

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 158, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 158, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 158, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D9EB8
RGB	141, 158, 184
RGB Percent	55%, 62%, 72%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3804, 0.2784
CMYK	0.23, 0.14, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	216°, 23%, 64%
HSV	216°, 23%, 72%
XYZ	31.8631, 33.5771, 50.1491
YIQ	155.8810, -18.4780, 4.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

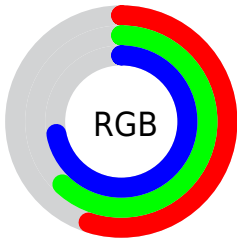
Format	Color
RYB	141, 153, 184
Decimal	9281208
CIELab	64.63, -0.19, -15.44
CIElCh	65, 15.445, 269.313
Yxy	33.5771, 0.2757, 0.2905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287471288 (0xFF8D9EB8)
YUV	155.8810, 13.8627, -13.0506
Hunter-Lab	57.9458, -3.2519, -10.7504

Details

The RGB color **141, 158, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **184, 167, 141**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 213, 240**, and **90, 107, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 147, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 169, 184**.

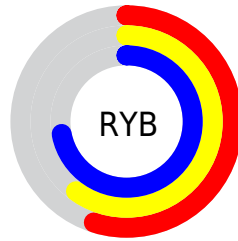
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (62%)

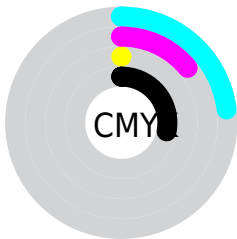
Blue (72%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (72%)

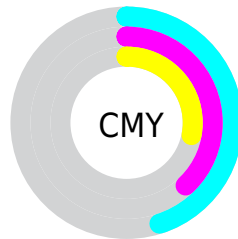


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 158, 184 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, 158, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 158, 184

255, 255, 255


 195, 213, 240

 223, 241, 255

 252, 255, 255

 141, 158, 184

 115, 132, 157

 90, 107, 131

 66, 83, 106

 42, 60, 82

 19, 38, 58

 0, 17, 37

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 141, 158, 184

 141, 158, 184

■ 123, 147, 184

■ 159, 169, 184

■ 104, 136, 184

■ 178, 180, 184

■ 86, 125, 184

■ 196, 191, 184

■ 67, 113, 184

■ 215, 203, 184

■ 49, 102, 184

■ 233, 214, 184

■ 31, 91, 184

■ 251, 225, 184

■ 12, 80, 184

■ 255, 236, 184

■ 0, 73, 184

■ 255, 247, 184

■ 255, 255, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 162, 180



141, 158, 184



159, 153, 181

Triad

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



141, 158, 184



186, 148, 144



137, 163, 142

Complementary

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



141, 158, 184



184, 167, 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.



153, 160, 133



141, 158, 184



180, 151, 133

Square

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



141, 158, 184



184, 147, 158



168, 156, 129



125, 165, 156

Rectangle

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



141, 158, 184



170, 150, 175



168, 156, 129



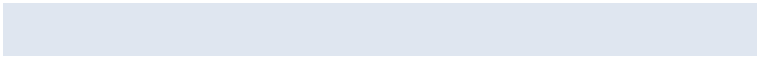
142, 162, 138

Sweetspot

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



141, 158, 184



223, 230, 240



141, 184, 167



110, 114, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



141, 158, 184



173, 199, 240



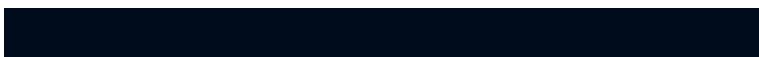
145, 141, 184



83, 86, 92



0, 61, 156



0, 11, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 141, 158



240, 173, 199



180, 184, 141



92, 83, 86



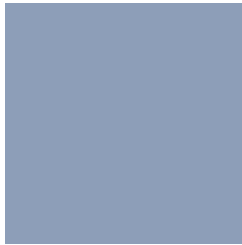
156, 0, 61



28, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 158, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

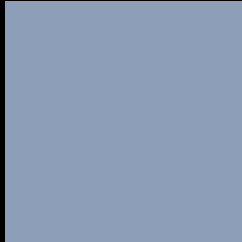
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

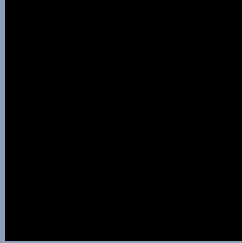
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 158, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 158, 184.

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](#).

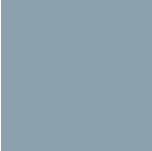
Dichromacy



Original Color
141, 158, 184

Protanopia
151, 155, 182

Deuteranopia
158, 153, 185



Tritanopia
139, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 158, 184

Protanomaly

147, 156, 183

Deuteranomaly

152, 155, 185

Tritanomaly

140, 159, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 158, 184

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

151, 157, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 158, 184 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, 158, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 158, 184)  
}
```

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, 158, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 158, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 158, 184 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, 158, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 158, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 158, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 158, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 158, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 158, 184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 158, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 158, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
158, 184) }
```

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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