

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 50, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 50, 120) contains.

RGB(140, 50, 120)	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, 50, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C3278
RGB	140, 50, 120
RGB Percent	55%, 20%, 47%
CMY	0.4510, 0.8039, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.14, 0.45
HSL	313°, 47%, 37%
HSV	313°, 64%, 55%
XYZ	15.3460, 9.2127, 18.7387
YIQ	84.8900, 31.1700, 40.8500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

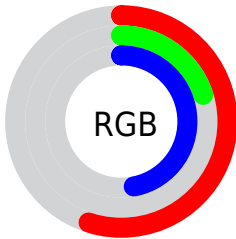
Format	Color
R _Y B	140, 50, 120
Decimal	9187960
CIE Lab	36.39, 46.44, -20.92
CIE LCh	36, 50.935, 335.752
Yxy	9.2127, 0.3544, 0.2128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287378040 (0xFF8C3278)
YUV	84.8900, 17.3092, 48.3315
Hunter-Lab	30.3525, 37.1315, -15.3572

Details

The RGB color **140, 50, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **50, 140, 70**, and the grayscale version is **85, 85, 85**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 102, 172**, and **87, 0, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 36, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 64, 123**.

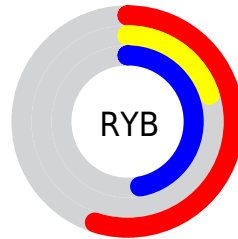
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (20%)

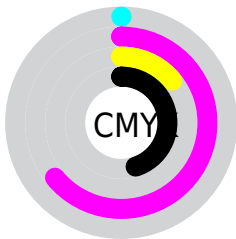
Blue (47%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (47%)

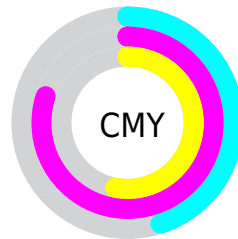


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (80%)


Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 50, 120 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, 50, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 50, 120

 140, 50, 120

255, 255, 255

 113, 21, 95

 196, 102, 172

 87, 0, 71

 225, 129, 200

 61, 0, 49

 254, 156, 228

 38, 0, 28

 255, 184, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 212, 255

 255, 241, 255

 140, 50, 120

 140, 50, 120

 140, 36, 117

 140, 64, 123

■ 140, 22, 114

■ 140, 78, 126

■ 140, 8, 111

■ 140, 92, 129

■ 140, 0, 109

■ 140, 106, 132

■ 140, 120, 136

■ 140, 134, 139

■ 140, 148, 142

■ 140, 162, 145

■ 140, 176, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 71, 153



140, 50, 120



157, 39, 80

Triad

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



140, 50, 120



97, 86, 0



0, 103, 133

Complementary

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



140, 50, 120



50, 140, 70

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, 104, 93



140, 50, 120



53, 96, 4

Square

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



140, 50, 120



130, 71, 0



0, 102, 50



0, 99, 160

Rectangle

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



140, 50, 120



156, 46, 53



0, 102, 50



0, 104, 120

Sweetspot

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



140, 50, 120



181, 147, 173



70, 50, 140



92, 71, 87



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



140, 50, 120



181, 42, 150



140, 50, 75



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 103



5, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



140, 50, 120



181, 42, 150



50, 140, 115



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 103



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 50, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

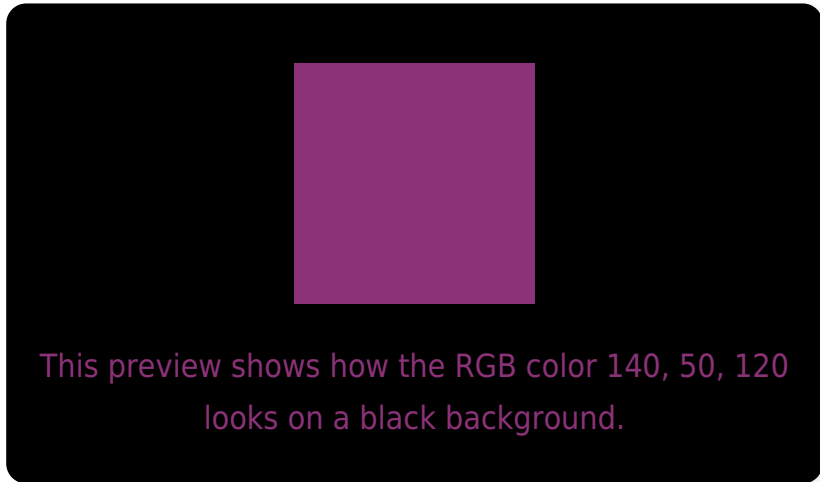
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

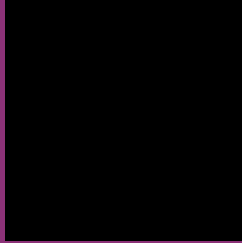
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 50, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 50, 120.

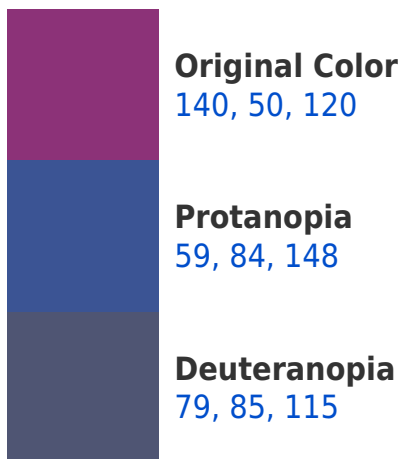


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 50, 120.

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

135, 64, 69

Trichromacy



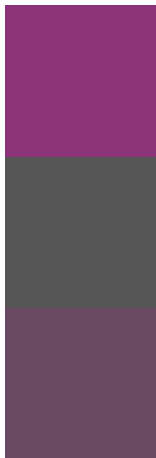
Original Color
140, 50, 120

Protanomaly
88, 72, 138

Deuteranomaly
101, 72, 117

Tritanomaly
137, 59, 88

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 50, 120

Achromatopsia
85, 85, 85

Achromatomaly
105, 72, 98

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 50, 120 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, 50, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 50, 120)  
}
```

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, 50, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 50, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 50, 120 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, 50, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 50, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 50, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 50, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 50, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 50,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 50, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 50, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 50,  
120) }
```

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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