

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 106, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 106, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 106, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	886AE9
RGB	136, 106, 233
RGB Percent	53%, 42%, 91%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5843, 0.0863
CMYK	0.42, 0.55, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	254°, 74%, 66%
HSV	254°, 55%, 91%
XYZ	30.0154, 21.4255, 79.6443
YIQ	129.4480, -22.8870, 45.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

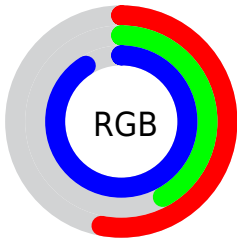
Format	Color
RYB	136, 106, 233
Decimal	8940265
CIELab	53.41, 41.30, -60.53
CIELCh	53, 73.275, 304.308
Yxy	21.4255, 0.2290, 0.1634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287130345 (0xFF886AE9)
YUV	129.4480, 51.0511, 5.7461
Hunter-Lab	46.2877, 34.7453, -69.6152

Details

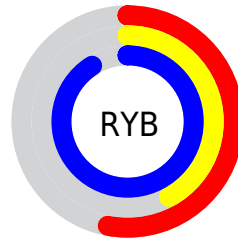
The RGB color **136, 106, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966FF**. A complement of this color would be **203, 233, 106**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 158, 255**, and **78, 57, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 83, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 129, 233**.

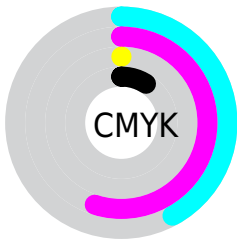
Distribution



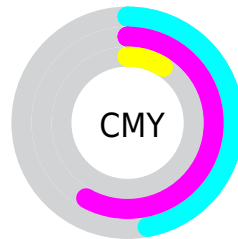
- Red (53%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 106, 233 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, 106, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 106, 233

 136, 106, 233

255, 255, 255

 107, 81, 204


 194, 158, 255

 78, 57, 176

 223, 185, 255

 46, 34, 149

 253, 213, 255

 0, 11, 123

 255, 242, 255

 0, 0, 97

 0, 0, 72

 0, 4, 49


 0, 1, 27


 0, 0, 0


 136, 106, 233

 136, 106, 233


 118, 83, 233

 154, 129, 233

 100, 59, 233

 172, 153, 233

 83, 36, 233

 189, 176, 233

 65, 13, 233

 207, 199, 233

 55, 0, 233

 225, 223, 233

 243, 246, 233

 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 133, 255



136, 106, 233



209, 71, 184

Triad

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



136, 106, 233



196, 103, 0



0, 155, 135

Complementary

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



136, 106, 233



203, 233, 106

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.



0, 152, 69



136, 106, 233



146, 128, 0

Square

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



136, 106, 233



229, 70, 60



80, 143, 0



0, 154, 198

Rectangle

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



136, 106, 233



231, 52, 142



80, 143, 0



0, 154, 113

Sweetspot

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



136, 106, 233



224, 214, 255



106, 203, 233



109, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 106, 233



128, 89, 255



199, 106, 233



108, 106, 117



43, 0, 181



13, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 106, 203



255, 89, 216



140, 233, 106



117, 106, 115



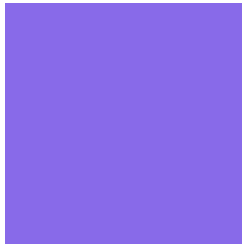
181, 0, 138



54, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 106, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

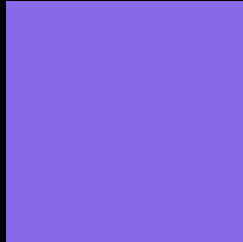
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136, 106, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

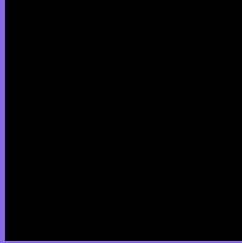
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136, 106, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 106, 233.

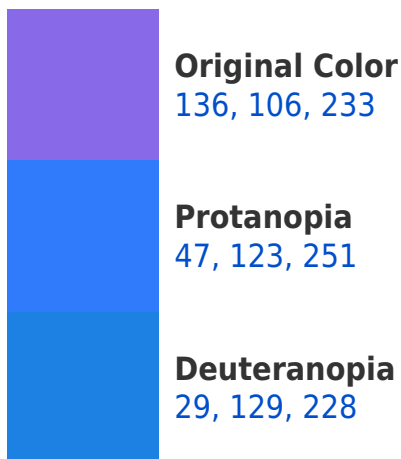


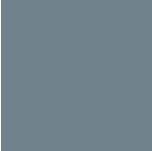
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 106, 233.

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

114, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 106, 233



Protanomaly

79, 117, 244



Deuteranomaly

68, 121, 230



Tritanomaly

122, 121, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 106, 233



Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129



Achromatomaly

132, 121, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 106, 233 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, 106, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 106, 233)  
}
```

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, 106, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 106, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 106, 233 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, 106, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 106, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 106, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 106, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 106, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 106,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 106, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 106, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
106, 233) }
```

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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