

Converting Colors

RGB(134, 146, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(134, 146, 221) contains.

RGB(134, 146, 221)	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(134, 146, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8692DD
RGB	134, 146, 221
RGB Percent	53%, 57%, 87%
CMY	0.4745, 0.4275, 0.1333
CMYK	0.39, 0.34, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	232°, 56%, 70%
HSV	232°, 39%, 87%
XYZ	33.1615, 30.8466, 72.6128
YIQ	150.9620, -31.2270, 20.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

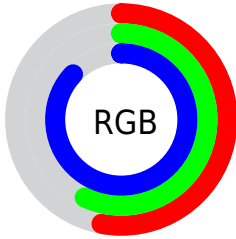
Format	Color
RYB	134, 145, 221
Decimal	8819421
CIELab	62.38, 14.16, -39.60
CIElCh	62, 42.056, 289.673
Yxy	30.8466, 0.2427, 0.2258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287009501 (0xFF8692DD)
YUV	150.9620, 34.5287, -14.8757
Hunter-Lab	55.5397, 9.3841, -38.6382

Details

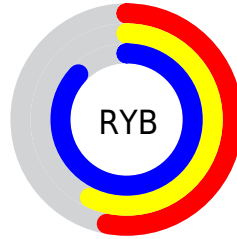
The RGB color **134, 146, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 209, 134**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 200, 255**, and **80, 96, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 127, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 165, 221**.

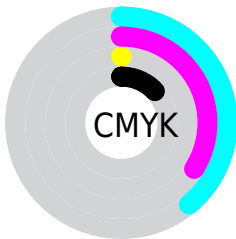
Distribution



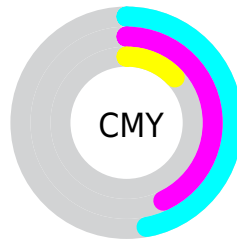
- Red (53%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 134, 146, 221 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 134, 146, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 134, 146, 221

255, 255, 255

■ 190, 200, 255

■ 219, 228, 255

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 134, 146, 221

■ 107, 120, 193

■ 80, 96, 166

■ 52, 72, 139

■ 19, 50, 113

■ 0, 30, 88

■ 0, 4, 64

■ 0, 3, 42

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 134, 146, 221

■ 134, 146, 221

■ 112, 127, 221

■ 156, 165, 221

■ 90, 108, 221

■ 178, 184, 221

■ 68, 89, 221

■ 200, 203, 221

■ 46, 70, 221

■ 222, 222, 221

■ 23, 51, 221

■ 245, 241, 221

■ 1, 32, 221

■ 255, 255, 221

■ 0, 30, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57, 158, 224



134, 146, 221



185, 132, 199

Triad

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



134, 146, 221



211, 131, 95



46, 169, 136

Complementary

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



134, 146, 221



221, 209, 134

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.



106, 165, 101



134, 146, 221



185, 144, 76

Square

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



134, 146, 221



222, 121, 128



149, 156, 78



0, 170, 175

Rectangle

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



134, 146, 221



207, 124, 178



149, 156, 78



70, 168, 124

Sweetspot

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



134, 146, 221



224, 229, 255



134, 221, 208



110, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



134, 146, 221



135, 152, 255



164, 134, 221



99, 100, 110



0, 24, 173



0, 6, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 134, 146



255, 135, 152



191, 221, 134



110, 99, 100



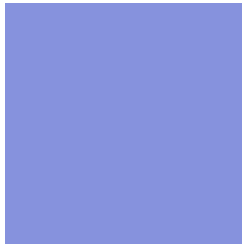
173, 0, 24



46, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 134, 146, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

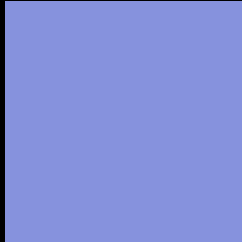
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 134, 146, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

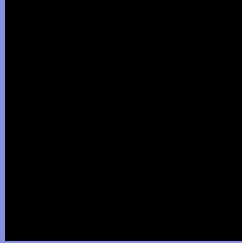
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 134, 146, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 146, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 146, 221.

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

134, 146, 221

Protanopia

125, 148, 223

Deuteranopia

121, 149, 220



Tritanopia
121, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
134, 146, 221

Protanomaly
128, 147, 222

Deuteranomaly
126, 148, 220

Tritanomaly
126, 152, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
134, 146, 221

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
145, 149, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 134, 146, 221 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(134, 146, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 146, 221)  
}
```

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(134, 146, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 146, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 134, 146, 221 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(134, 146, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 146, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 146, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 146, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 146, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 146,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 134, 146, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 146, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
146, 221) }
```

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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