

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 64, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 64, 191) contains.

RGB(142, 64, 191)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(142, 64, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	8E40BF
RGB	142, 64, 191
RGB Percent	56%, 25%, 75%
CMY	0.4431, 0.7490, 0.2510
CMYK	0.26, 0.66, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	277°, 50%, 50%
HSV	277°, 66%, 75%
XYZ	22.3927, 13.1792, 50.6538
YIQ	101.8000, 5.7210, 56.0330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

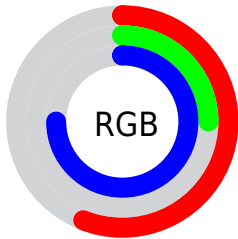
Format	Color
RYB	142, 64, 191
Decimal	9322687
CIELab	43.03, 54.36, -53.19
CIELCh	43, 76.056, 315.624
Yxy	13.1792, 0.2597, 0.1528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287512767 (0xFF8E40BF)
YUV	101.8000, 43.9756, 35.2554
Hunter-Lab	36.3031, 46.5729, -57.3153

Details

The RGB color **142, 64, 191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. A complement of this color would be **113, 191, 64**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **199, 117, 248**, and **87, 0, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 45, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 83, 191**.

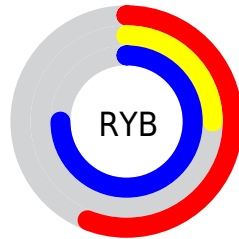
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (25%)

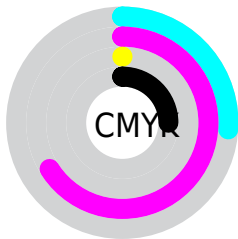
Blue (75%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (75%)

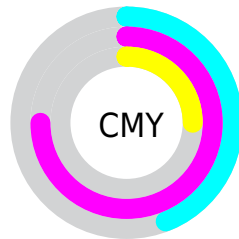


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (75%)


Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation

Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 64, 191 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, 64, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 64, 191

255, 255, 255

 199, 117, 248


 228, 144, 255

 255, 171, 255

 255, 200, 255

 255, 228, 255

 142, 64, 191

 114, 37, 163


 87, 0, 137

 59, 0, 111

 32, 0, 85

 0, 0, 61

 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 142, 64, 191


 142, 64, 191


 135, 45, 191


 149, 83, 191


 127, 26, 191

 157, 102, 191


 120, 7, 191


 164, 121, 191

 117, 0, 191

 171, 140, 191

 179, 160, 191

 186, 179, 191

 194, 198, 191

 201, 217, 191

 208, 236, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 99, 225



142, 64, 191



195, 0, 135

Triad

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



142, 64, 191



149, 88, 0



0, 127, 134

Complementary

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



142, 64, 191



113, 191, 64

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, 126, 68



142, 64, 191



94, 109, 0

Square

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



142, 64, 191



189, 51, 3



0, 120, 0



0, 126, 192

Rectangle

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



142, 64, 191



207, 0, 93



0, 120, 0



0, 127, 112

Sweetspot

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



142, 64, 191



228, 198, 247



64, 115, 191



113, 95, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



142, 64, 191



171, 49, 247



191, 64, 178



91, 85, 94



97, 0, 158



19, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 64, 113



247, 49, 126



64, 191, 77



94, 85, 89



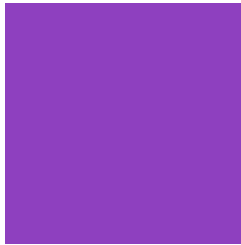
158, 0, 61



31, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 64, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

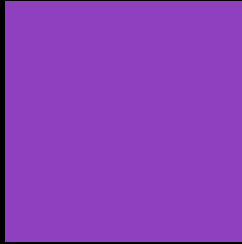
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 64, 191 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 142, 64, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 64, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 64, 191.

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, 64, 191

Protanopia

0, 98, 209

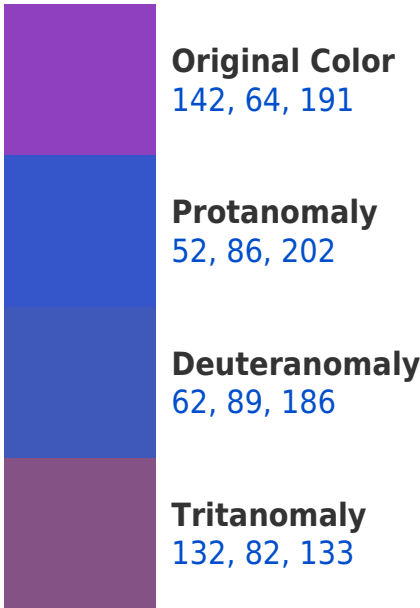
Deuteranopia

17, 104, 183

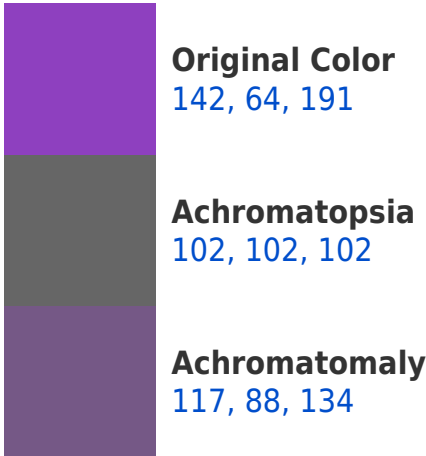


Tritanopia
127, 93, 100

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 64, 191 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, 64, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 64, 191)  
}
```

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, 64, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 64, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 64, 191 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, 64, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 64, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 64, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 64, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 64, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 64,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 64, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 64, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 64,  
191) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor