

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 126, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 126, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 126, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D7EA2
RGB	141, 126, 162
RGB Percent	55%, 49%, 64%
CMY	0.4471, 0.5059, 0.3647
CMYK	0.13, 0.22, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	265°, 16%, 56%
HSV	265°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	24.9669, 23.1931, 37.3432
YIQ	134.5890, -2.6160, 14.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

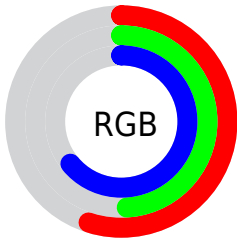
Format	Color
RYB	141, 126, 162
Decimal	9272994
CIELab	55.27, 13.02, -17.12
CIELCh	55, 21.503, 307.255
Yxy	23.1931, 0.2920, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287463074 (0xFF8D7EA2)
YUV	134.5890, 13.5136, 5.6224
Hunter-Lab	48.1592, 8.2604, -12.2628

Details

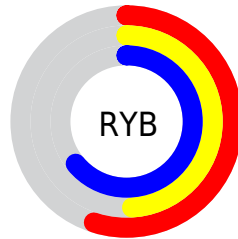
The RGB color `141, 126, 162` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `147, 162, 126`, and the grayscale version is `134, 134, 134`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `195, 179, 217`, and `90, 77, 110` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `132, 110, 162`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `150, 142, 162`.

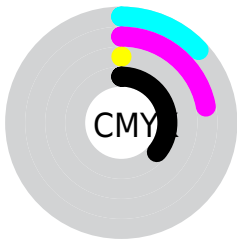
Distribution



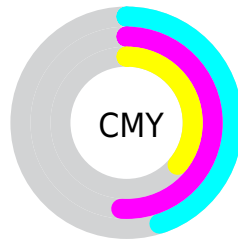
- Red (55%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 126, 162 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, 126, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 126, 162

255, 255, 255

 195, 179, 217

 223, 206, 245

 252, 234, 255


 141, 126, 162

 115, 101, 136

 90, 77, 110

 67, 54, 86

 44, 33, 62


 23, 11, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0


 141, 126, 162


 132, 110, 162


 141, 126, 162


 150, 142, 162

 122, 94, 162

 160, 158, 162

 113, 77, 162

 169, 175, 162

 103, 61, 162

 179, 191, 162

 94, 45, 162


 188, 207, 162

 84, 29, 162

 198, 223, 162

 75, 13, 162

 207, 239, 162

 68, 0, 162

 217, 255, 162

 226, 255, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 133, 169



141, 126, 162



160, 121, 147

Triad

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



141, 126, 162



158, 126, 98



82, 143, 136

Complementary

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



141, 126, 162



147, 162, 126

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.



100, 142, 117



141, 126, 162



141, 133, 95

Square

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



141, 126, 162



168, 121, 111



121, 138, 102



77, 142, 154

Rectangle

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



141, 126, 162



168, 119, 135



121, 138, 102



87, 143, 130

Sweetspot

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



141, 126, 162



203, 197, 212



126, 147, 162



102, 99, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



141, 126, 162



178, 155, 212



159, 126, 162



77, 73, 82



61, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 126, 147



212, 155, 188



129, 162, 126



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 85



18, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 126, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

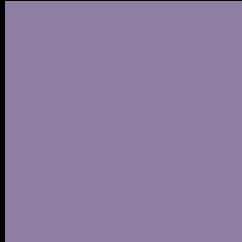
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

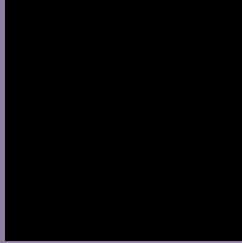
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 126, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 126, 162.

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, 126, 162

Protanopia

124, 131, 166

Deuteranopia

131, 130, 161



Tritanopia
137, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 126, 162

Protanomaly
130, 129, 165

Deuteranomaly
135, 129, 161

Tritanomaly
138, 129, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 126, 162

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
137, 132, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 126, 162 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, 126, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 126, 162)  
}
```

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, 126, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 126, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 126, 162 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, 126, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 126, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 126, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 126, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 126, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 126,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 126, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 126, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
126, 162) }
```

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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