

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 120, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 120, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 120, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D789F
RGB	141, 120, 159
RGB Percent	55%, 47%, 62%
CMY	0.4471, 0.5294, 0.3765
CMYK	0.11, 0.25, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	272°, 17%, 55%
HSV	272°, 25%, 62%
XYZ	23.9590, 21.5989, 35.7071
YIQ	130.7250, -0.0030, 16.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

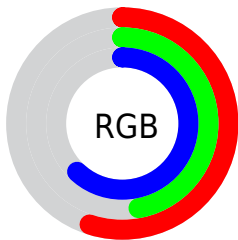
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 120, 159
Decimal	9271455
CIE _{Lab}	53.60, 15.85, -17.92
CIE _{LCh}	54, 23.929, 311.497
Yxy	21.5989, 0.2948, 0.2658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287461535 (0xFF8D789F)
YUV	130.7250, 13.9396, 9.0112
Hunter-Lab	46.4746, 10.6914, -13.0212

Details

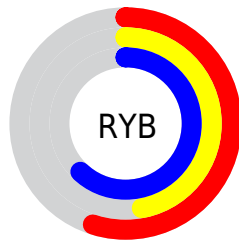
The RGB color **141, 120, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **138, 159, 120**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 172, 214**, and **90, 71, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 104, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 136, 159**.

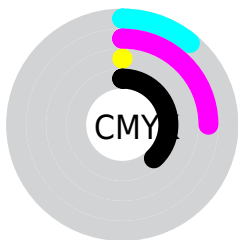
Distribution



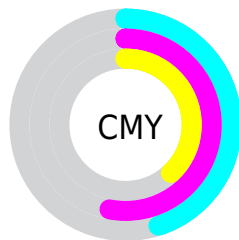
- Red (55%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 120, 159 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, 120, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 120, 159

255, 255, 255

 195, 172, 214

 223, 200, 242

 252, 228, 255

 141, 120, 159


 115, 95, 133

 90, 71, 107


 67, 49, 83

 44, 27, 60

 24, 3, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 141, 120, 159

 134, 104, 159

 141, 120, 159

 148, 136, 159


 126, 88, 159

 156, 152, 159

 119, 72, 159

 163, 168, 159

 112, 56, 159


 170, 184, 159

 104, 40, 159


 178, 200, 159

 97, 25, 159

 185, 215, 159

 90, 9, 159

 192, 231, 159

 86, 0, 159

 200, 247, 159

 207, 255, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 127, 168



141, 120, 159



161, 114, 142

Triad

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



141, 120, 159



154, 122, 89



68, 140, 136

Complementary

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



141, 120, 159



138, 159, 120

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.



88, 138, 114



141, 120, 159



135, 129, 87

Square

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



141, 120, 159



166, 116, 102



112, 135, 97



64, 138, 155

Rectangle

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



141, 120, 159



168, 113, 128



112, 135, 97



73, 139, 128

Sweetspot

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



141, 120, 159



200, 192, 207



120, 138, 159



101, 96, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



141, 120, 159



179, 147, 207



159, 120, 158



75, 71, 79



77, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 120, 138



207, 147, 174



120, 159, 121



79, 71, 75



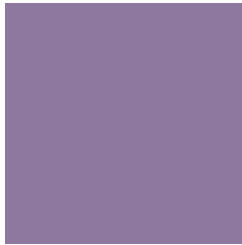
143, 0, 66



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 120, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

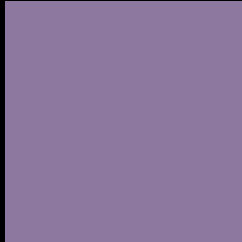
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

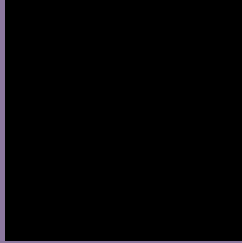
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 120, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 120, 159.

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, 120, 159

Protanopia
119, 127, 164

Deuteranopia
126, 126, 158



Tritanopia
137, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 120, 159

Protanomaly

127, 124, 162

Deuteranomaly

131, 124, 158

Tritanomaly

138, 123, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 120, 159

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

135, 127, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 120, 159 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, 120, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 120, 159)  
}
```

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, 120, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 120, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 120, 159 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, 120, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 120, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 120, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 120, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 120, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 120,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 120, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 120, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
120, 159) }
```

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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