

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 116, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 116, 143) contains.

RGB(135, 116, 143)	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, 116, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87748F
RGB	135, 116, 143
RGB Percent	53%, 45%, 56%
CMY	0.4706, 0.5451, 0.4392
CMYK	0.06, 0.19, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	282°, 11%, 51%
HSV	282°, 19%, 56%
XYZ	21.1950, 19.6248, 28.6575
YIQ	124.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

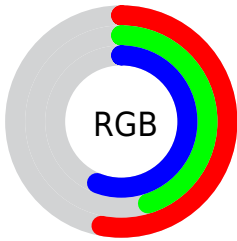
Format	Color
R _Y B	135, 116, 143
Decimal	8877199
CIE Lab	51.41, 12.64, -11.95
CIE LCh	51, 17.393, 316.621
Yxy	19.6248, 0.3051, 0.2825
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287067279 (0xFF87748F)
YUV	124.7590, 8.9928, 8.9814
Hunter-Lab	44.2999, 7.8771, -7.3445

Details

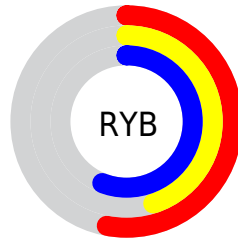
The RGB color **135, 116, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 143, 116**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 168, 197**, and **85, 68, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 102, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 130, 143**.

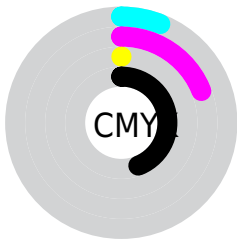
Distribution



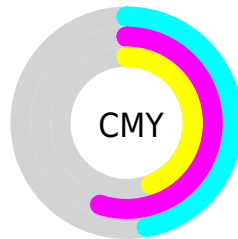
- Red (53%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 116, 143 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, 116, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 135, 116, 143

255, 255, 255

■ 188, 168, 197

■ 216, 195, 225

■ 245, 223, 253

■ 255, 252, 255

■ 135, 116, 143

■ 110, 91, 117

■ 85, 68, 93

■ 62, 45, 69

■ 40, 25, 47

■ 21, 0, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 135, 116, 143

■ 131, 102, 143

■ 127, 87, 143

■ 135, 116, 143

■ 139, 130, 143

■ 143, 145, 143

122, 73, 143

148, 159, 143

118, 59, 143

152, 173, 143

114, 45, 143

156, 188, 143

110, 30, 143

160, 202, 143

105, 16, 143

165, 216, 143

101, 2, 143

169, 230, 143

101, 0, 143

173, 245, 143

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 121, 151



135, 116, 143



148, 113, 130

Triad

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



135, 116, 143



140, 119, 94



82, 131, 130

Complementary

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



135, 116, 143



124, 143, 116

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.



92, 131, 115



135, 116, 143



125, 124, 94

Square

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



135, 116, 143



150, 115, 102



108, 128, 102



83, 129, 144

Rectangle

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



135, 116, 143



152, 112, 120



108, 128, 102



84, 131, 125

Sweetspot

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



135, 116, 143



183, 175, 186



116, 124, 143



92, 88, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



135, 116, 143



173, 143, 186



143, 116, 138



69, 64, 71



95, 0, 135



5, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



143, 116, 124



186, 143, 156



116, 143, 121



71, 64, 66



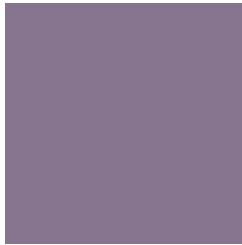
135, 0, 40



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 116, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

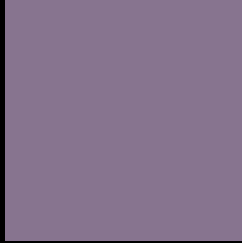
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

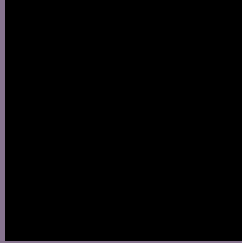
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 116, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 116, 143.

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, 116, 143

Protanopia

117, 122, 147

Deuteranopia

125, 120, 142



Tritanopia
133, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color
135, 116, 143

Protanomaly
124, 120, 146

Deuteranomaly
129, 119, 142

Tritanomaly
134, 118, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
135, 116, 143

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
129, 122, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 116, 143 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, 116, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 116, 143)  
}
```

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, 116, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 116, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 116, 143 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, 116, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 116, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 116, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 116, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 116, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 116,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 116, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 116, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
116, 143) }
```

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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