

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 85, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 85, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 85, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E559E
RGB	142, 85, 158
RGB Percent	56%, 33%, 62%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6667, 0.3804
CMYK	0.10, 0.46, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	287°, 30%, 48%
HSV	287°, 46%, 62%
XYZ	20.5754, 14.7164, 34.1039
YIQ	110.3650, 10.5390, 34.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

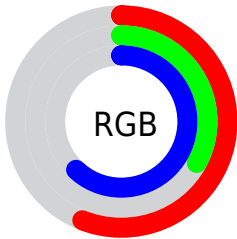
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 85, 158
Decimal	9328030
CIE _{Lab}	45.24, 36.24, -30.23
CIE _{LCh}	45, 47.195, 320.164
Yxy	14.7164, 0.2965, 0.2121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287518110 (0xFF8E559E)
YUV	110.3650, 23.4841, 27.7439
Hunter-Lab	38.3620, 28.6048, -25.8555

Details

The RGB color **142, 85, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **101, 158, 85**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 136, 213**, and **90, 36, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 69, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 101, 158**.

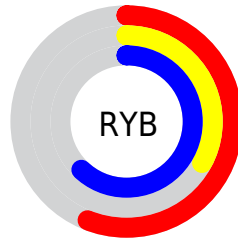
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (33%)

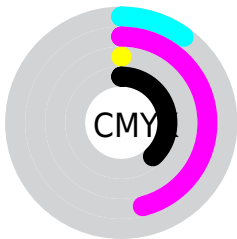
Blue (62%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (62%)

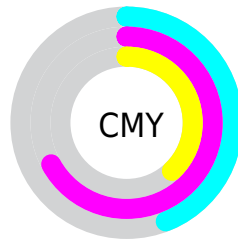


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 85, 158 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, 85, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 85, 158

255, 255, 255

 197, 136, 213

 226, 163, 241

 255, 190, 255

 255, 219, 255


 255, 247, 255

 142, 85, 158

 116, 60, 132

 90, 36, 106

 65, 11, 82

 41, 0, 58

 13, 0, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 142, 85, 158

 139, 69, 158

 142, 85, 158

 145, 101, 158

135, 53, 158

149, 117, 158

132, 38, 158

152, 132, 158

128, 22, 158

156, 148, 158

125, 6, 158

159, 164, 158

123, 0, 158

163, 180, 158

166, 196, 158

170, 211, 158

173, 227, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 102, 181



142, 85, 158



172, 71, 122

Triad

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



142, 85, 158



138, 101, 22



0, 126, 133

Complementary

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



142, 85, 158



101, 158, 85

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, 125, 92



142, 85, 158



102, 113, 25

Square

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



142, 85, 158



165, 85, 47



53, 121, 54



0, 123, 167

Rectangle

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



142, 85, 158



179, 70, 95



53, 121, 54



0, 126, 120

Sweetspot

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



142, 85, 158



200, 178, 207



85, 102, 158



101, 87, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



142, 85, 158



182, 93, 207



158, 85, 139



77, 71, 79



112, 0, 143



12, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 85, 101



207, 93, 118



85, 158, 104



79, 71, 73



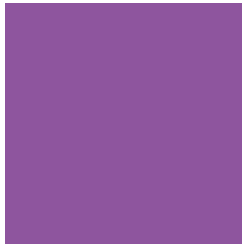
143, 0, 31



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 85, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

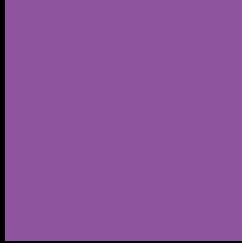
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 85, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

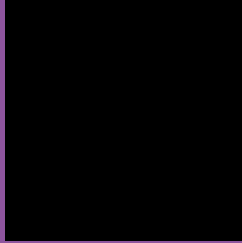
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 85, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 85, 158.

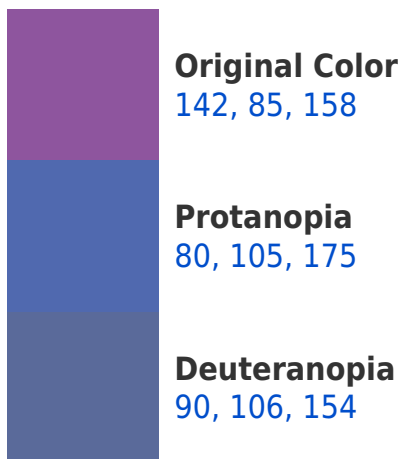


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 85, 158.

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
134, 97, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color

142, 85, 158

Protanomaly

103, 98, 169

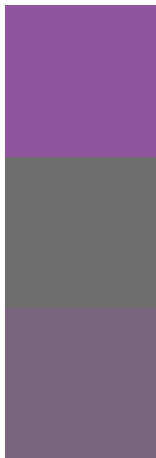
Deuteranomaly

109, 98, 155

Tritanomaly

137, 93, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

142, 85, 158

Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110

Achromatomaly

122, 101, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 85, 158 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, 85, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 85, 158)  
}
```

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, 85, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 85, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 85, 158 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, 85, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 85, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 85, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 85, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 85, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 85, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 85, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 85, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 85,  
158) }
```

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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