

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 149, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 149, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 149, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D95F2
RGB	141, 149, 242
RGB Percent	55%, 58%, 95%
CMY	0.4471, 0.4157, 0.0510
CMYK	0.42, 0.38, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	235°, 80%, 75%
HSV	235°, 42%, 95%
XYZ	37.7590, 33.5684, 88.4936
YIQ	157.2100, -34.6210, 27.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

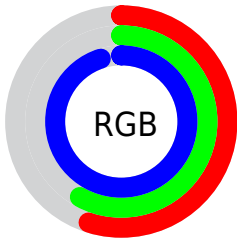
Format	Color
RYB	141, 148, 242
Decimal	9278962
CIELab	64.62, 20.07, -47.65
CIElCh	65, 51.700, 292.840
Yxy	33.5684, 0.2363, 0.2100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287469042 (0xFF8D95F2)
YUV	157.2100, 41.8015, -14.2162
Hunter-Lab	57.9383, 14.9383, -50.0015

Details

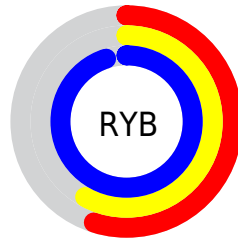
The RGB color **141, 149, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **242, 234, 141**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 203, 255**, and **85, 99, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 127, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 171, 242**.

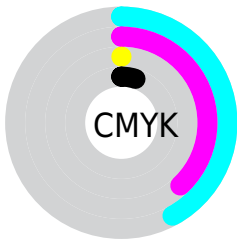
Distribution



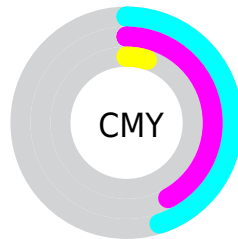
- Red (55%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 149, 242 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, 149, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 141, 149, 242

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 203, 255

■ 227, 231, 255

■ 141, 149, 242

■ 113, 123, 213

■ 85, 99, 185

■ 55, 75, 158

■ 19, 53, 131


■ 0, 32, 106


■ 0, 11, 81


■ 0, 5, 57

■ 0, 2, 35

■ 0, 0, 9

 141, 149, 242

 141, 149, 242

 117, 127, 242

 165, 171, 242

 93, 104, 242

 189, 194, 242

 68, 82, 242


 214, 216, 242

 44, 60, 242

 238, 238, 242

 20, 38, 242

 255, 255, 242

 0, 19, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 165, 248



141, 149, 242



203, 130, 213

Triad

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



141, 149, 242



226, 133, 84



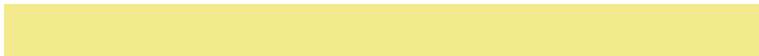
0, 179, 144

Complementary

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



141, 149, 242



242, 234, 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.



92, 174, 99



141, 149, 242



193, 150, 61

Square

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



141, 149, 242



242, 119, 123



148, 165, 67



0, 180, 191

Rectangle

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



141, 149, 242



228, 121, 185



148, 165, 67



22, 178, 128

Sweetspot

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



141, 149, 242



222, 224, 255



141, 242, 234



107, 109, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 149, 242



128, 138, 255



183, 141, 242



108, 109, 120



0, 15, 184



0, 4, 56

Inverse Universe

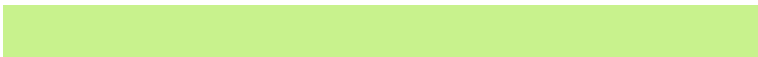
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



242, 141, 149



255, 128, 138



200, 242, 141



120, 108, 109



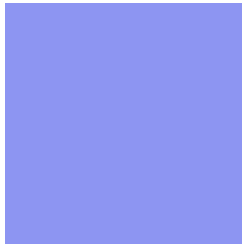
184, 0, 15



56, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 149, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

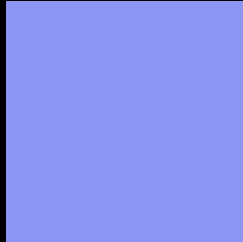
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

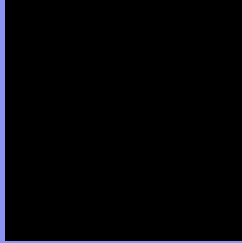
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 141, 149, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 149, 242.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 149, 242.

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
124, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
141, 149, 242

Protanomaly
129, 152, 245

Deuteranomaly
124, 153, 241

Tritanomaly
130, 158, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 149, 242

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
151, 154, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 149, 242 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, 149, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 149, 242)  
}
```

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, 149, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 149, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 149, 242 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, 149, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 149, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 149, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 149, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 149, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 149,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 149, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 149, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
149, 242) }
```

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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