

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 139, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 139, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 139, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D8BA1
RGB	141, 139, 161
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 63%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4549, 0.3686
CMYK	0.12, 0.14, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	245°, 10%, 59%
HSV	245°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	26.6501, 26.7012, 37.4674
YIQ	142.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

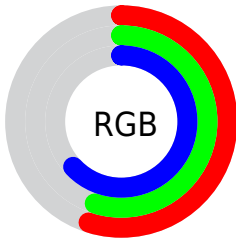
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 139, 161
Decimal	9276321
CIE _{Lab}	58.70, 5.29, -11.36
CIE _{LCh}	59, 12.534, 294.962
Yxy	26.7012, 0.2934, 0.2940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287466401 (0xFF8D8BA1)
YUV	142.1060, 9.3147, -0.9700
Hunter-Lab	51.6732, 1.6323, -6.8191

Details

The RGB color `141, 139, 161` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `159, 161, 139`, and the grayscale version is `142, 142, 142`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `195, 192, 216`, and `91, 89, 109` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `126, 123, 161`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `156, 155, 161`.

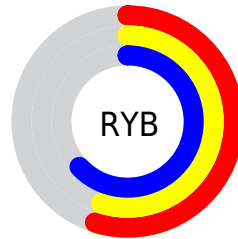
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

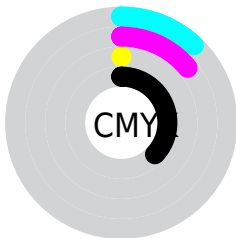
Blue (63%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (63%)

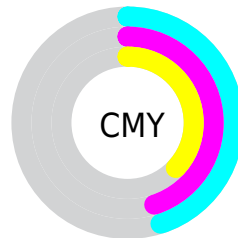


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 139, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 139, 161

255, 255, 255


 195, 192, 216

 223, 220, 244

 251, 249, 255

 141, 139, 161

 115, 114, 135

 91, 89, 109


 67, 66, 85

 45, 44, 62


 24, 23, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 141, 139, 161

 126, 123, 161

 141, 139, 161

 156, 155, 161

■ 112, 107, 161

■ 170, 171, 161

■ 97, 91, 161

■ 185, 187, 161

■ 82, 75, 161

■ 200, 203, 161

■ 68, 58, 161

■ 214, 219, 161

■ 53, 42, 161

■ 229, 236, 161

■ 39, 26, 161

■ 243, 252, 161

■ 24, 10, 161

■ 255, 255, 161

■ 15, 0, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 143, 163



141, 139, 161



154, 136, 154

Triad

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



141, 139, 161



161, 136, 124



117, 148, 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, 161



159, 161, 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.



127, 146, 128



141, 139, 161



152, 140, 119

Square

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



141, 139, 161



165, 134, 132



140, 143, 121



113, 147, 150

Rectangle

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



141, 139, 161



160, 134, 147



140, 143, 121



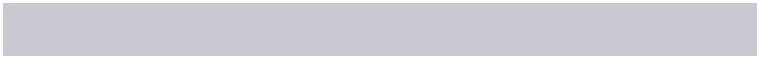
120, 147, 135

Sweetspot

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



141, 139, 161



201, 201, 209



139, 159, 161



100, 99, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



141, 139, 161



179, 176, 209



152, 139, 161



74, 73, 82



13, 0, 145



2, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 139, 159



209, 176, 206



148, 161, 139



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 132



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 139, 161 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, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

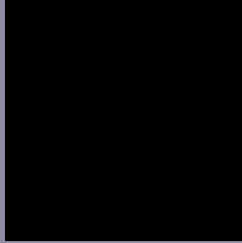
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

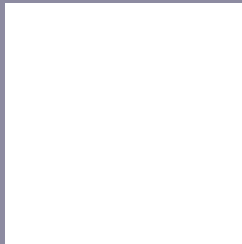
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 141, 139, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 139, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 139, 161.

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, 161

Protanopia

137, 140, 162

Deuteranopia

145, 138, 161



Tritanopia
139, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 139, 161

Protanomaly

138, 140, 162

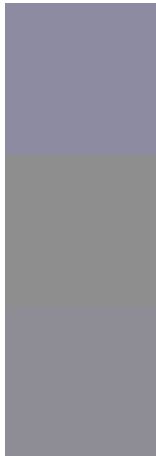
Deuteranomaly

144, 138, 161

Tritanomaly

140, 140, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 139, 161

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

142, 141, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 139, 161 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, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 139, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 139, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 139, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 139, 161) }
```

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, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 139, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 139, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
139, 161) }
```

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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