255, 170, 255	 0, 0, 95
 255, 200, 255	 0, 8, 70
 255, 229, 255	 0, 4, 47
	 0, 1, 25
	 0, 0, 0

■ 140, 1, 233

■ 140, 1, 233

■ 140, 0, 233

■ 149, 24, 233

■ 159, 48, 233

■ 168, 71, 233

■ 177, 94, 233

■ 187, 118, 233

■ 196, 141, 233

■ 205, 164, 233

■ 215, 187, 233

■ 224, 211, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 97, 255



140, 1, 233



226, 0, 148

Triad

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



140, 1, 233



156, 71, 0



0, 126, 140

Complementary

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



140, 1, 233



94, 233, 1

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, 123, 38



140, 1, 233



74, 105, 0

Square

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



140, 1, 233



213, 0, 0



0, 119, 0



0, 128, 228

Rectangle

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



140, 1, 233



243, 0, 87



0, 119, 0



0, 125, 107

Sweetspot

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



140, 1, 233



224, 179, 255



1, 98, 233



109, 82, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 1, 233



153, 0, 255



233, 1, 214



113, 106, 117



108, 0, 181



32, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 1, 94



255, 0, 102



1, 233, 20



117, 106, 110



181, 0, 73



54, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 1, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

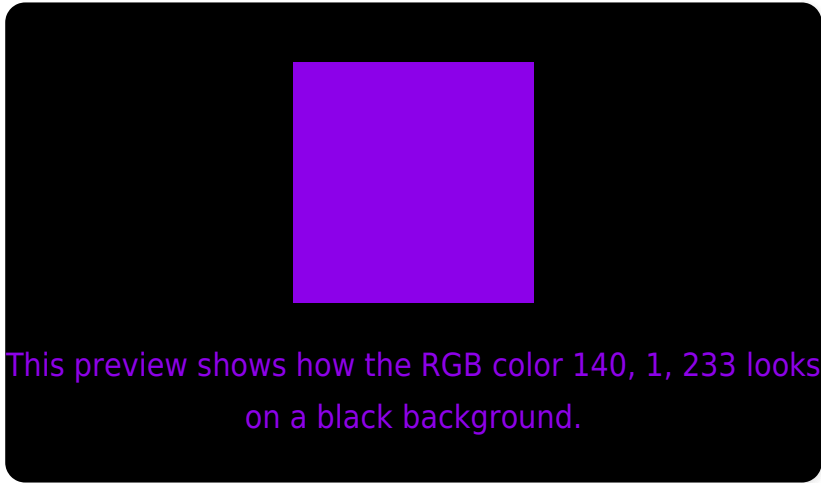
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

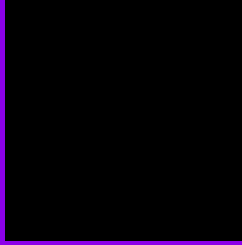
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 140, 1, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 1, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 1, 233.

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, 1, 233

Protanopia
0, 93, 196

Deuteranopia
0, 99, 169



Tritanopia
112, 91, 98

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 1, 233



Protanomaly

51, 60, 209



Deuteranomaly

51, 63, 192



Tritanomaly

122, 58, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 1, 233



Achromatopsia

69, 69, 69



Achromatomaly

95, 44, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 1, 233 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, 1, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 1, 233)  
}
```

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, 1, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 1, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 1, 233 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, 1, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 1, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 1, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 1, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 1, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 1,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 1, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 1, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 1,  
233) }
```

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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