

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 144, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 144, 189) contains.

RGB(141, 144, 189)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(141, 144, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D90BD
RGB	141, 144, 189
RGB Percent	55%, 56%, 74%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4353, 0.2588
CMYK	0.25, 0.24, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	236°, 27%, 65%
HSV	236°, 25%, 74%
XYZ	30.1431, 29.2834, 52.2077
YIQ	148.2330, -16.2330, 13.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

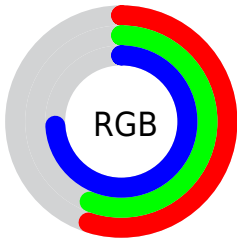
Format	Color
RYB	141, 144, 189
Decimal	9277629
CIELab	61.03, 8.94, -23.73
CIELCh	61, 25.356, 290.652
Yxy	29.2834, 0.2700, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287467709 (0xFF8D90BD)
YUV	148.2330, 20.0981, -6.3433
Hunter-Lab	54.1141, 4.7298, -19.3213

Details

The RGB color **141, 144, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 186, 141**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 198, 245**, and **90, 94, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 126, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 162, 189**.

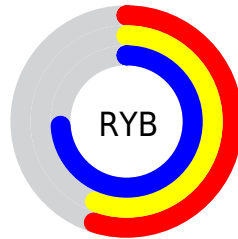
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (56%)

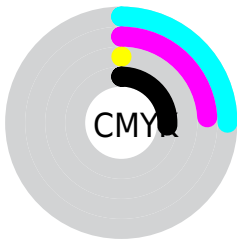
Blue (74%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (74%)

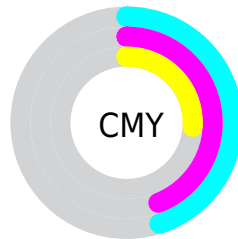


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 144, 189 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, 144, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 144, 189

255, 255, 255

 195, 198, 245

 224, 226, 255


 252, 254, 255

 141, 144, 189

 115, 118, 162


 90, 94, 136

 65, 70, 110

 41, 48, 86

 17, 27, 62

 0, 0, 40


 0, 1, 18


 0, 0, 0

 141, 144, 189

 141, 144, 189

 122, 126, 189

 160, 162, 189

 103, 109, 189

 179, 179, 189

 84, 91, 189

 198, 197, 189

 65, 73, 189

 217, 215, 189

 47, 55, 189


 236, 233, 189

 28, 38, 189

 254, 250, 189

 9, 20, 189

 255, 255, 189

 0, 12, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 152, 191



141, 144, 189



169, 136, 176

Triad

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



141, 144, 189



186, 136, 114



97, 159, 139

Complementary

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



141, 144, 189



189, 186, 141

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.



122, 156, 118



141, 144, 189



170, 143, 103

Square

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



141, 144, 189



193, 131, 133



147, 151, 105



79, 160, 162

Rectangle

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



141, 144, 189



182, 133, 163



147, 151, 105



105, 159, 132

Sweetspot

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



141, 144, 189



225, 226, 245



141, 189, 186



110, 111, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



141, 144, 189



171, 176, 245



162, 141, 189



85, 86, 94



0, 10, 158



0, 2, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 141, 144



245, 171, 176



168, 189, 141



94, 85, 86



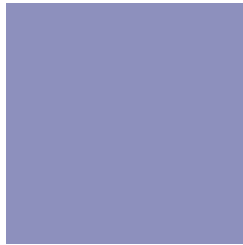
158, 0, 10



31, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 144, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

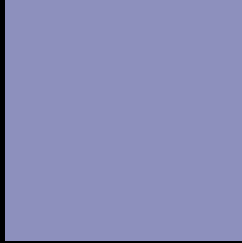
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

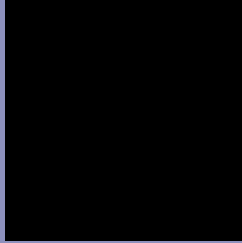
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 144, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 144, 189.

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, 144, 189

Protanopia
135, 145, 190

Deuteranopia
139, 145, 189



Tritanopia
135, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 144, 189

Protanomaly

137, 145, 190

Deuteranomaly

140, 145, 189

Tritanomaly

137, 147, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 144, 189

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

145, 147, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 144, 189 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, 144, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 144, 189)  
}
```

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, 144, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 144, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 144, 189 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, 144, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 144, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 144, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 144, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 144, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 144,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 144, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 144, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
144, 189) }
```

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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