

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 100, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 100, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 100, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D64CE
RGB	141, 100, 206
RGB Percent	55%, 39%, 81%
CMY	0.4471, 0.6078, 0.1922
CMYK	0.32, 0.51, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	263°, 52%, 60%
HSV	263°, 51%, 81%
XYZ	26.6823, 19.2333, 60.6986
YIQ	124.3430, -9.5900, 41.6580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

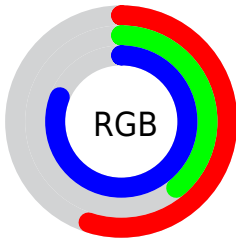
Format	Color
R _Y B	141, 100, 206
Decimal	9266382
CIE _{Lab}	50.96, 38.77, -49.16
CIE _{LCh}	51, 62.607, 308.266
Y _{xy}	19.2333, 0.2503, 0.1804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287456462 (0xFF8D64CE)
YUV	124.3430, 40.2569, 14.6082
Hunter-Lab	43.8558, 31.8534, -51.3613

Details

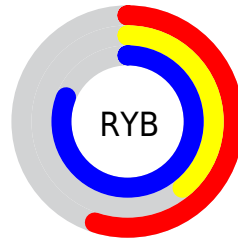
The RGB color **141, 100, 206** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **165, 206, 100**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 152, 255**, and **87, 51, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 79, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 121, 206**.

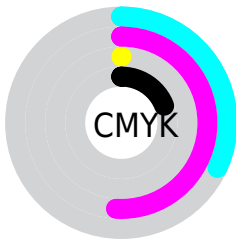
Distribution



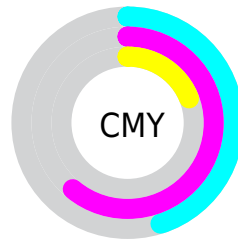
- Red (55%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 100, 206 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 141, 100, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 100, 206

255, 255, 255


 197, 152, 255

 226, 179, 255

 255, 207, 255

 255, 235, 255


 141, 100, 206

 114, 75, 178


 87, 51, 151

 59, 28, 125

 30, 4, 99

 1, 0, 75


 0, 4, 51

 0, 2, 29

 0, 0, 0


 141, 100, 206


 141, 100, 206

 128, 79, 206


 154, 121, 206

 116, 59, 206


 166, 141, 206

 103, 38, 206

 179, 162, 206

 90, 18, 206

 192, 182, 206

 80, 0, 206

 204, 203, 206

 217, 224, 206

 229, 244, 206

 242, 255, 206

 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 123, 228



141, 100, 206



196, 74, 162

Triad

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



141, 100, 206



177, 104, 2



0, 146, 135

Complementary

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



141, 100, 206



165, 206, 100

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, 143, 79



141, 100, 206



133, 124, 0

Square

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



141, 100, 206



207, 80, 58



74, 136, 24



0, 144, 187

Rectangle

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



141, 100, 206



213, 64, 127



74, 136, 24



0, 145, 117

Sweetspot

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



141, 100, 206



232, 217, 255



100, 165, 206



113, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 100, 206



158, 97, 255



194, 100, 206



96, 92, 102



64, 0, 166



15, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 100, 165



255, 97, 194



112, 206, 100



102, 92, 98



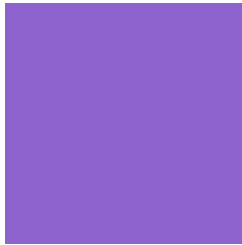
166, 0, 102



38, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 100, 206 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 100, 206 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 141, 100, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 100, 206.

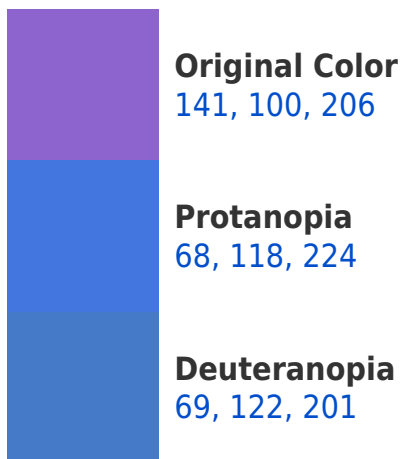



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 100, 206.

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
126, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 100, 206

Protanomaly

95, 111, 217

Deuteranomaly

95, 114, 203

Tritanomaly

131, 112, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 100, 206

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

130, 115, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 100, 206 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(141, 100, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 100, 206)  
}
```

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(141, 100, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 100, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 100, 206 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(141, 100, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 100, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 100, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 100, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 100, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 100,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 100, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 100, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
100, 206) }
```

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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