

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 119, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 119, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 119, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D779C
RGB	141, 119, 156
RGB Percent	55%, 47%, 61%
CMY	0.4471, 0.5333, 0.3882
CMYK	0.10, 0.24, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	276°, 16%, 54%
HSV	276°, 24%, 61%
XYZ	23.5821, 21.2567, 34.3125
YIQ	129.7960, 1.2350, 16.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

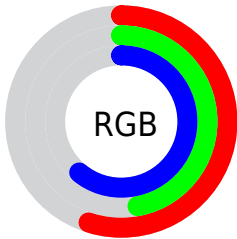
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 119, 156
Decimal	9271196
CIE _{Lab}	53.23, 15.78, -16.74
CIE _{LCh}	53, 23.007, 313.313
Yxy	21.2567, 0.2979, 0.2686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287461276 (0xFF8D779C)
YUV	129.7960, 12.9186, 9.8259
Hunter-Lab	46.1050, 10.6167, -11.8517

Details

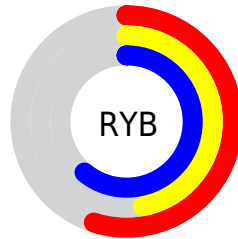
The RGB color **141, 119, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **134, 156, 119**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 171, 211**, and **90, 70, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 103, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 135, 156**.

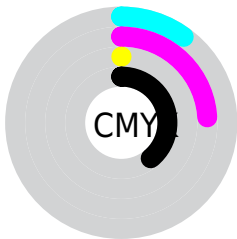
Distribution



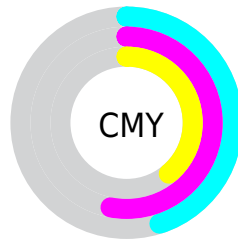
- Red (55%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 119, 156 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, 119, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 119, 156

255, 255, 255

 195, 171, 211

 223, 199, 239

 252, 227, 255

 141, 119, 156

 115, 94, 130

 90, 70, 105

 67, 48, 80

 44, 27, 57


 25, 1, 36


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 141, 119, 156

 135, 103, 156

 141, 119, 156

 147, 135, 156

128, 88, 156

154, 150, 156

122, 72, 156

160, 166, 156

116, 57, 156

166, 181, 156

109, 41, 156

173, 197, 156

103, 25, 156

179, 213, 156

97, 10, 156

185, 228, 156

93, 0, 156

192, 244, 156

198, 255, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 126, 165



141, 119, 156



159, 114, 139

Triad

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



141, 119, 156



151, 122, 90



69, 138, 135

Complementary

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



141, 119, 156



134, 156, 119

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.



87, 137, 115



141, 119, 156



132, 129, 88

Square

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



141, 119, 156



164, 116, 101



110, 134, 98



67, 136, 154

Rectangle

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



141, 119, 156



166, 112, 126



110, 134, 98



74, 138, 129

Sweetspot

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



141, 119, 156



198, 190, 204



119, 134, 156



99, 94, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



141, 119, 156



181, 147, 204



156, 119, 153



76, 71, 79



85, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 119, 134



204, 147, 170



119, 156, 122



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 58



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 119, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

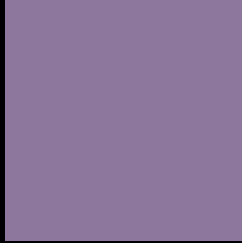
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

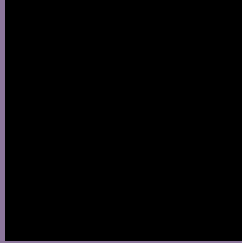
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 119, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 119, 156.

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

141, 119, 156

Protanopia

119, 126, 161

Deuteranopia

126, 124, 155



Tritanopia
137, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 119, 156

Protanomaly

127, 123, 159

Deuteranomaly

131, 122, 155

Tritanomaly

138, 122, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 119, 156

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

134, 126, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 119, 156 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, 119, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 119, 156)  
}
```

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, 119, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 119, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 119, 156 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, 119, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 119, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 119, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 119, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 119, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 119,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 119, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 119, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
119, 156) }
```

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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