

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 133, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 133, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 133, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D85CB
RGB	141, 133, 203
RGB Percent	55%, 52%, 80%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4784, 0.2039
CMYK	0.31, 0.34, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	247°, 40%, 66%
HSV	247°, 34%, 80%
XYZ	30.1515, 26.7496, 60.0739
YIQ	143.3720, -17.7020, 23.4660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

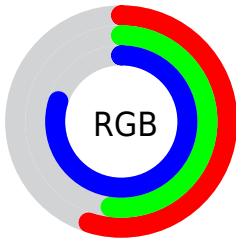
Format	Color
RYB	141, 133, 203
Decimal	9274827
CIELab	58.74, 18.84, -35.17
CIELCh	59, 39.900, 298.179
Yxy	26.7496, 0.2578, 0.2287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287464907 (0xFF8D85CB)
YUV	143.3720, 29.3966, -2.0802
Hunter-Lab	51.7200, 13.5513, -32.6627

Details

The RGB color **141, 133, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 203, 133**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 186, 255**, and **88, 83, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 113, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 153, 203**.

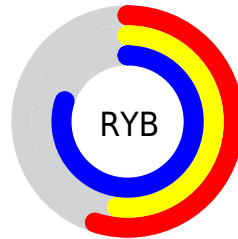
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (52%)

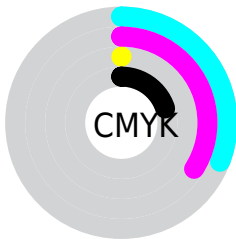
Blue (80%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (80%)

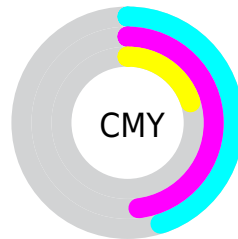


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (48%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 133, 203 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, 133, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 133, 203


255, 255, 255

 196, 186, 255

 225, 214, 255

 254, 242, 255

 141, 133, 203

 114, 108, 175

 88, 83, 149

 63, 60, 122


 37, 39, 97


 6, 19, 73

 0, 0, 50

 0, 2, 28


 0, 0, 0

 141, 133, 203

 141, 133, 203

 123, 113, 203

 159, 153, 203

 105, 92, 203


 177, 174, 203

 87, 72, 203

 195, 194, 203

 69, 52, 203


 213, 214, 203

 51, 32, 203

 231, 235, 203

 33, 11, 203

 249, 255, 203

 23, 0, 203

 255, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 146, 211



141, 133, 203



183, 120, 179

Triad

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



141, 133, 203



192, 126, 83



7, 159, 138

Complementary

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



141, 133, 203



195, 203, 133

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.



86, 156, 103



141, 133, 203



165, 139, 70

Square

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



141, 133, 203



207, 116, 110



129, 149, 78



0, 159, 173

Rectangle

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



141, 133, 203



200, 114, 157



129, 149, 78



47, 159, 126

Sweetspot

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



141, 133, 203



232, 230, 255



133, 196, 203



114, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 133, 203



162, 150, 255



175, 133, 203



93, 92, 102



19, 0, 166



4, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 133, 195



255, 150, 243



161, 203, 133



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 147



38, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 133, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

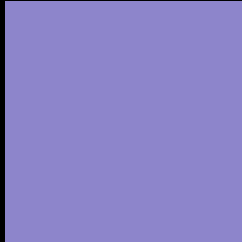
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

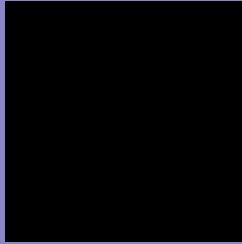
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 133, 203.



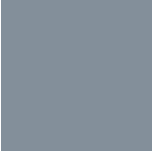
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 133, 203.

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

131, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 133, 203

Protanomaly
126, 137, 206

Deuteranomaly
126, 137, 202

Tritanomaly
135, 139, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 133, 203

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
142, 139, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 133, 203 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, 133, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 133, 203)  
}
```

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, 133, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 133, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 133, 203 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, 133, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 133, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 133, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 133, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 133, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 133,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 133, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 133, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
133, 203) }
```

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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