

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 114, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 114, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 114, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8872C4
RGB	136, 114, 196
RGB Percent	53%, 45%, 77%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5529, 0.2314
CMYK	0.31, 0.42, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	256°, 41%, 61%
HSV	256°, 42%, 77%
XYZ	26.1345, 21.2544, 54.9496
YIQ	129.9260, -13.2100, 30.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

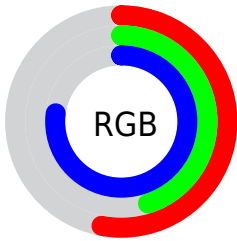
Format	Color
RYB	136, 114, 196
Decimal	8942276
CIELab	53.23, 26.74, -39.88
CIElCh	53, 48.013, 303.847
Yxy	21.2544, 0.2554, 0.2077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287132356 (0xFF8872C4)
YUV	129.9260, 32.5745, 5.3269
Hunter-Lab	46.1025, 20.5083, -38.3961

Details

The RGB color **136, 114, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 196, 114**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 166, 253**, and **83, 66, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 94, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 134, 196**.

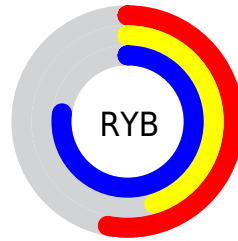
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (45%)

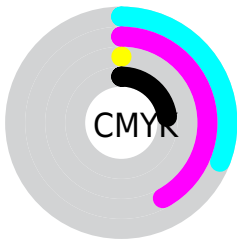
Blue (77%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (77%)

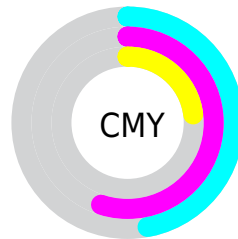


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 114, 196 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, 114, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 114, 196


255, 255, 255

 191, 166, 253

 220, 193, 255

 249, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 136, 114, 196

 109, 89, 169

 83, 66, 142

 57, 43, 116

 30, 22, 91


 2, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44


 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 136, 114, 196

 136, 114, 196

 122, 94, 196

 150, 134, 196

 107, 75, 196


 165, 153, 196

 93, 55, 196


 179, 173, 196

 79, 36, 196

 193, 192, 196

 64, 16, 196

 208, 212, 196

 53, 0, 196

 222, 232, 196

 236, 251, 196

 251, 255, 196

 255, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50, 130, 210



136, 114, 196



182, 98, 164

Triad

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



136, 114, 196



178, 112, 52



0, 147, 131

Complementary

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



136, 114, 196



174, 196, 114

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.



38, 145, 89



136, 114, 196



145, 127, 39

Square

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



136, 114, 196



199, 96, 83



102, 138, 54



0, 146, 172

Rectangle

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



136, 114, 196



198, 91, 137



102, 138, 54



0, 147, 117

Sweetspot

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



136, 114, 196



231, 222, 255



114, 174, 196



113, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 114, 196



162, 128, 255



177, 114, 196



90, 87, 97



43, 0, 161



9, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 114, 174



255, 128, 221



133, 196, 114



97, 87, 94



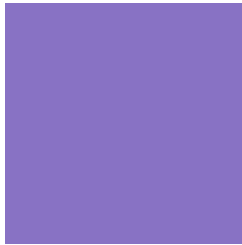
161, 0, 118



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 114, 196 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, 114, 196 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, 114, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 114, 196.

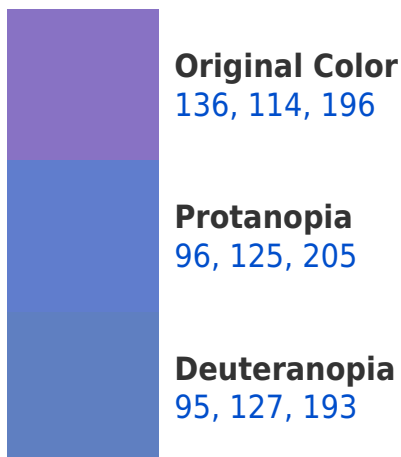


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 114, 196.

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
124, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 114, 196

Protanomaly
111, 121, 202

Deuteranomaly
110, 122, 194

Tritanomaly
128, 122, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 114, 196

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
132, 124, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 114, 196 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, 114, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 114, 196)  
}
```

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, 114, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 114, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 114, 196 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, 114, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 114, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 114, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 114, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 114, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 114,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 114, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 114, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
114, 196) }
```

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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