

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 48, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 48, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 48, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C30D3
RGB	140, 48, 211
RGB Percent	55%, 19%, 83%
CMY	0.4510, 0.8118, 0.1725
CMYK	0.34, 0.77, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	274°, 65%, 51%
HSV	274°, 77%, 83%
XYZ	23.6300, 12.3925, 62.7746
YIQ	94.0900, 2.5090, 70.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

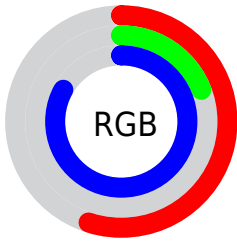
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 48, 211
Decimal	9187539
CIE _{Lab}	41.83, 65.12, -66.75
CIE _{LCh}	42, 93.247, 314.292
Yxy	12.3925, 0.2392, 0.1254
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287377619 (0xFF8C30D3)
YUV	94.0900, 57.6366, 40.2631
Hunter-Lab	35.2030, 58.2131, -81.0849

Details

The RGB color **140, 48, 211** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **119, 211, 48**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 104, 255**, and **82, 0, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 27, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 69, 211**.

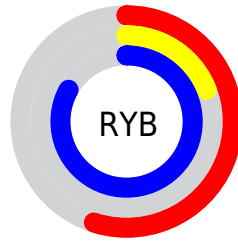
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (19%)

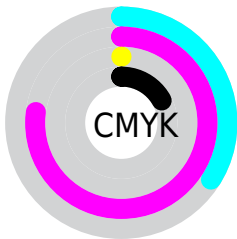
Blue (83%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (83%)

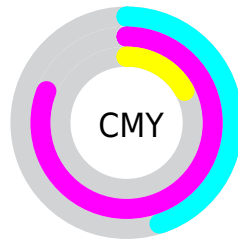


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (45%)



















Magenta (81%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 48, 211 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, 48, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 48, 211	 140, 48, 211
 255, 255, 255	 111, 10, 183
 199, 104, 255	 82, 0, 155
 229, 132, 255	 51, 0, 128
 255, 159, 255	 14, 0, 102
 255, 188, 255	 0, 0, 77
 255, 217, 255	 0, 5, 53
 255, 246, 255	 0, 2, 31
	 0, 0, 2
	 0, 0, 0

■ 140, 48, 211

■ 140, 48, 211

■ 131, 27, 211

■ 149, 69, 211

■ 122, 6, 211

■ 158, 90, 211

■ 119, 0, 211

■ 168, 111, 211

■ 177, 132, 211

■ 186, 154, 211

■ 195, 175, 211

■ 204, 196, 211

■ 214, 217, 211

■ 223, 238, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 98, 252



140, 48, 211



209, 0, 142

Triad

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



140, 48, 211



153, 80, 0



0, 127, 135

Complementary

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



140, 48, 211



119, 211, 48

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, 125, 53



140, 48, 211



87, 107, 0

Square

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



140, 48, 211



201, 0, 0



0, 120, 0



0, 127, 207

Rectangle

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



140, 48, 211



224, 0, 92



0, 120, 0



0, 127, 108

Sweetspot

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



140, 48, 211



229, 196, 255



48, 121, 211



112, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 48, 211



152, 18, 255



211, 48, 203



100, 94, 105



95, 0, 168



23, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 48, 119



255, 18, 121



48, 211, 56



105, 94, 99



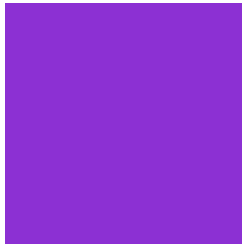
168, 0, 73



41, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 48, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

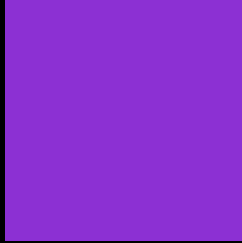
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 48, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

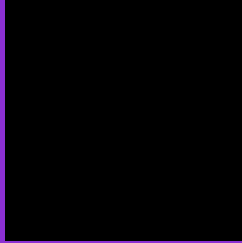
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 48, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 48, 211.

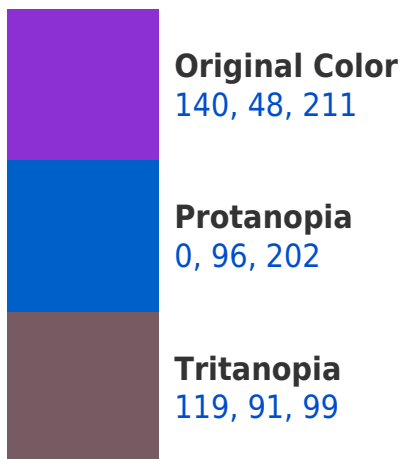


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 48, 211.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 48, 211



Protanomaly

51, 79, 205



Tritanomaly

127, 75, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 48, 211



Achromatopsia

94, 94, 94



Achromatomaly

111, 77, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 48, 211 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, 48, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 48, 211)  
}
```

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, 48, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 48, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 48, 211 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, 48, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 48, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 48, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 48, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 48, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 48,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 48, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 48, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 48,  
211) }
```

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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