

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 131, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 131, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 131, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8783A6
RGB	135, 131, 166
RGB Percent	53%, 51%, 65%
CMY	0.4706, 0.4863, 0.3490
CMYK	0.19, 0.21, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	247°, 16%, 58%
HSV	247°, 21%, 65%
XYZ	24.9909, 24.1367, 39.4181
YIQ	136.1860, -8.8510, 11.7330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

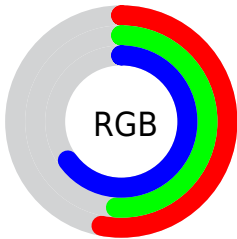
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 131, 166
Decimal	8881062
CIE Lab	56.22, 9.01, -18.02
CIE LCh	56, 20.143, 296.565
Yxy	24.1367, 0.2822, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287071142 (0xFF8783A6)
YUV	136.1860, 14.6983, -1.0401
Hunter-Lab	49.1291, 4.8232, -13.1802

Details

The RGB color **135, 131, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 166, 131**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 184, 221**, and **85, 82, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 114, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 148, 166**.

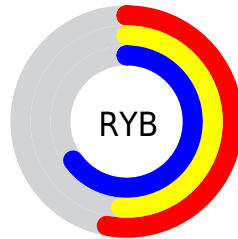
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (51%)

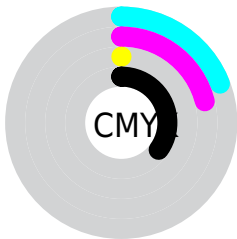
Blue (65%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (65%)

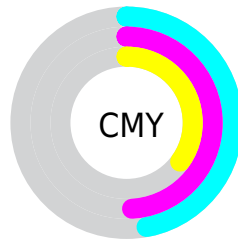


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 131, 166 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, 131, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 135, 131, 166

255, 255, 255

■ 189, 184, 221

■ 217, 212, 250

■ 245, 240, 255

■ 135, 131, 166

■ 109, 106, 140

■ 85, 82, 114

■ 61, 59, 89

■ 38, 37, 66

■ 17, 17, 44

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 135, 131, 166

■ 120, 114, 166

■ 135, 131, 166

■ 150, 148, 166

■ 106, 98, 166

■ 164, 164, 166

■ 91, 81, 166

■ 179, 181, 166

■ 76, 65, 166

■ 194, 197, 166

■ 61, 48, 166

■ 209, 214, 166

■ 47, 31, 166

■ 223, 231, 166

■ 32, 15, 166

■ 238, 247, 166

■ 19, 0, 166

■ 253, 255, 166

■ 255, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 137, 169



135, 131, 166



156, 125, 154

Triad

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



135, 131, 166



164, 127, 106



93, 145, 132

Complementary

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



135, 131, 166



162, 166, 131

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.



111, 143, 115



135, 131, 166



150, 133, 100

Square

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



135, 131, 166



170, 123, 120



131, 138, 103



84, 144, 150

Rectangle

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



135, 131, 166



165, 123, 143



131, 138, 103



99, 144, 126

Sweetspot

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



135, 131, 166



205, 204, 217



131, 162, 166



103, 102, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



135, 131, 166



169, 163, 217



152, 131, 166



77, 76, 84



17, 0, 148



2, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 131, 162



217, 163, 211



145, 166, 131



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 131



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 131, 166 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, 131, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

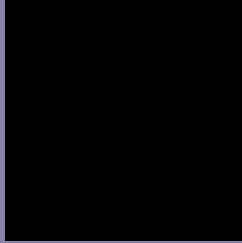
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 131, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 131, 166.

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, 131, 166

Protanopia

127, 133, 168

Deuteranopia

132, 132, 166



Tritanopia
131, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

135, 131, 166

Protanomaly

130, 132, 167

Deuteranomaly

133, 132, 166

Tritanomaly

132, 134, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

135, 131, 166

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

136, 134, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 131, 166 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, 131, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 131, 166)  
}
```

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, 131, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 131, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 131, 166 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, 131, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 131, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 131, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 131, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 131, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 131,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 131, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 131, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
131, 166) }
```

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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