

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 101, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 101, 168) contains.

RGB(136, 101, 168)	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(136, 101, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8865A8
RGB	136, 101, 168
RGB Percent	53%, 40%, 66%
CMY	0.4667, 0.6039, 0.3412
CMYK	0.19, 0.40, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	271°, 28%, 53%
HSV	271°, 40%, 66%
XYZ	21.8749, 17.3688, 39.2454
YIQ	119.1030, -0.6470, 28.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

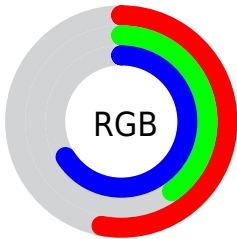
Format	Color
RYB	136, 101, 168
Decimal	8938920
CIELab	48.72, 27.44, -30.74
CIELCh	49, 41.210, 311.750
Yxy	17.3688, 0.2787, 0.2213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287129000 (0xFF8865A8)
YUV	119.1030, 24.1062, 14.8187
Hunter-Lab	41.6758, 20.7588, -26.6592

Details

The RGB color **136, 101, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **133, 168, 101**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 152, 223**, and **85, 53, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 84, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 118, 168**.

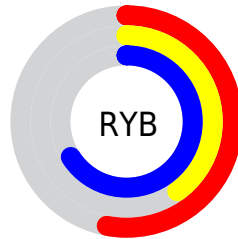
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (40%)

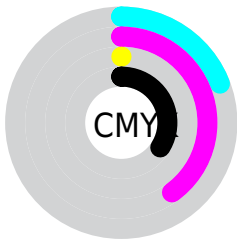
Blue (66%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (66%)

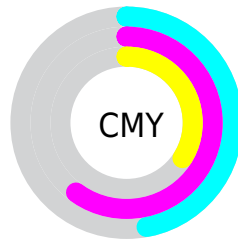


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 101, 168 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 136, 101, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 101, 168

255, 255, 255

 190, 152, 223

 219, 179, 252


 247, 207, 255

 255, 235, 255

 136, 101, 168

 110, 77, 141

 85, 53, 116

 60, 31, 91

 36, 9, 67

 16, 0, 45


 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 136, 101, 168

 128, 84, 168


 136, 101, 168

 144, 118, 168

 120, 67, 168

 152, 135, 168

 112, 51, 168


 160, 151, 168

 104, 34, 168


 168, 168, 168

 96, 17, 168

 176, 185, 168

 88, 0, 168

 184, 202, 168

 88, 0, 168

 192, 219, 168

 200, 235, 168

 208, 252, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 115, 184



136, 101, 168



169, 89, 138

Triad

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



136, 101, 168



153, 106, 48



0, 133, 129

Complementary

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



136, 101, 168



133, 168, 101

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.



21, 132, 93



136, 101, 168



123, 118, 44

Square

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



136, 101, 168



174, 93, 71



84, 127, 61



0, 131, 161

Rectangle

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



136, 101, 168



179, 85, 115



84, 127, 61



0, 133, 117

Sweetspot

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



136, 101, 168



207, 193, 219



101, 133, 168



102, 94, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



136, 101, 168



169, 114, 219



168, 101, 167



80, 76, 84



77, 0, 148



11, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 101, 133



219, 114, 164



101, 168, 102



84, 76, 80



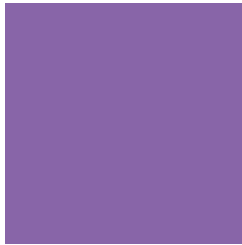
148, 0, 71



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 101, 168 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 101, 168 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 136, 101, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 101, 168.

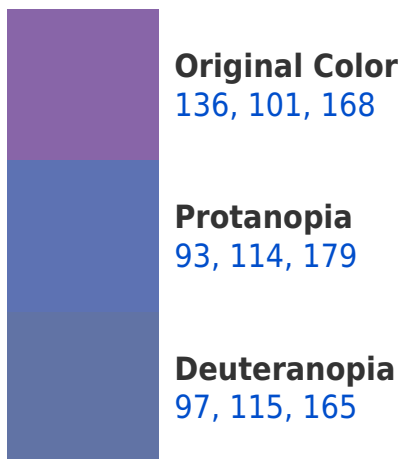



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 101, 168.

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





Tritanopia
128, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 101, 168

Protanomaly

109, 109, 175

Deuteranomaly

111, 110, 166

Tritanomaly

131, 107, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 101, 168

Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly

125, 112, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 101, 168 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(136, 101, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 101, 168)  
}
```

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(136, 101, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 101, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 101, 168 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(136, 101, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 101, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 101, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 101, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 101, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 101,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 101, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 101, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
101, 168) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor