

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 113, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 113, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 113, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E71B7
RGB	142, 113, 183
RGB Percent	56%, 44%, 72%
CMY	0.4431, 0.5569, 0.2824
CMYK	0.22, 0.38, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	265°, 33%, 58%
HSV	265°, 38%, 72%
XYZ	25.6077, 20.9799, 47.4996
YIQ	129.6510, -5.1860, 27.9180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

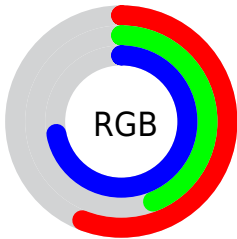
Format	Color
RYB	142, 113, 183
Decimal	9335223
CIELab	52.93, 25.83, -32.84
CIELCh	53, 41.786, 308.187
Yxy	20.9799, 0.2722, 0.2230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287525303 (0xFF8E71B7)
YUV	129.6510, 26.3011, 10.8301
Hunter-Lab	45.8039, 19.6378, -29.4223

Details

The RGB color **142, 113, 183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **154, 183, 113**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 165, 239**, and **90, 65, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 95, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 131, 183**.

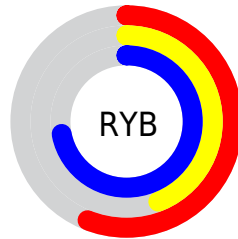
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (44%)

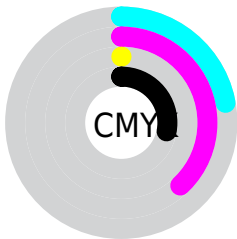
Blue (72%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (72%)

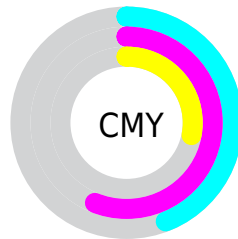


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 113, 183 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, 113, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 113, 183


255, 255, 255

 197, 165, 239

 225, 192, 255

 254, 220, 255


 255, 249, 255

 142, 113, 183

 116, 88, 156

 90, 65, 130

 65, 42, 104

 41, 20, 80


 19, 0, 57

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 142, 113, 183

 142, 113, 183

■ 131, 95, 183

■ 153, 131, 183

■ 121, 76, 183

■ 163, 150, 183

■ 110, 58, 183

■ 174, 168, 183

■ 99, 40, 183

■ 185, 186, 183

■ 88, 21, 183

■ 196, 205, 183

■ 78, 3, 183

■ 206, 223, 183

■ 76, 0, 183

■ 217, 241, 183

■ 228, 255, 183

■ 238, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 127, 197



142, 113, 183



178, 100, 154

Triad

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



142, 113, 183



169, 115, 59



0, 145, 135

Complementary

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



142, 113, 183



154, 183, 113

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.



46, 143, 98



142, 113, 183



138, 128, 52

Square

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



142, 113, 183



189, 102, 84



100, 137, 68



0, 143, 170

Rectangle

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



142, 113, 183



191, 96, 130



100, 137, 68



0, 144, 123

Sweetspot

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



142, 113, 183



222, 211, 237



113, 155, 183



111, 104, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



142, 113, 183



173, 128, 237



176, 113, 183



86, 83, 92



64, 0, 156



12, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 113, 154



237, 128, 192



120, 183, 113



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 91



28, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 113, 183 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 113, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

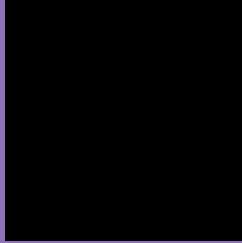
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 113, 183.

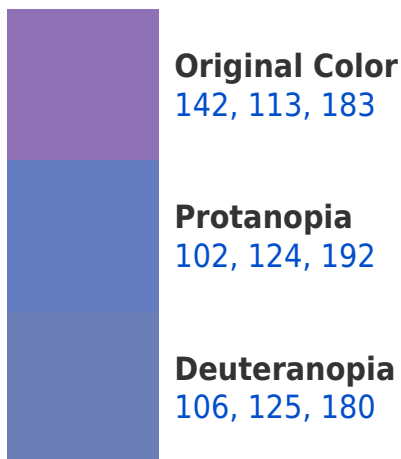


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 113, 183.

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, 123, 133

Trichromacy



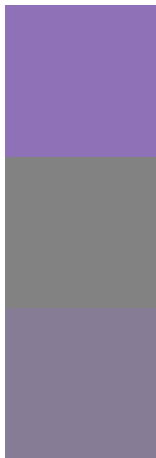
Original Color
142, 113, 183

Protanomaly
117, 120, 189

Deuteranomaly
119, 121, 181

Tritanomaly
136, 119, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 113, 183

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
134, 124, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 113, 183 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, 113, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 113, 183)  
}
```

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, 113, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 113, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 113, 183 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, 113, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 113, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 113, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 113, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 113, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 113,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 113, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 113, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
113, 183) }
```

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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