

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 52, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 52, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 52, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D34CB
RGB	141, 52, 203
RGB Percent	55%, 20%, 80%
CMY	0.4471, 0.7961, 0.2039
CMYK	0.31, 0.74, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	275°, 59%, 50%
HSV	275°, 74%, 80%
XYZ	22.9920, 12.4305, 57.6874
YIQ	95.8250, 4.5730, 65.8290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

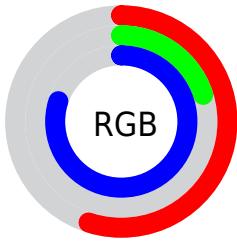
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 52, 203
Decimal	9254091
CIE Lab	41.89, 62.01, -62.02
CIE LCh	42, 87.699, 314.993
Yxy	12.4305, 0.2469, 0.1335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287444171 (0xFF8D34CB)
YUV	95.8250, 52.8373, 39.6185
Hunter-Lab	35.2569, 54.7051, -72.3306

Details

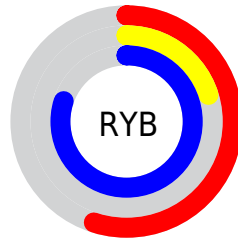
The RGB color **141, 52, 203** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **114, 203, 52**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 107, 255**, and **84, 0, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 32, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 72, 203**.

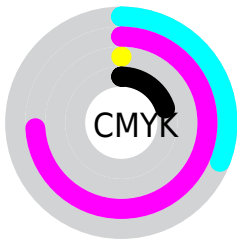
Distribution



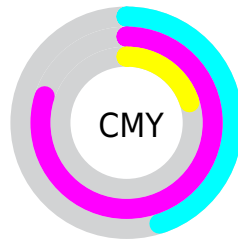
- Red (55%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)





- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 52, 203 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, 52, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 141, 52, 203

 141, 52, 203

255, 255, 255

 112, 19, 175

 199, 107, 255

 84, 0, 148

 229, 134, 255

 54, 0, 121

 255, 162, 255

 23, 0, 96

 255, 190, 255

 0, 0, 71


 255, 219, 255


 0, 4, 47

 255, 248, 255

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 141, 52, 203

 141, 52, 203

■ 133, 32, 203

■ 149, 72, 203

■ 124, 11, 203

■ 158, 93, 203

■ 120, 0, 203

■ 166, 113, 203

■ 174, 133, 203

■ 183, 154, 203

■ 191, 174, 203

■ 199, 194, 203

■ 208, 214, 203

■ 216, 235, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 97, 242



141, 52, 203



204, 0, 138

Triad

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



141, 52, 203



150, 82, 0



0, 127, 135

Complementary

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



141, 52, 203



114, 203, 52

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, 124, 58



141, 52, 203



88, 107, 0

Square

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



141, 52, 203



196, 27, 0



0, 119, 0



0, 126, 201

Rectangle

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



141, 52, 203



218, 0, 91



0, 119, 0



0, 126, 110

Sweetspot

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



141, 52, 203



232, 199, 255



52, 115, 203



114, 94, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



141, 52, 203



162, 28, 255



203, 52, 190



98, 92, 102



98, 0, 166



23, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 52, 114



255, 28, 121



52, 203, 65



102, 92, 96



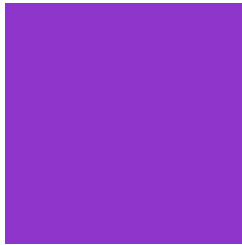
166, 0, 68



38, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 52, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

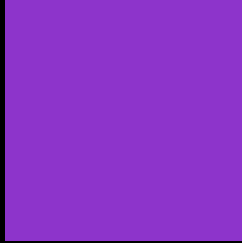
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 52, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

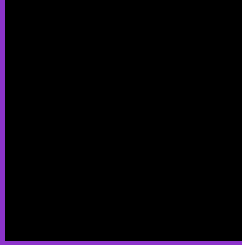
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 141, 52, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 52, 203.

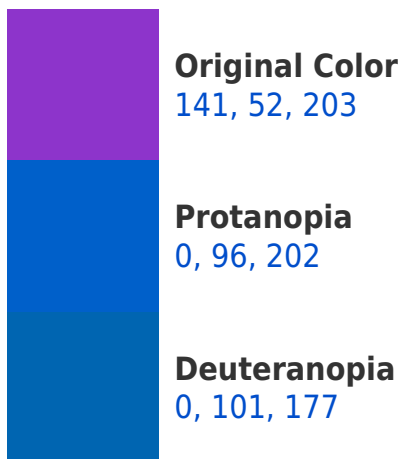


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 52, 203.

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
122, 90, 97

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 52, 203



Protanomaly

51, 80, 202



Deuteranomaly

51, 83, 186



Tritanomaly

129, 76, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 52, 203



Achromatopsia

96, 96, 96



Achromatomaly

112, 80, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 52, 203 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, 52, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 52, 203)  
}
```

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, 52, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 52, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 52, 203 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, 52, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 52, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 52, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(141, 52, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 52, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 52,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 52, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 52, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 52,  
203) }
```

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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