

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 110, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 110, 153) contains.

RGB(135, 110, 153)	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(135, 110, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	876E99
RGB	135, 110, 153
RGB Percent	53%, 43%, 60%
CMY	0.4706, 0.5686, 0.4000
CMYK	0.12, 0.28, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	275°, 17%, 52%
HSV	275°, 28%, 60%
XYZ	21.3174, 18.6027, 32.6041
YIQ	122.3770, 1.0970, 18.6730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

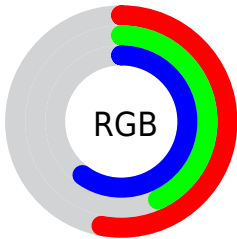
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 110, 153
Decimal	8875673
CIE _{Lab}	50.22, 18.36, -19.63
CIE _{LCh}	50, 26.880, 313.081
Yxy	18.6027, 0.2939, 0.2565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287065753 (0xFF876E99)
YUV	122.3770, 15.0971, 11.0704
Hunter-Lab	43.1308, 12.7446, -14.6279

Details

The RGB color **135, 110, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 153, 110**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 162, 207**, and **85, 62, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 95, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 125, 153**.

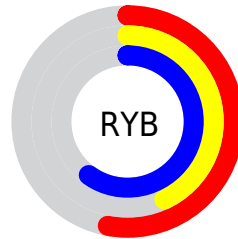
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (43%)

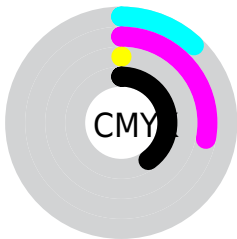
Blue (60%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (60%)

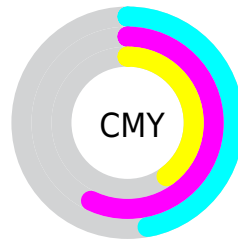


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 110, 153 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 135, 110, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 110, 153

255, 255, 255

 189, 162, 207

 217, 189, 236


 245, 217, 255


 255, 245, 255


 135, 110, 153

 109, 86, 127

 85, 62, 102

 61, 40, 78

 38, 19, 55

 21, 0, 34


 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 135, 110, 153

 129, 95, 153

 135, 110, 153

 141, 125, 153

122, 79, 153

148, 141, 153

116, 64, 153

154, 156, 153

109, 49, 153

161, 171, 153

103, 34, 153

167, 187, 153

97, 18, 153

173, 202, 153

90, 3, 153

180, 217, 153

89, 0, 153

186, 232, 153

193, 248, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 118, 164



135, 110, 153



156, 104, 133

Triad

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



135, 110, 153



146, 114, 76



44, 132, 129

Complementary

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



135, 110, 153



128, 153, 110

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.



72, 131, 105



135, 110, 153



125, 121, 74

Square

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



135, 110, 153



160, 106, 89



99, 127, 85



37, 130, 150

Rectangle

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



135, 110, 153



163, 102, 118



99, 127, 85



53, 132, 121

Sweetspot

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



135, 110, 153



192, 183, 199



110, 129, 153



95, 90, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



135, 110, 153



171, 131, 199



153, 110, 150



73, 69, 77



82, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 110, 128



199, 131, 160



110, 153, 113



77, 69, 72



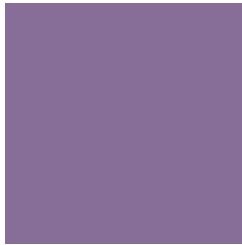
140, 0, 59



13, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 110, 153 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 135, 110, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

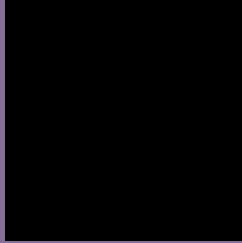
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 135, 110, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 110, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 110, 153.

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


135, 110, 153

Protanopia

108, 118, 159

Deuteranopia

115, 117, 152



Tritanopia
130, 115, 124

Trichromacy



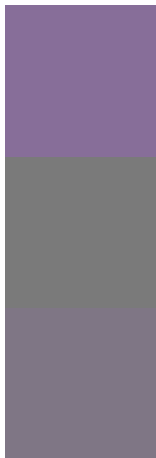
Original Color
135, 110, 153

Protanomaly
118, 115, 157

Deuteranomaly
122, 114, 152

Tritanomaly
132, 113, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color
135, 110, 153

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
127, 118, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 110, 153 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(135, 110, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 110, 153)  
}
```

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(135, 110, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 110, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 110, 153 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(135, 110, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 110, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 110, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 110, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 110, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 110,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 110, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 110, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
110, 153) }
```

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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