

Converting Colors

RGB(142, 96, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(142, 96, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(142, 96, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8E60C6
RGB	142, 96, 198
RGB Percent	56%, 38%, 78%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6235, 0.2235
CMYK	0.28, 0.52, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	267°, 47%, 58%
HSV	267°, 52%, 78%
XYZ	25.5312, 18.1937, 55.5922
YIQ	121.3820, -5.3260, 41.4740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

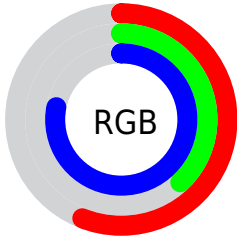
Format	Color
R_{YB}	142, 96, 198
Decimal	9330886
CIE _{Lab}	49.73, 39.29, -46.52
CIE _{LCh}	50, 60.895, 310.184
Yxy	18.1937, 0.2571, 0.1832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287520966 (0xFF8E60C6)
YUV	121.3820, 37.7727, 18.0820
Hunter-Lab	42.6541, 32.1990, -47.4162

Details

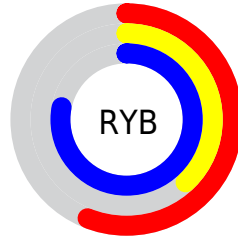
The RGB color **142, 96, 198** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **152, 198, 96**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 148, 255**, and **88, 47, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 76, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 116, 198**.

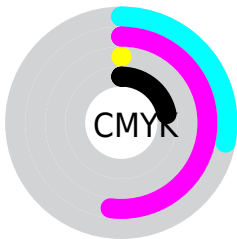
Distribution



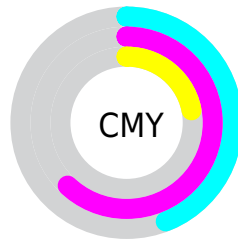
- Red (56%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 142, 96, 198 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, 96, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 142, 96, 198

 142, 96, 198

255, 255, 255

 115, 71, 170

 198, 148, 255

 88, 47, 143

 227, 175, 255

 61, 23, 117

 255, 203, 255

 34, 0, 92

 255, 231, 255

 10, 0, 68

 0, 3, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 142, 96, 198

 142, 96, 198

131, 76, 198

153, 116, 198

120, 56, 198

164, 136, 198

109, 37, 198

175, 155, 198

99, 17, 198

185, 175, 198

89, 0, 198

196, 195, 198

207, 215, 198

218, 235, 198

229, 254, 198

240, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 119, 221



142, 96, 198



193, 71, 155

Triad

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



142, 96, 198



170, 103, 0



0, 142, 135

Complementary

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



142, 96, 198



152, 198, 96

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, 140, 81



142, 96, 198



126, 122, 0

Square

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



142, 96, 198



200, 79, 54



68, 133, 28



0, 140, 184

Rectangle

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



142, 96, 198



207, 63, 120



68, 133, 28



0, 142, 117

Sweetspot

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



142, 96, 198



234, 217, 255



96, 152, 198



115, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



142, 96, 198



168, 97, 255



193, 96, 198



94, 90, 99



74, 0, 163



16, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 96, 152



255, 97, 184



101, 198, 96



99, 90, 95



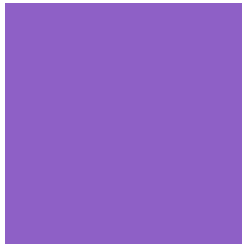
163, 0, 90



36, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 142, 96, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

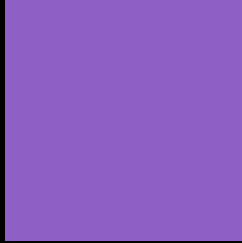
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 198 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, 96, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 96, 198.

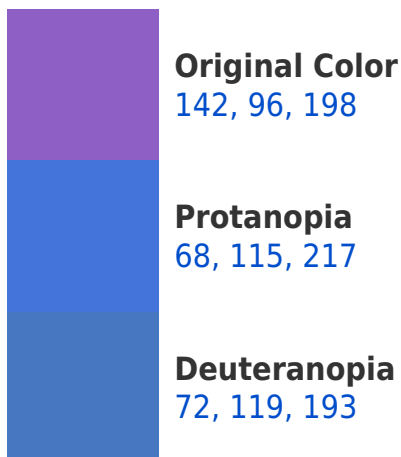


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 142, 96, 198.

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
128, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
142, 96, 198

Protanomaly
95, 108, 210

Deuteranomaly
97, 111, 195

Tritanomaly
133, 107, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
142, 96, 198

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
129, 112, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 142, 96, 198 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, 96, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 96, 198)  
}
```

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, 96, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 96, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 142, 96, 198 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, 96, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 96, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 96, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 96, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 96, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 96,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 96, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 96, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 96,  
198) }
```

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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