

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 112, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 112, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 112, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D70E0
RGB	141, 112, 224
RGB Percent	55%, 44%, 88%
CMY	0.4471, 0.5608, 0.1216
CMYK	0.37, 0.50, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	256°, 64%, 66%
HSV	256°, 50%, 88%
XYZ	30.2332, 22.6329, 73.2961
YIQ	133.4390, -18.6680, 40.9800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

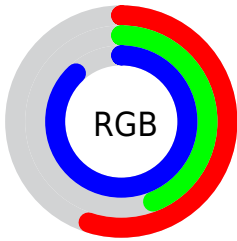
Format	Color
R _Y B	141, 112, 224
Decimal	9269472
CIE Lab	54.69, 36.60, -53.40
CIE LCh	55, 64.741, 304.431
Yxy	22.6329, 0.2396, 0.1794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287459552 (0xFF8D70E0)
YUV	133.4390, 44.6466, 6.6310
Hunter-Lab	47.5740, 30.1819, -58.0448

Details

The RGB color **141, 112, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 224, 112**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 164, 255**, and **85, 63, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 90, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 134, 224**.

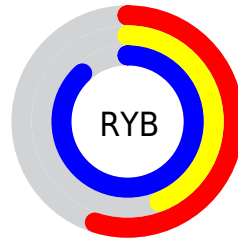
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (44%)

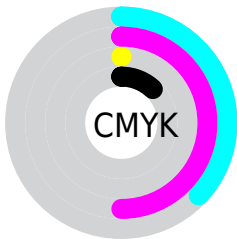
Blue (88%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (88%)

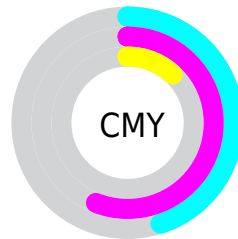


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 112, 224 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, 112, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 112, 224


255, 255, 255

 198, 164, 255

 227, 192, 255

 255, 220, 255


 255, 248, 255

 141, 112, 224

 113, 87, 196

 85, 63, 168

 57, 40, 141

 23, 18, 115


 0, 0, 90


 0, 0, 65

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 141, 112, 224

 141, 112, 224


 124, 90, 224

 158, 134, 224

 108, 67, 224


 174, 157, 224

 91, 45, 224

 191, 179, 224

 75, 22, 224

 207, 202, 224

 58, 0, 224

 224, 224, 224

 241, 246, 224

 255, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 135, 243



141, 112, 224



204, 85, 180

Triad

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



141, 112, 224



194, 110, 18



0, 156, 138

Complementary

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



141, 112, 224



195, 224, 112

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, 153, 80



141, 112, 224



149, 131, 0

Square

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



141, 112, 224



223, 84, 71



91, 145, 22



0, 155, 193

Rectangle

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



141, 112, 224



224, 73, 144



91, 145, 22



0, 156, 118

Sweetspot

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



141, 112, 224



227, 217, 255



112, 196, 224



110, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 112, 224



142, 102, 255



196, 112, 224



104, 101, 112



46, 0, 176



13, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 112, 195



255, 102, 215



140, 224, 112



112, 101, 109



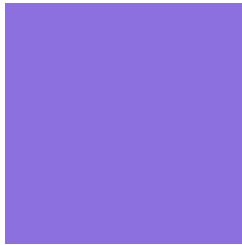
176, 0, 130



48, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 112, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

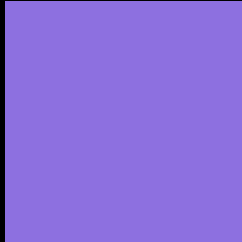
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

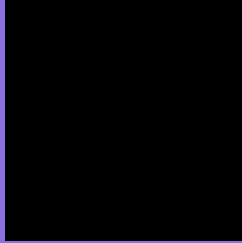
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 112, 224.

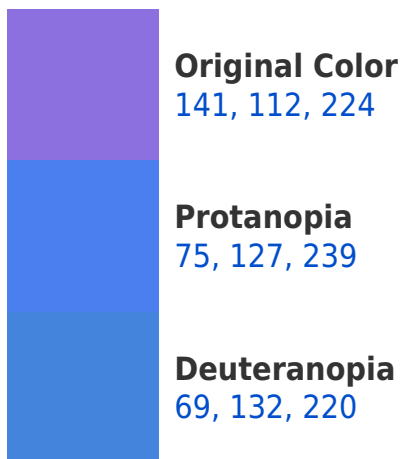


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 112, 224.

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
123, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 112, 224

Protanomaly
99, 122, 234

Deuteranomaly
95, 125, 221

Tritanomaly
130, 125, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 112, 224

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
136, 125, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 112, 224 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, 112, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 112, 224)  
}
```

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, 112, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 112, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 112, 224 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, 112, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 112, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 112, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 112, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 112, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 112,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 112, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 112, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
112, 224) }
```

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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