

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 96, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 96, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 96, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C60A5
RGB	140, 96, 165
RGB Percent	55%, 38%, 65%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6235, 0.3529
CMYK	0.15, 0.42, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	278°, 28%, 51%
HSV	278°, 42%, 65%
XYZ	21.7896, 16.6578, 37.6641
YIQ	117.0220, 4.0750, 30.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

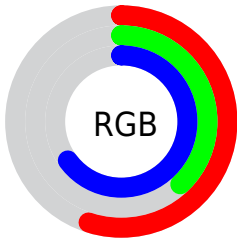
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 96, 165
Decimal	9199781
CIE _{Lab}	47.83, 30.90, -30.35
CIE _{LCh}	48, 43.314, 315.515
Yxy	16.6578, 0.2863, 0.2189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287389861 (0xFF8C60A5)
YUV	117.0220, 23.6532, 20.1517
Hunter-Lab	40.8140, 23.8725, -26.1445

Details

The RGB color **140, 96, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 165, 96**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 147, 220**, and **88, 48, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 79, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 113, 165**.

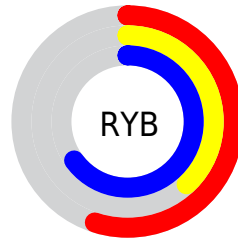
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (38%)

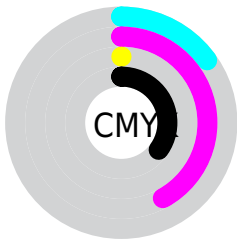
Blue (65%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (65%)

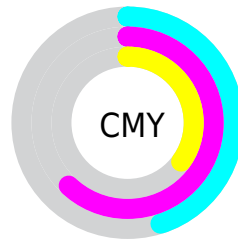


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 96, 165 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, 96, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



140, 96, 165



140, 96, 165

255, 255, 255



114, 72, 138



195, 147, 220



88, 48, 113



223, 174, 249



64, 25, 88



252, 202, 255



39, 2, 64



255, 230, 255



18, 0, 42



0, 1, 20



0, 0, 0



140, 96, 165




140, 96, 165



134, 79, 165




146, 113, 165


 128, 63, 165


 152, 129, 165


 122, 47, 165

 158, 146, 165

 116, 30, 165

 164, 162, 165

 110, 14, 165

 170, 178, 165

 105, 0, 165

 176, 195, 165

 182, 211, 165

 188, 228, 165

 194, 244, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 111, 184



140, 96, 165



171, 84, 133

Triad

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



140, 96, 165



149, 105, 40



0, 132, 132

Complementary

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



140, 96, 165



121, 165, 96

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, 130, 94



140, 96, 165



116, 117, 38

Square

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



140, 96, 165



172, 91, 63



74, 126, 60



0, 129, 165

Rectangle

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



140, 96, 165



180, 81, 108



74, 126, 60



0, 132, 119

Sweetspot

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



140, 96, 165



204, 186, 214



96, 121, 165



101, 90, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



140, 96, 165



175, 107, 214



165, 96, 156



79, 73, 82



93, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 96, 121



214, 107, 146



96, 165, 105



82, 73, 76



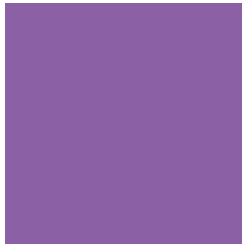
145, 0, 53



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 96, 165 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, 96, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

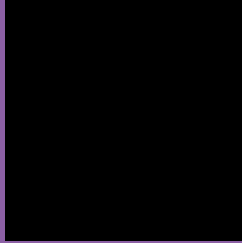
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 96, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 96, 165.

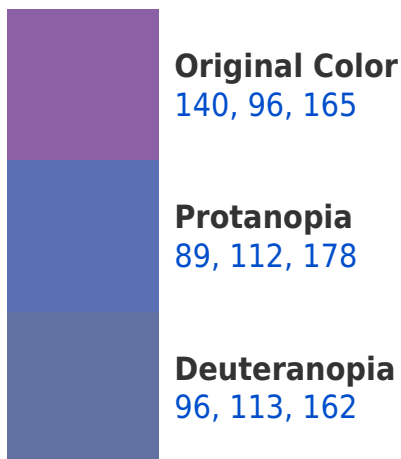


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 96, 165.

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
132, 107, 115

Trichromacy



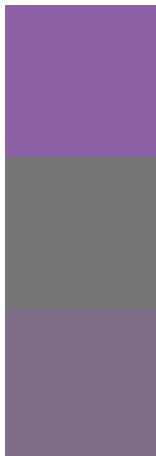
Original Color
140, 96, 165

Protanomaly
108, 106, 173

Deuteranomaly
112, 107, 163

Tritanomaly
135, 103, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 96, 165

Achromatopsia
117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly
125, 109, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 96, 165 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, 96, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 96, 165)  
}
```

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, 96, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 96, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 96, 165 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, 96, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 96, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 96, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 96, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 96, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 96,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 96, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 96, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 96,  
165) }
```

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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