

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 42, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 42, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 42, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D2AA3
RGB	141, 42, 163
RGB Percent	55%, 16%, 64%
CMY	0.4471, 0.8353, 0.3608
CMYK	0.13, 0.74, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	289°, 59%, 40%
HSV	289°, 74%, 64%
XYZ	18.4233, 9.9630, 35.6024
YIQ	85.3950, 20.1630, 58.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

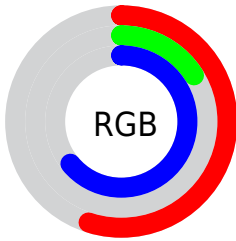
Format	Color
R _Y B	141, 42, 163
Decimal	9251491
CIE Lab	37.78, 57.57, -45.07
CIE LCh	38, 73.115, 321.946
Yxy	9.9630, 0.2879, 0.1557
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287441571 (0xFF8D2AA3)
YUV	85.3950, 38.2593, 48.7656
Hunter-Lab	31.5642, 48.9491, -44.7803

Details

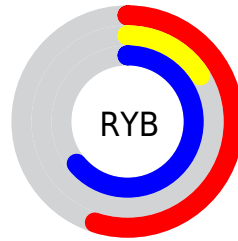
The RGB color **141, 42, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **64, 163, 42**, and the grayscale version is **85, 85, 85**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 98, 219**, and **86, 0, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 26, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 58, 163**.

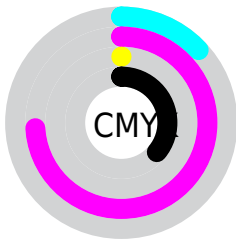
Distribution



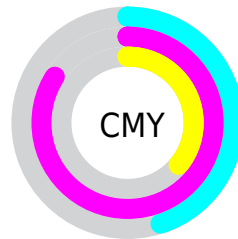
- Red (55%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 42, 163 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, 42, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 42, 163

255, 255, 255

 198, 98, 219


 227, 125, 247

 255, 152, 255

 255, 180, 255

 255, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 141, 42, 163

 113, 2, 136

 86, 0, 110


 60, 0, 85

 36, 0, 62


 0, 0, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 141, 42, 163

 138, 26, 163

 141, 42, 163

 144, 58, 163

■ 135, 9, 163

■ 147, 75, 163

■ 133, 0, 163

■ 150, 91, 163

■ 153, 107, 163

■ 156, 123, 163

■ 159, 140, 163

■ 162, 156, 163

■ 165, 172, 163

■ 168, 189, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 81, 201



141, 42, 163



182, 0, 108

Triad

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



141, 42, 163



122, 81, 0



0, 113, 132

Complementary

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



141, 42, 163



64, 163, 42

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.



0, 111, 70



141, 42, 163



68, 99, 0

Square

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



141, 42, 163



163, 49, 0



0, 108, 0



0, 111, 183

Rectangle

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



141, 42, 163



188, 0, 69



0, 108, 0



0, 113, 112

Sweetspot

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



141, 42, 163



203, 165, 212



42, 64, 163



102, 79, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



141, 42, 163



177, 23, 212



163, 42, 125



80, 73, 82



119, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 42, 64



212, 23, 58



42, 163, 80



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 26



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 42, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

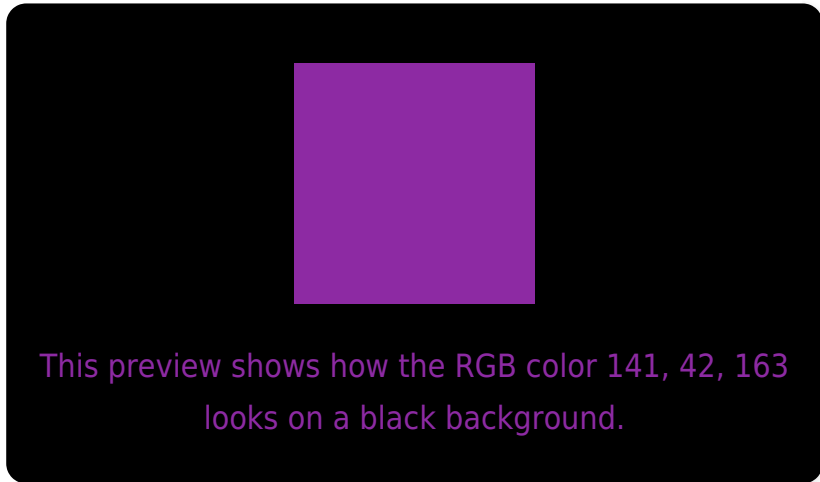
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

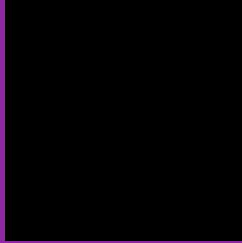
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 141, 42, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 42, 163.

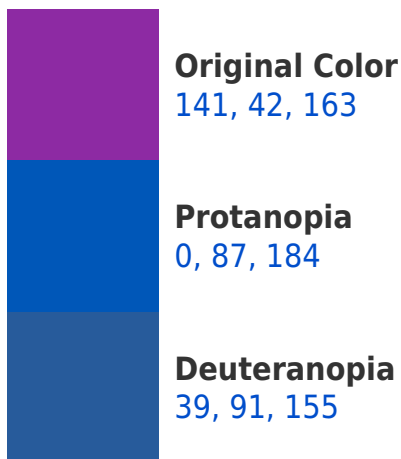


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 42, 163.

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
130, 73, 78

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 42, 163



Protanomaly

51, 71, 176



Deuteranomaly

76, 73, 158



Tritanomaly

134, 62, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 42, 163



Achromatopsia

85, 85, 85



Achromatomaly

105, 69, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 42, 163 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, 42, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 42, 163)  
}
```

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, 42, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 42, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 42, 163 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, 42, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 42, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 42, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 42, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 42, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 42,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 42, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 42, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 42,  
163) }
```

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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