

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 138, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 138, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 138, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E8AC5
RGB	142, 138, 197
RGB Percent	56%, 54%, 77%
CMY	0.4431, 0.4588, 0.2275
CMYK	0.28, 0.30, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	244°, 34%, 66%
HSV	244°, 30%, 77%
XYZ	30.3219, 27.9590, 56.6218
YIQ	145.9220, -16.5550, 19.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

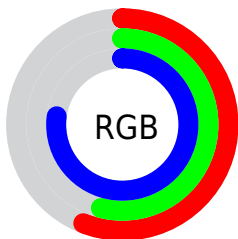
Format	Color
RYB	142, 138, 197
Decimal	9341637
CIELab	59.85, 14.70, -30.05
CIElCh	60, 33.455, 296.063
Yxy	27.9590, 0.2639, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287531717 (0xFF8E8AC5)
YUV	145.9220, 25.1815, -3.4396
Hunter-Lab	52.8762, 9.8273, -26.4765

Details

The RGB color **142, 138, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 197, 138**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 191, 254**, and **90, 88, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 118, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 158, 197**.

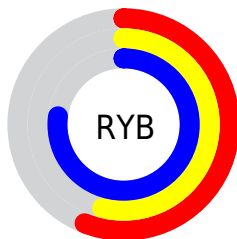
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (54%)

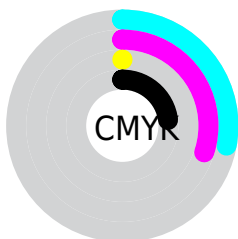
Blue (77%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (77%)

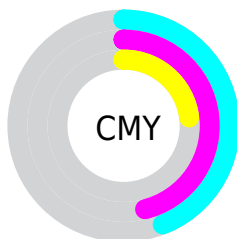


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (44%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 138, 197 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, 138, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 142, 138, 197


255, 255, 255


 197, 191, 254

 225, 219, 255

 254, 248, 255


 142, 138, 197

 116, 113, 170

 90, 88, 143

 65, 65, 117

 40, 43, 92


 14, 23, 68


 0, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 142, 138, 197

 142, 138, 197

 124, 118, 197

 160, 158, 197

 105, 99, 197

 179, 177, 197

 87, 79, 197

 197, 197, 197

 69, 59, 197


 215, 217, 197

 50, 40, 197


 234, 237, 197

 32, 20, 197

 252, 255, 197

 13, 0, 197

 255, 255, 197

 13, 0, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 148, 202



142, 138, 197



178, 128, 177

Triad

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



142, 138, 197



190, 131, 96



63, 160, 139

Complementary

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



142, 138, 197



193, 197, 138

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.



103, 157, 110



142, 138, 197



167, 141, 85

Square

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



142, 138, 197



201, 123, 120



137, 150, 90



18, 159, 169

Rectangle

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



142, 138, 197



193, 123, 159



137, 150, 90



77, 159, 129

Sweetspot

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



142, 138, 197



234, 232, 255



138, 193, 197



114, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 138, 197



169, 163, 255



171, 138, 197



90, 90, 99



11, 0, 163



2, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 138, 193



255, 163, 249



164, 197, 138



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 152



36, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 138, 197 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, 138, 197 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, 138, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 138, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 138, 197.

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



Original Color

142, 138, 197

Protanopia

127, 142, 200

Deuteranopia

129, 142, 196



Tritanopia

134, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 138, 197

Protanomaly
132, 141, 199

Deuteranomaly
134, 141, 196

Tritanomaly
137, 143, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 138, 197

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
145, 143, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 138, 197 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, 138, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 138, 197)  
}
```

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, 138, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 138, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 138, 197 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, 138, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 138, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 138, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 138, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 138, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 138,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 138, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 138, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
138, 197) }
```

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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