

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 112, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 112, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 112, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887094
RGB	136, 112, 148
RGB Percent	53%, 44%, 58%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5608, 0.4196
CMYK	0.08, 0.24, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	280°, 14%, 51%
HSV	280°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	21.2928, 18.9607, 30.5545
YIQ	123.2800, 2.7480, 16.2840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

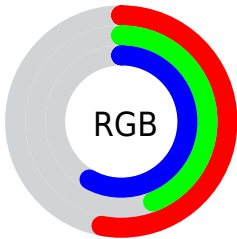
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 112, 148
Decimal	8941716
CIE _{Lab}	50.64, 16.42, -16.04
CIE _{LCh}	51, 22.957, 315.676
Yxy	18.9607, 0.3007, 0.2678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287131796 (0xFF887094)
YUV	123.2800, 12.1870, 11.1554
Hunter-Lab	43.5439, 11.0841, -11.1227

Details

The RGB color **136, 112, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 148, 112**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 164, 202**, and **86, 64, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 97, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 127, 148**.

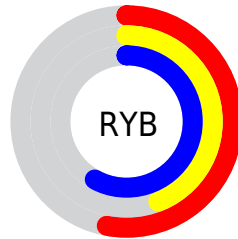
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (44%)

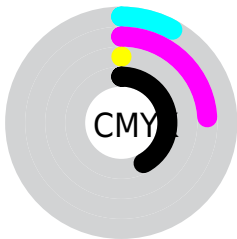
Blue (58%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (58%)

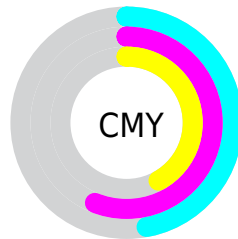


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 112, 148 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, 112, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 112, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 190, 164, 202

■ 218, 191, 230

■ 246, 219, 255

■ 255, 247, 255

■ 136, 112, 148

■ 110, 87, 122

■ 86, 64, 97

■ 62, 42, 73

■ 40, 21, 51

■ 22, 0, 30

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 112, 148

■ 131, 97, 148

■ 126, 82, 148

■ 136, 112, 148

■ 141, 127, 148

■ 146, 142, 148

121, 68, 148

151, 156, 148

116, 53, 148

156, 171, 148

111, 38, 148

161, 186, 148

106, 23, 148

166, 201, 148

101, 8, 148

171, 216, 148

99, 0, 148

175, 230, 148

180, 245, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 119, 158



136, 112, 148



153, 107, 131

Triad

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



136, 112, 148



143, 116, 83



61, 131, 130

Complementary

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



136, 112, 148



124, 148, 112

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.



79, 131, 110



136, 112, 148



124, 123, 83

Square

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



136, 112, 148



156, 110, 93



102, 128, 93



61, 130, 148

Rectangle

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



136, 112, 148



159, 106, 117



102, 128, 93



66, 131, 124

Sweetspot

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



136, 112, 148



187, 178, 191



112, 124, 148



94, 89, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



136, 112, 148



173, 136, 191



148, 112, 143



71, 67, 74



92, 0, 138



7, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 112, 124



191, 136, 154



112, 148, 117



74, 67, 69



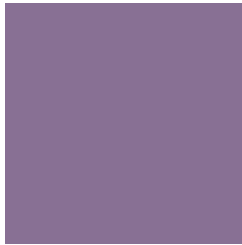
138, 0, 46



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 112, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

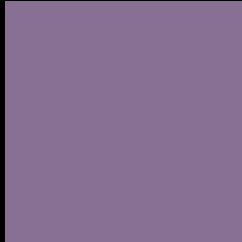
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

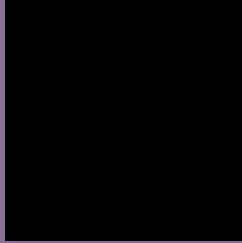
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 112, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 112, 148.

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
[136](#), [112](#), [148](#)

Protanopia
[112](#), [119](#), [153](#)

Deuteranopia
[119](#), [118](#), [147](#)



Tritanopia
133, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 112, 148

Protanomaly
121, 116, 151

Deuteranomaly
125, 116, 147

Tritanomaly
134, 115, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 112, 148

Achromatopsia
123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly
128, 119, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 112, 148 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, 112, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 112, 148)  
}
```

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, 112, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 112, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 112, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

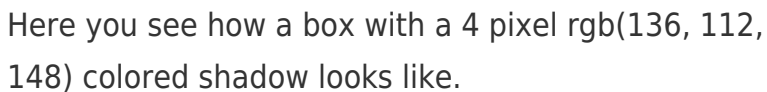
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 112, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 112, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 112, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 112, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 112, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 112, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 112, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 112, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
112, 148) }
```

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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