

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 123, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 123, 183) contains.

RGB(141, 123, 183)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(141, 123, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D7BB7
RGB	141, 123, 183
RGB Percent	55%, 48%, 72%
CMY	0.4471, 0.5176, 0.2824
CMYK	0.23, 0.33, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	258°, 29%, 60%
HSV	258°, 33%, 72%
XYZ	26.6147, 23.2475, 47.8842
YIQ	135.2220, -8.5320, 22.4760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

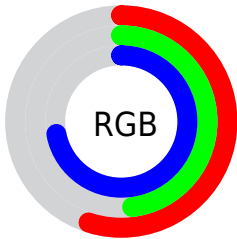
Format	Color
RYB	141, 123, 183
Decimal	9272247
CIELab	55.33, 19.67, -29.12
CIELCh	55, 35.138, 304.044
Yxy	23.2475, 0.2723, 0.2378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287462327 (0xFF8D7BB7)
YUV	135.2220, 23.5546, 5.0673
Hunter-Lab	48.2157, 14.1532, -25.1314

Details

The RGB color **141, 123, 183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **165, 183, 123**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 176, 239**, and **89, 74, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 105, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 141, 183**.

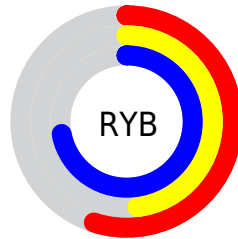
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (48%)

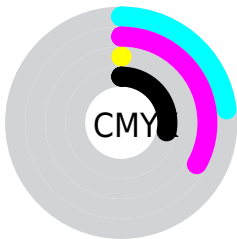
Blue (72%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (72%)

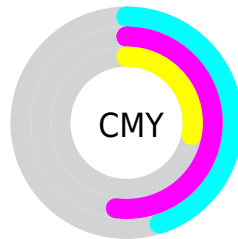


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (52%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 123, 183 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, 123, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 123, 183

255, 255, 255

 196, 176, 239

 224, 203, 255


 253, 231, 255

 141, 123, 183

 115, 98, 156

 89, 74, 130

 65, 51, 104

 41, 30, 80


 17, 8, 57

 0, 2, 35

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 141, 123, 183


 141, 123, 183

 128, 105, 183

 154, 141, 183


 115, 86, 183

 167, 160, 183

 103, 68, 183

 179, 178, 183

 90, 50, 183

 192, 196, 183

 77, 32, 183

 205, 215, 183

 64, 13, 183

 218, 233, 183

 55, 0, 183

 231, 251, 183

 243, 255, 183

 255, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 134, 193



141, 123, 183



174, 113, 160

Triad

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



141, 123, 183



173, 121, 78



19, 148, 136

Complementary

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



141, 123, 183



165, 183, 123

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.



78, 146, 105



141, 123, 183



148, 132, 71

Square

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



141, 123, 183



189, 112, 100



116, 141, 81



0, 147, 166

Rectangle

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



141, 123, 183



186, 109, 140



116, 141, 81



45, 148, 125

Sweetspot

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



141, 123, 183



221, 213, 237



123, 165, 183



110, 105, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



141, 123, 183



172, 145, 237



171, 123, 183



85, 83, 92



47, 0, 156



8, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 123, 165



237, 145, 209



135, 183, 123



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 109



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 123, 183 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, 123, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

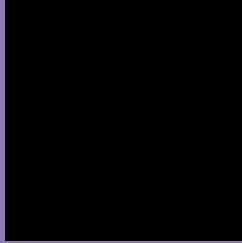
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 123, 183.

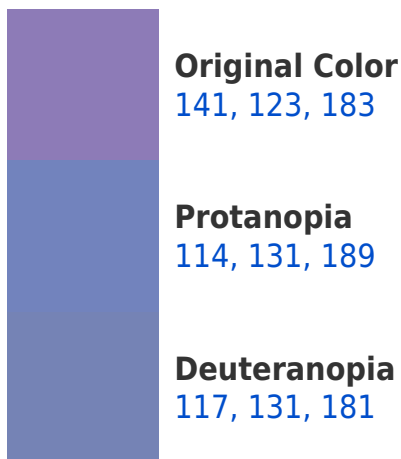



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 123, 183.

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
133, 131, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 123, 183

Protanomaly

124, 128, 187

Deuteranomaly

126, 128, 182

Tritanomaly

136, 128, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 123, 183

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

137, 131, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 123, 183 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, 123, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 123, 183)  
}
```

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, 123, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 123, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 123, 183 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, 123, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 123, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 123, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 123, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 123, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 123,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 123, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 123, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
123, 183) }
```

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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