

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 139, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 139, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 139, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D8BBE
RGB	141, 139, 190
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 75%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4549, 0.2549
CMYK	0.26, 0.27, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	242°, 28%, 65%
HSV	242°, 27%, 75%
XYZ	29.5114, 27.8457, 52.5345
YIQ	145.4120, -15.1790, 16.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

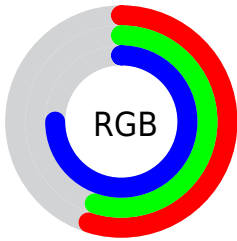
Format	Color
RYB	141, 139, 190
Decimal	9276350
CIELab	59.75, 12.07, -26.26
CIElCh	60, 28.903, 294.682
Yxy	27.8457, 0.2686, 0.2534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287466430 (0xFF8D8BBE)
YUV	145.4120, 21.9819, -3.8693
Hunter-Lab	52.7690, 7.4815, -22.0883

Details

The RGB color **141, 139, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 190, 139**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 192, 246**, and **89, 89, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 120, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 158, 190**.

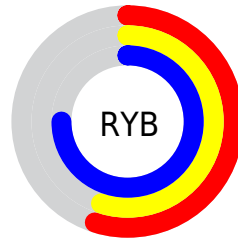
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

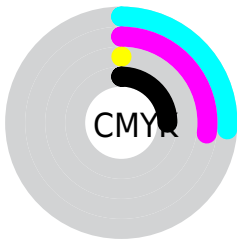
Blue (75%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (75%)

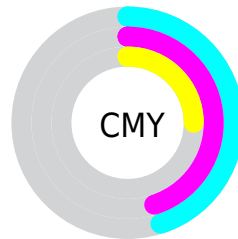


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 139, 190 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, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 139, 190

255, 255, 255

 195, 192, 246

 224, 220, 255


 253, 249, 255

 141, 139, 190

 115, 114, 163

 89, 89, 136

 65, 66, 111

 41, 44, 86


 16, 23, 63

 0, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 141, 139, 190

 141, 139, 190

 123, 120, 190

 159, 158, 190

 104, 101, 190

 178, 177, 190

 86, 82, 190

 196, 196, 190


 68, 63, 190

 214, 215, 190

 50, 44, 190

 232, 234, 190

 31, 25, 190

 251, 253, 190

 13, 6, 190

 255, 255, 190

 7, 0, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 148, 194



141, 139, 190



172, 130, 174

Triad

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



141, 139, 190



185, 132, 103



80, 158, 138

Complementary

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



141, 139, 190



188, 190, 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.



110, 155, 114



141, 139, 190



166, 141, 93

Square

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



141, 139, 190



194, 126, 124



140, 149, 97



58, 157, 164

Rectangle

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



141, 139, 190



186, 126, 158



140, 149, 97



90, 157, 130

Sweetspot

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



141, 139, 190



228, 228, 247



139, 188, 190



113, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



141, 139, 190



171, 168, 247



166, 139, 190



85, 85, 94



6, 0, 158



1, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 139, 188



247, 168, 244



163, 190, 139



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 152



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 139, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

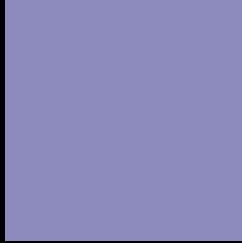
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190 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, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 139, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 139, 190.

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](#).

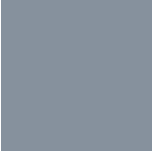
Dichromacy



Original Color
141, 139, 190

Protanopia
130, 142, 192

Deuteranopia
133, 142, 189



Tritanopia

134, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 139, 190

Protanomaly

134, 141, 191

Deuteranomaly

136, 141, 189

Tritanomaly

137, 143, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 139, 190

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

144, 143, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 139, 190 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, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 139, 190)  
}
```

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, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 139, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 139, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 139, 190) }
```

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, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 139, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 139,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 139, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
139, 190) }
```

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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