

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 167, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 167, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 167, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8DA7B2
RGB	141, 167, 178
RGB Percent	55%, 65%, 70%
CMY	0.4471, 0.3451, 0.3020
CMYK	0.21, 0.06, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	198°, 19%, 63%
HSV	198°, 21%, 70%
XYZ	32.8391, 36.5145, 47.4367
YIQ	160.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

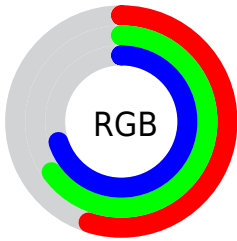
Format	Color
RYB	141, 156, 178
Decimal	9283506
CIELab	66.91, -6.53, -8.67
CIELCh	67, 10.849, 233.020
Yxy	36.5145, 0.2812, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287473586 (0xFF8DA7B2)
YUV	160.4800, 8.6374, -17.0840
Hunter-Lab	60.4272, -8.7421, -4.2449

Details

The RGB color **141, 167, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 152, 141**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 222, 234**, and **90, 115, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 162, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 172, 178**.

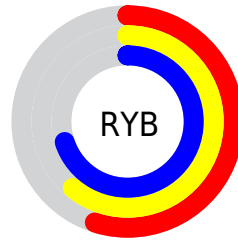
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (65%)

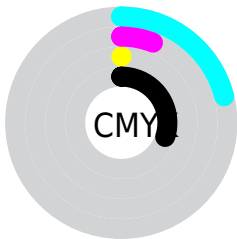
Blue (70%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (70%)

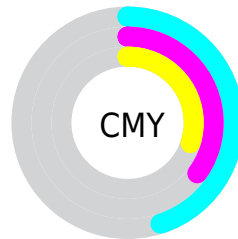


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 167, 178 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, 167, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 141, 167, 178

255, 255, 255


 195, 222, 234

 223, 251, 255

 252, 255, 255

 141, 167, 178

 115, 141, 151

 90, 115, 125

 66, 91, 100


 43, 67, 77


 20, 45, 54

 0, 25, 33

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 141, 167, 178

 141, 167, 178

■ 123, 162, 178

■ 159, 172, 178

■ 105, 156, 178

■ 177, 178, 178

■ 88, 151, 178

■ 194, 183, 178

■ 70, 146, 178

■ 212, 188, 178

■ 52, 141, 178

■ 230, 193, 178

■ 34, 135, 178

■ 248, 199, 178

■ 16, 130, 178

■ 255, 204, 178

■ 0, 125, 178

■ 255, 209, 178

■ 255, 215, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 168, 170



141, 167, 178



150, 164, 182

Triad

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



141, 167, 178



181, 156, 165



163, 165, 145

Complementary

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



141, 167, 178



178, 152, 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.



173, 161, 144



141, 167, 178



184, 156, 156

Square

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



141, 167, 178



173, 158, 175



181, 158, 148



151, 167, 151

Rectangle

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



141, 167, 178



158, 162, 182



181, 158, 148



166, 163, 144

Sweetspot

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



141, 167, 178



218, 228, 232



141, 178, 151



109, 115, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



141, 167, 178



174, 215, 232



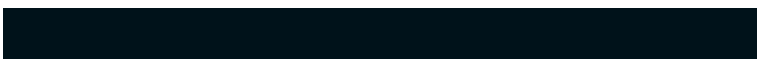
141, 149, 178



80, 87, 89



0, 108, 153



0, 18, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 141, 167



232, 174, 215



178, 170, 141



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 108



26, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 167, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

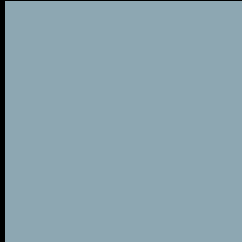
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

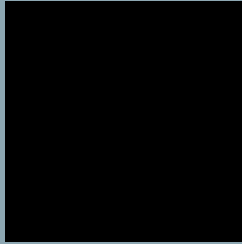
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

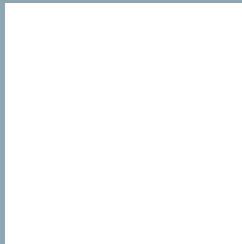
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 141, 167, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 167, 178.

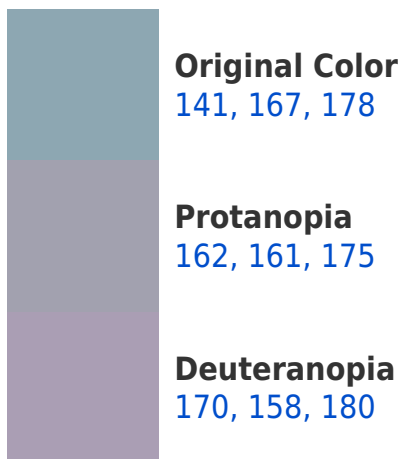


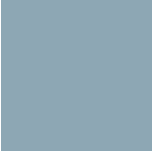
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 167, 178.

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
141, 167, 180

Trichromacy



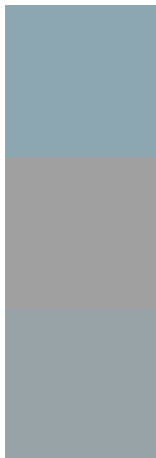
Original Color
141, 167, 178

Protanomaly
154, 163, 176

Deuteranomaly
159, 161, 179

Tritanomaly
141, 167, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
141, 167, 178

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
153, 163, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 167, 178 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, 167, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 167, 178)  
}
```

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, 167, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 167, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 167, 178 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, 167, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 167, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 167, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 167, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 167, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 167,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 167, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 167, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141,  
167, 178) }
```

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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