

Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 96, 118)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(140, 96, 118) contains.

RYB(140, 96, 118)	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

`RYB(140, 96, 118)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C6076
RGB	140, 96, 118
RGB Percent	55%, 38%, 46%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6235, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.16, 0.45
HSL	330°, 19%, 46%
HSV	330°, 31%, 55%
XYZ	18.2681, 15.2492, 19.1201
YIQ	111.6640, 19.1620, 16.1700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

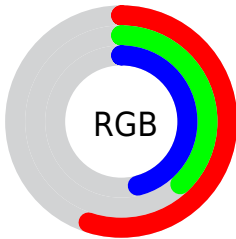
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 96, 118
Decimal	9199734
CIE _{Lab}	45.97, 21.42, -5.15
CIE _{LCh}	46, 22.032, 346.493
Yxy	15.2492, 0.3471, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287389814 (0xFF8C6076)
YUV	111.6640, 3.1236, 24.8507
Hunter-Lab	39.0502, 15.1663, -1.6949

Details

The RYB color **140, 96, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **96, 125, 140**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 147, 170**, and **89, 49, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 82, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 110, 125**.

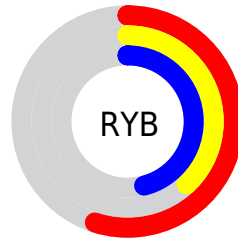
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (38%)

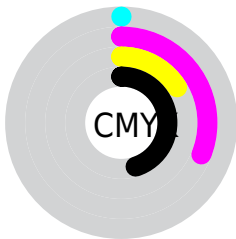
Blue (46%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (46%)

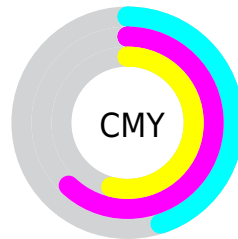


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 96, 118 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 RYB color 140, 96, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



140, 96, 118



140, 96, 118

255, 255, 255



114, 72, 93



194, 147, 170



89, 49, 70



222, 174, 197



65, 27, 47



251, 201, 225



42, 4, 27



255, 230, 254



11, 0, 0



0, 0, 0



140, 96, 118



140, 96, 118



140, 82, 111



140, 110, 125



140, 68, 104



140, 124, 132

■ 140, 54, 97

■ 140, 138, 139

■ 140, 40, 90

■ 140, 148, 152

■ 140, 26, 83

■ 140, 157, 166

■ 140, 12, 76

■ 140, 167, 180

■ 140, 0, 70

■ 140, 176, 194

■ 140, 185, 208

■ 140, 195, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 101, 134



140, 96, 118



146, 95, 99

Triad

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



140, 96, 118



73, 111, 73



52, 88, 135

Complementary

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



140, 96, 118



96, 125, 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.



52, 86, 119



140, 96, 118



83, 116, 108

Square

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



140, 96, 118



115, 129, 73



69, 99, 118



72, 98, 144

Rectangle

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



140, 96, 118



144, 99, 88



69, 99, 118



49, 86, 130

Sweetspot

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



140, 96, 118



181, 165, 173



118, 96, 140



92, 82, 87



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



140, 96, 118



181, 112, 147



140, 96, 96



69, 62, 65



133, 0, 66



5, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



140, 96, 118



181, 112, 147



96, 118, 140



69, 62, 65



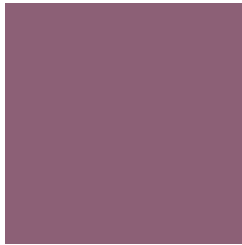
133, 0, 66



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 96, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

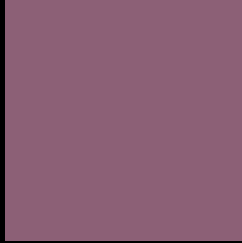
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 96, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

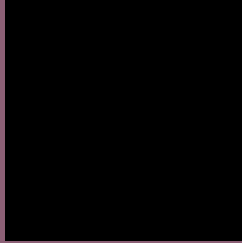
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

R Y B 140, 96, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 96, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 96, 118.

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
140, 96, 118

Protanopia
106, 108, 126

Deuteranopia
117, 106, 116



Tritanopia
139, 98, 106

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 96, 118

Protanomaly

118, 104, 123

Deuteranomaly

125, 102, 117

Tritanomaly

139, 97, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 96, 118

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

122, 106, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 96, 118 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(140, 96, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 96, 118)  
}
```

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(140, 96, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 96, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 96, 118 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(140, 96, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 96, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 96, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 96, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 96, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 96,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 96, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 96, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 96,  
118) }
```

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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