

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 150, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 150, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 150, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8796D9
RGB	135, 150, 217
RGB Percent	53%, 59%, 85%
CMY	0.4706, 0.4118, 0.1490
CMYK	0.38, 0.31, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	229°, 52%, 69%
HSV	229°, 38%, 85%
XYZ	33.4224, 31.9733, 70.0556
YIQ	153.1530, -30.4470, 17.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

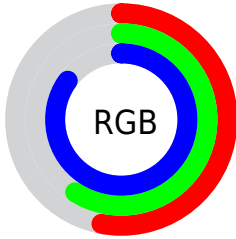
Format	Color
RYB	135, 148, 217
Decimal	8885977
CIELab	63.32, 11.01, -35.90
CIElCh	63, 37.551, 287.057
Yxy	31.9733, 0.2467, 0.2361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287076057 (0xFF8796D9)
YUV	153.1530, 31.4766, -15.9202
Hunter-Lab	56.5450, 6.5534, -33.8750

Details

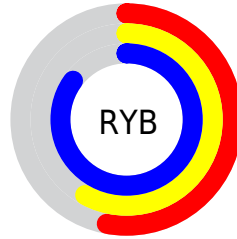
The RGB color **135, 150, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 202, 135**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 204, 255**, and **81, 99, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 132, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 168, 217**.

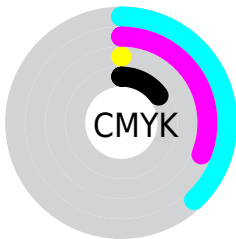
Distribution



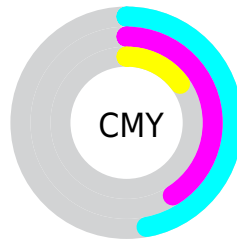
- Red (53%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 150, 217 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, 150, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 150, 217

255, 255, 255


 191, 204, 255

 219, 232, 255

 248, 255, 255

 135, 150, 217

 108, 124, 189

 81, 99, 162

 54, 76, 135

 24, 53, 110

 0, 33, 85

 0, 9, 61

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 135, 150, 217

■ 135, 150, 217

■ 113, 132, 217

■ 157, 168, 217

■ 92, 115, 217

■ 178, 185, 217

■ 70, 97, 217

■ 200, 203, 217

■ 48, 79, 217

■ 222, 221, 217

■ 26, 61, 217

■ 244, 239, 217

■ 5, 44, 217

■ 255, 255, 217

■ 0, 40, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 161, 218



135, 150, 217



181, 138, 199

Triad

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



135, 150, 217



210, 135, 106



73, 170, 137

Complementary

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



135, 150, 217



217, 202, 135

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.



118, 165, 107



135, 150, 217



187, 146, 88

Square

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



135, 150, 217



218, 127, 135



156, 157, 88



0, 171, 172

Rectangle

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



135, 150, 217



202, 131, 180



156, 157, 88



89, 169, 126

Sweetspot

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



135, 150, 217



227, 232, 255



135, 217, 202



111, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



135, 150, 217



140, 161, 255



161, 135, 217



99, 101, 110



0, 32, 173



0, 8, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 135, 150



255, 140, 161



191, 217, 135



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 32



46, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 150, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

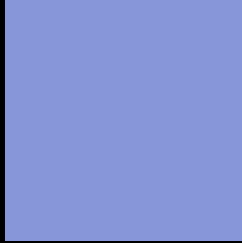
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 135, 150, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

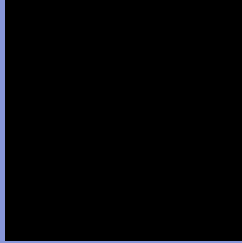
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 135, 150, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 150, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 150, 217.

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, 150, 217

Protanopia
132, 151, 218

Deuteranopia
130, 151, 217



Tritanopia
124, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
135, 150, 217

Protanomaly
133, 151, 218

Deuteranomaly
132, 151, 217

Tritanomaly
128, 156, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
135, 150, 217

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
146, 152, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 150, 217 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, 150, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 150, 217)  
}
```

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, 150, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 150, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 150, 217 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, 150, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 150, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 150, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 150, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 150, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 150,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 150, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 150, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
150, 217) }
```

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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