

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 139, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 139, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 139, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	8D8B98
RGB	141, 139, 152
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4549, 0.4039
CMYK	0.07, 0.09, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	249°, 6%, 57%
HSV	249°, 9%, 60%
XYZ	25.8846, 26.3950, 33.4362
YIQ	141.0800, -2.9810, 4.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

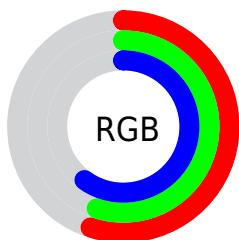
Format	Color
RYB	141, 139, 152
Decimal	9276312
CIELab	58.41, 3.36, -6.64
CIELCh	58, 7.441, 296.851
Yxy	26.3950, 0.3020, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287466392 (0xFF8D8B98)
YUV	141.0800, 5.3836, -0.0702
Hunter-Lab	51.3760, 0.0251, -2.6235

Details

The RGB color **141, 139, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 152, 139**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 192, 206**, and **91, 89, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 124, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 154, 152**.

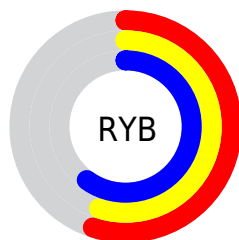
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

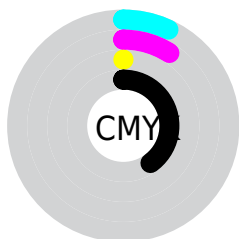
Blue (60%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (60%)

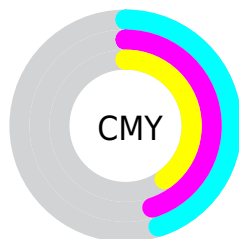


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 139, 152 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, 139, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 139, 152


255, 255, 255


 195, 192, 206

 223, 220, 234

 251, 249, 255

 141, 139, 152

 115, 114, 126

 91, 89, 101

 67, 66, 77

 45, 44, 54


 24, 23, 33


 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 141, 139, 152

 128, 124, 152


 141, 139, 152

 154, 154, 152

 115, 109, 152

 167, 169, 152

 102, 93, 152

 180, 185, 152

 90, 78, 152

 192, 200, 152


 77, 63, 152

 205, 215, 152

 64, 48, 152


 218, 230, 152

 51, 33, 152

 231, 245, 152

 38, 17, 152

 244, 255, 152

 25, 2, 152

 255, 255, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 141, 153



141, 139, 152



148, 137, 148

Triad

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



141, 139, 152



152, 138, 130



126, 144, 139

Complementary

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



141, 139, 152



150, 152, 139

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.



132, 143, 133



141, 139, 152



147, 140, 128

Square

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



141, 139, 152



155, 136, 135



139, 142, 129



124, 144, 146

Rectangle

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



141, 139, 152



152, 136, 144



139, 142, 129



128, 144, 137

Sweetspot

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



141, 139, 152



191, 190, 196



139, 150, 152



96, 95, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



141, 139, 152



180, 177, 196



147, 139, 152



70, 69, 77



22, 0, 140



2, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 139, 150



196, 177, 193



144, 152, 139



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 119



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 139, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

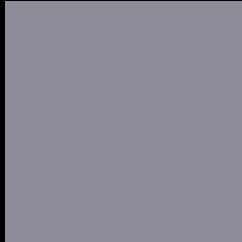
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 152 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

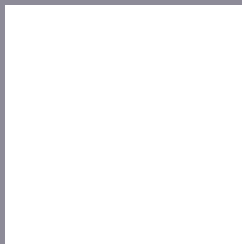
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 141, 139, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 139, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 139, 152.

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, 139, 152

Protanopia

139, 139, 152

Deuteranopia

148, 136, 153



Tritanopia

141, 139, 150

Trichromacy



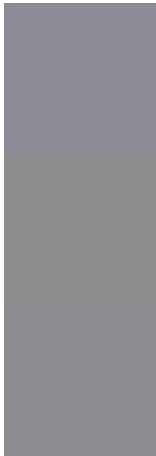
Original Color
141, 139, 152

Protanomaly
140, 139, 152

Deuteranomaly
145, 137, 153

Tritanomaly
141, 139, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 139, 152

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
141, 140, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 139, 152 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, 139, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 139, 152)  
}
```

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, 139, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 139, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 139, 152 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, 139, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 139, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(141, 139, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 139, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 139, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 139, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
139, 152) }
```

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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