

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 100, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 100, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 100, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E64AD
RGB	142, 100, 173
RGB Percent	56%, 39%, 68%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6078, 0.3216
CMYK	0.18, 0.42, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	275°, 31%, 54%
HSV	275°, 42%, 68%
XYZ	23.2553, 17.8823, 41.7611
YIQ	120.8800, 1.5990, 31.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

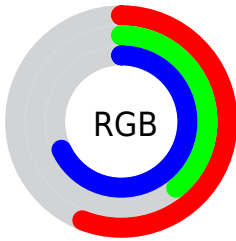
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 100, 173
Decimal	9331885
CIE _{Lab}	49.35, 31.03, -32.63
CIE _{LCh}	49, 45.033, 313.559
Yxy	17.8823, 0.2805, 0.2157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287521965 (0xFF8E64AD)
YUV	120.8800, 25.6952, 18.5222
Hunter-Lab	42.2874, 24.1604, -28.9509

Details

The RGB color **142, 100, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **131, 173, 100**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 152, 229**, and **90, 52, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 83, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 117, 173**.

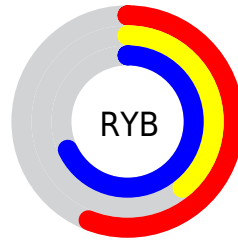
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (39%)

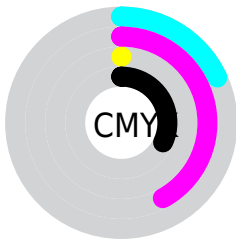
Blue (68%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (68%)

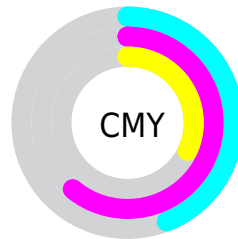


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 100, 173 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 142, 100, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 100, 173

255, 255, 255


 197, 152, 229

 225, 179, 255


 254, 206, 255

 255, 235, 255

 142, 100, 173


 116, 75, 146

 90, 52, 120

 65, 29, 95


 41, 6, 71

 23, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 142, 100, 173

 135, 83, 173

 142, 100, 173

 149, 117, 173

127, 65, 173

157, 135, 173

120, 48, 173

164, 152, 173

113, 31, 173

171, 169, 173

105, 13, 173

179, 187, 173

100, 0, 173

186, 204, 173

193, 221, 173

201, 238, 173

208, 255, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 116, 192



142, 100, 173



176, 86, 140

Triad

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



142, 100, 173



156, 108, 41



0, 136, 134

Complementary

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



142, 100, 173



131, 173, 100

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, 135, 94



142, 100, 173



122, 121, 38

Square

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



142, 100, 173



179, 93, 66



79, 130, 59



0, 134, 169

Rectangle

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



142, 100, 173



186, 83, 114



79, 130, 59



0, 136, 121

Sweetspot

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



142, 100, 173



212, 195, 224



100, 132, 173



105, 94, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



142, 100, 173



176, 110, 224



173, 100, 168



83, 78, 87



87, 0, 150



13, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 100, 131



224, 110, 159



100, 173, 105



87, 78, 82



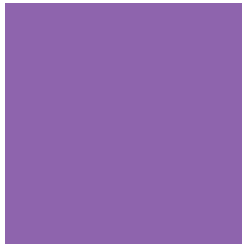
150, 0, 64



23, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 100, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

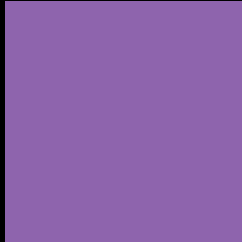
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 142, 100, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

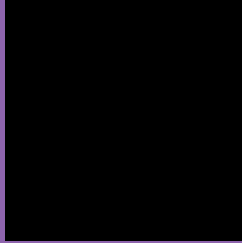
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 142, 100, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 100, 173.

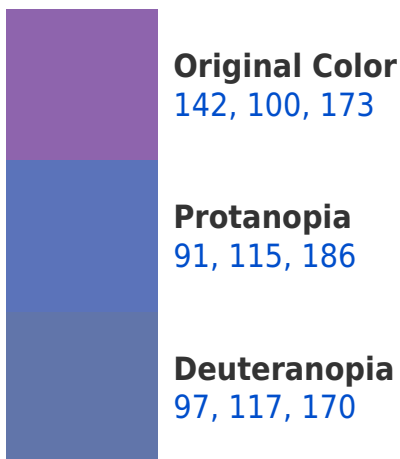


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 100, 173.

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
133, 112, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 100, 173

Protanomaly
110, 110, 181

Deuteranomaly
113, 111, 171

Tritanomaly
136, 108, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 100, 173

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
129, 113, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 100, 173 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(142, 100, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 100, 173)  
}
```

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(142, 100, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 100, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 100, 173 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(142, 100, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 100, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 100, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 100, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 100, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 100,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 100, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 100, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
100, 173) }
```

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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