

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 116, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 116, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 116, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E74A8
RGB	142, 116, 168
RGB Percent	56%, 45%, 66%
CMY	0.4431, 0.5451, 0.3412
CMYK	0.15, 0.31, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	270°, 23%, 56%
HSV	270°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	24.4686, 21.0687, 39.8228
YIQ	129.7020, -1.1960, 21.6840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

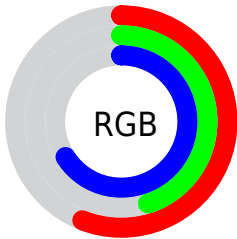
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 116, 168
Decimal	9335976
CIE _{Lab}	53.02, 20.55, -24.02
CIE _{LCh}	53, 31.613, 310.553
Yxy	21.0687, 0.2867, 0.2468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287526056 (0xFF8E74A8)
YUV	129.7020, 18.8809, 10.7853
Hunter-Lab	45.9007, 14.8281, -19.3088

Details

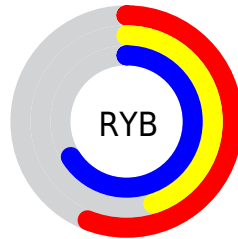
The RGB color **142, 116, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **142, 168, 116**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 168, 223**, and **91, 68, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 99, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 133, 168**.

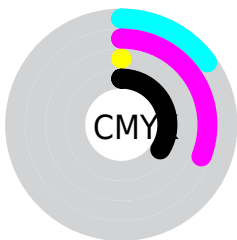
Distribution



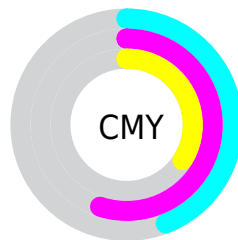
- Red (56%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 116, 168 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, 116, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 116, 168


255, 255, 255

 196, 168, 223


 224, 196, 252

 253, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 142, 116, 168

 116, 91, 141

 91, 68, 116

 67, 45, 91

 43, 24, 67

 24, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 142, 116, 168

 134, 99, 168

 142, 116, 168

 150, 133, 168


 125, 82, 168


 159, 150, 168

 117, 66, 168


 167, 166, 168

 108, 49, 168

 176, 183, 168

 100, 32, 168

 184, 200, 168

 92, 15, 168

 192, 217, 168

 84, 0, 168

 201, 234, 168

 209, 250, 168

 218, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 126, 180



142, 116, 168



168, 108, 145

Triad

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



142, 116, 168



159, 119, 76



26, 141, 136

Complementary

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



142, 116, 168



142, 168, 116

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.



71, 140, 108



142, 116, 168



135, 128, 72

Square

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



142, 116, 168



175, 110, 93



105, 135, 84



0, 139, 161

Rectangle

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



142, 116, 168



177, 105, 127



105, 135, 84



43, 141, 126

Sweetspot

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



142, 116, 168



209, 200, 219



116, 142, 168



104, 98, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



142, 116, 168



179, 138, 219



168, 116, 168



80, 76, 84



74, 0, 148



10, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 116, 142



219, 138, 179



116, 168, 116



84, 76, 80



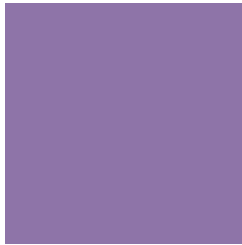
148, 0, 74



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 116, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

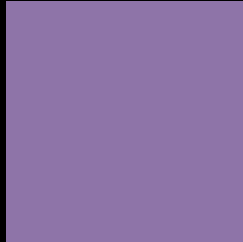
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

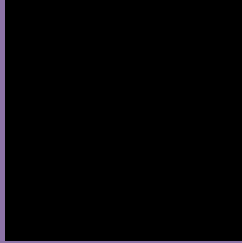
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 116, 168.

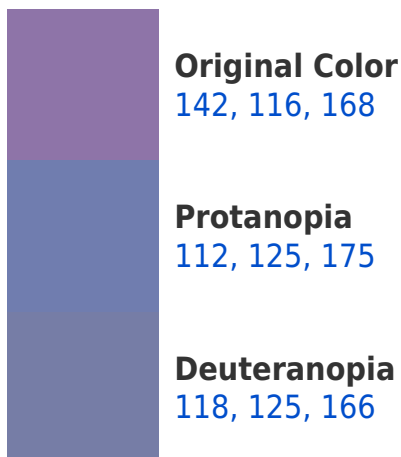


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 116, 168.

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
136, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 116, 168

Protanomaly

123, 122, 172

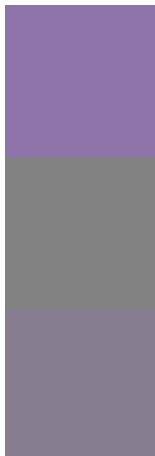
Deuteranomaly

127, 122, 167

Tritanomaly

138, 120, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 116, 168

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

134, 125, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 116, 168 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, 116, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 116, 168)  
}
```

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, 116, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 116, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 116, 168 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, 116, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 116, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 116, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 116, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 116, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 116,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 116, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 116, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
116, 168) }
```

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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