

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 89, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 89, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 89, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C5994
RGB	140, 89, 148
RGB Percent	55%, 35%, 58%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6510, 0.4196
CMYK	0.05, 0.40, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	292°, 25%, 46%
HSV	292°, 40%, 58%
XYZ	19.7329, 14.8583, 29.8449
YIQ	110.9750, 11.4570, 29.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

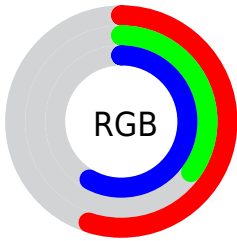
Format	Color
R _Y B	140, 89, 148
Decimal	9197972
CIE Lab	45.44, 31.24, -23.99
CIE LCh	45, 39.386, 322.482
Yxy	14.8583, 0.3062, 0.2306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287388052 (0xFF8C5994)
YUV	110.9750, 18.2533, 25.4549
Hunter-Lab	38.5465, 23.9221, -18.9231

Details

The RGB color **140, 89, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **97, 148, 89**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 140, 202**, and **88, 41, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 74, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 104, 148**.

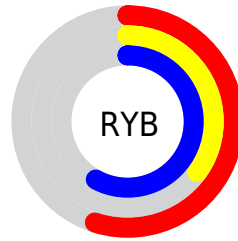
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (35%)

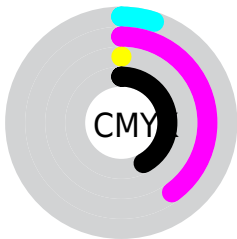
Blue (58%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (58%)

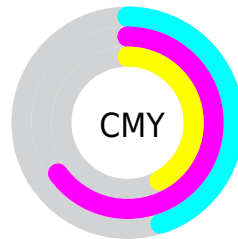


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 89, 148 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, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



140, 89, 148



140, 89, 148

255, 255, 255



114, 65, 122



195, 140, 202



88, 41, 97



223, 167, 230



64, 18, 73



252, 194, 255



41, 0, 50



255, 222, 255



11, 0, 29



255, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



140, 89, 148



140, 89, 148



138, 74, 148



142, 104, 148



136, 59, 148




144, 119, 148


 134, 45, 148

 146, 133, 148

 132, 30, 148

 148, 148, 148


 130, 15, 148

 150, 163, 148

 128, 0, 148

 152, 178, 148

 128, 0, 148

 154, 193, 148

 156, 207, 148

 158, 222, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 102, 168



140, 89, 148



164, 80, 117

Triad

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



140, 89, 148



133, 103, 40



0, 124, 132

Complementary

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



140, 89, 148



97, 148, 89

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, 98



140, 89, 148



102, 113, 43

Square

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



140, 89, 148



157, 91, 56



62, 120, 66



0, 121, 159

Rectangle

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



140, 89, 148



169, 79, 95



62, 120, 66



0, 124, 121

Sweetspot

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



140, 89, 148



188, 168, 191



89, 98, 148



95, 83, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



140, 89, 148



179, 99, 191



148, 89, 127



73, 67, 74



119, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 89, 97



191, 99, 112



89, 148, 110



74, 67, 68



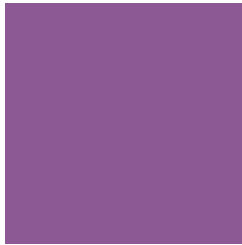
138, 0, 19



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 89, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

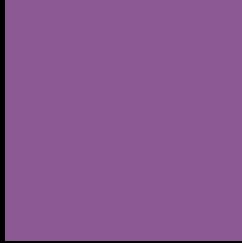
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

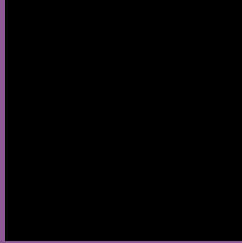
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 89, 148.

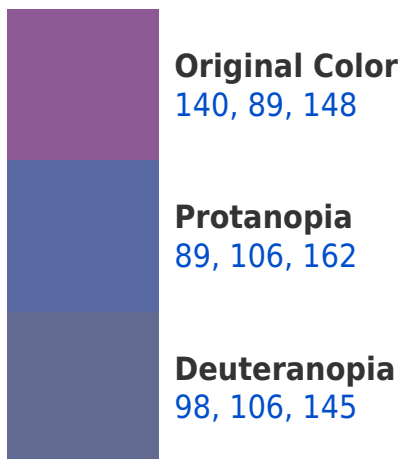


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 89, 148.

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
134, 98, 106

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 89, 148

Protanomaly

108, 100, 157

Deuteranomaly

113, 100, 146

Tritanomaly

136, 95, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 89, 148

Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly

122, 103, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 89, 148 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, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 89, 148)  
}
```

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, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 89, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 89, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 89, 148) }
```

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, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 89, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 89, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 89,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 89, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 89,  
148) }
```

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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