

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 89, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 89, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 89, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C5971
RGB	140, 89, 113
RGB Percent	55%, 35%, 44%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6510, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.19, 0.45
HSL	332°, 22%, 45%
HSV	332°, 36%, 55%
XYZ	17.3682, 13.9125, 17.3928
YIQ	106.9850, 22.6920, 18.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

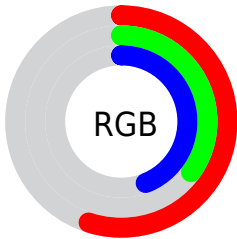
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 89, 113
Decimal	9197937
CIE Lab	44.11, 24.65, -4.88
CIE LCh	44, 25.129, 348.792
Yxy	13.9125, 0.3568, 0.2858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287388017 (0xFF8C5971)
YUV	106.9850, 2.9654, 28.9542
Hunter-Lab	37.2994, 17.8434, -1.5374

Details

The RGB color **140, 89, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **89, 140, 116**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 140, 165**, and **89, 42, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 75, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 103, 120**.

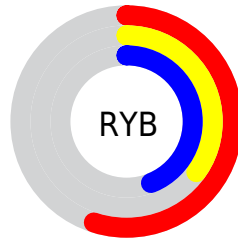
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (35%)

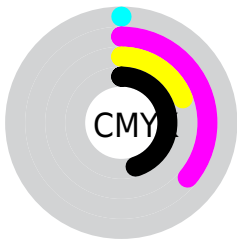
Blue (44%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (44%)

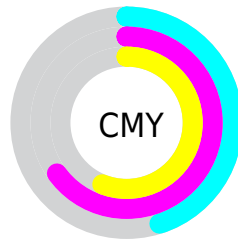


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 89, 113 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, 89, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



140, 89, 113



140, 89, 113

255, 255, 255



114, 65, 89



195, 140, 165



89, 42, 65



223, 166, 192



64, 19, 43



252, 194, 220



42, 0, 23



255, 222, 248



0, 0, 0



255, 251, 255



140, 89, 113



140, 89, 113



140, 75, 106



140, 103, 120



140, 61, 98



140, 117, 128

■ 140, 47, 91

■ 140, 131, 135

■ 140, 33, 83

■ 140, 145, 143

■ 140, 19, 76

■ 140, 159, 150

■ 140, 5, 69

■ 140, 173, 157

■ 140, 0, 66

■ 140, 187, 165

■ 140, 201, 172

■ 140, 215, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 94, 132



140, 89, 113



145, 89, 92

Triad

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



140, 89, 113



105, 107, 64



30, 113, 135

Complementary

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



140, 89, 113



89, 140, 116

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.



29, 115, 117



140, 89, 113



81, 112, 76

Square

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



140, 89, 113



125, 100, 63



55, 115, 95



62, 109, 145

Rectangle

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



140, 89, 113



143, 91, 79



55, 115, 95



24, 114, 130

Sweetspot

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



140, 89, 113



181, 161, 171



115, 89, 140



92, 80, 85



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



140, 89, 113



181, 101, 139



140, 90, 89



69, 62, 65



133, 0, 62



5, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



140, 89, 113



181, 101, 139



89, 139, 140



69, 62, 65



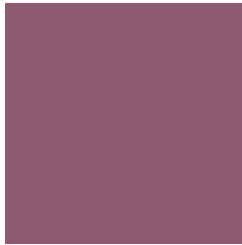
133, 0, 62



5, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 89, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

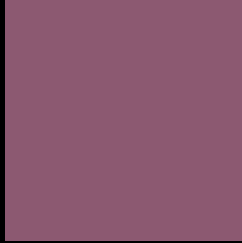
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 89, 113 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, 89, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 89, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 89, 113.

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, 89, 113](#)

Protanopia

[101, 104, 122](#)

Deuteranopia

[112, 102, 111](#)



Tritanopia
138, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 89, 113

Protanomaly

115, 99, 119

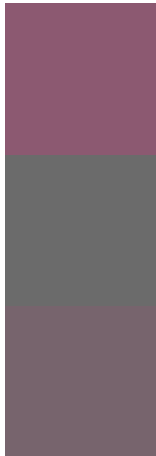
Deuteranomaly

122, 97, 112

Tritanomaly

139, 91, 104

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 89, 113

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

119, 100, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 89, 113 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, 89, 113) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 89, 113)  
}
```

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, 89, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 89, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 89, 113 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, 89, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 89, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 89, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 89, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 89, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 89,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 89, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 89, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 89,  
113) }
```

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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