

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 140, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 140, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 140, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	918CD8
RGB	145, 140, 216
RGB Percent	57%, 55%, 85%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4510, 0.1529
CMYK	0.33, 0.35, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	244°, 49%, 70%
HSV	244°, 35%, 85%
XYZ	33.4498, 29.7338, 68.9419
YIQ	150.1590, -21.4160, 24.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

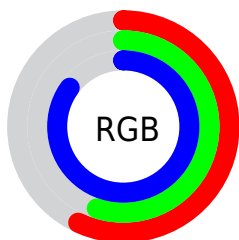
Format	Color
RYB	145, 140, 216
Decimal	9538776
CIELab	61.42, 19.29, -38.25
CIELCh	61, 42.838, 296.759
Yxy	29.7338, 0.2532, 0.2250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287728856 (0xFF918CD8)
YUV	150.1590, 32.4596, -4.5244
Hunter-Lab	54.5287, 14.0730, -36.7917

Details

The RGB color **145, 140, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **211, 216, 140**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 194, 255**, and **92, 90, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 118, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 162, 216**.

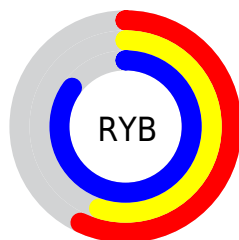
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (55%)

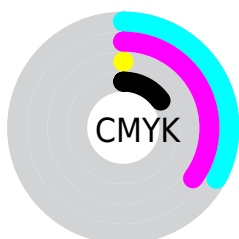
Blue (85%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (85%)

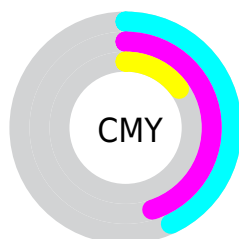


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 140, 216 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 145, 140, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



145, 140, 216



145, 140, 216

255, 255, 255



118, 115, 188



201, 194, 255



92, 90, 161



229, 221, 255



65, 67, 134



255, 250, 255



39, 45, 109



4, 24, 84



0, 0, 60



0, 2, 38




0, 1, 15




0, 0, 0

 145, 140, 216

 145, 140, 216

 125, 118, 216

 165, 162, 216

 105, 97, 216

 185, 183, 216

 84, 75, 216


 206, 205, 216

 64, 54, 216

 226, 226, 216

 44, 32, 216

 246, 248, 216

 24, 10, 216

 255, 255, 216

 14, 0, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 153, 224



145, 140, 216



192, 126, 190

Triad

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



145, 140, 216



204, 131, 86



0, 168, 143

Complementary

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



145, 140, 216



211, 216, 140

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.



91, 164, 105



145, 140, 216



175, 145, 71

Square

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



145, 140, 216



219, 120, 116



137, 156, 78



0, 167, 181

Rectangle

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



145, 140, 216



210, 119, 167



137, 156, 78



47, 167, 130

Sweetspot

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



145, 140, 216



229, 227, 255



140, 212, 216



112, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



145, 140, 216



155, 148, 255



182, 140, 216



97, 96, 107



11, 0, 171



3, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 140, 211



255, 148, 248



174, 216, 140



107, 96, 106



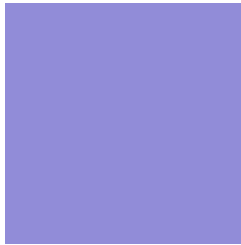
171, 0, 160



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 140, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

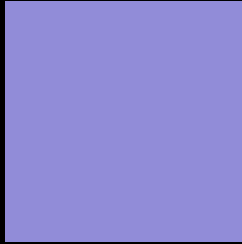
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 145, 140, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

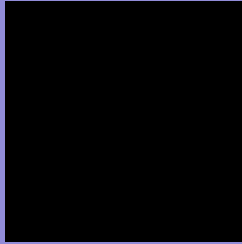
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 145, 140, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 140, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 140, 216.

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

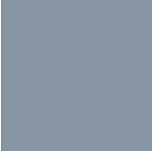
145, 140, 216

Protanopia

123, 146, 221

Deuteranopia

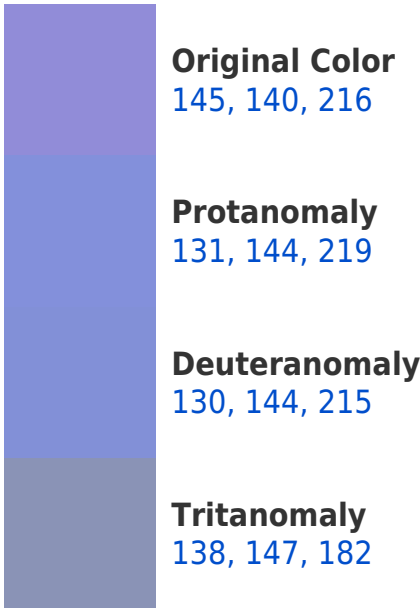
122, 147, 215



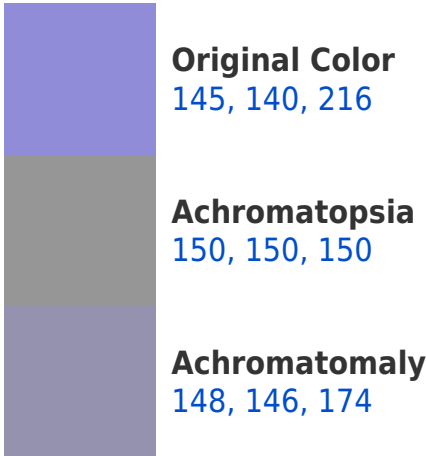
Tritanopia

134, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 140, 216 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(145, 140, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 140, 216)  
}
```

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(145, 140, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 140, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 140, 216 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(145, 140, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 140, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 140, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 140, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 140, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 140,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 140, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 140, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
140, 216) }
```

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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