

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 118, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 118, 151) contains.

RGB(136, 118, 151)	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, 118, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887697
RGB	136, 118, 151
RGB Percent	53%, 46%, 59%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5373, 0.4078
CMYK	0.10, 0.22, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	273°, 14%, 53%
HSV	273°, 22%, 59%
XYZ	22.2177, 20.4255, 32.0497
YIQ	127.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

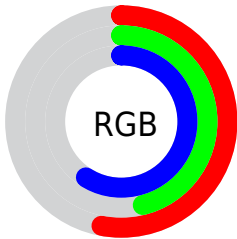
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 118, 151
Decimal	8943255
CIE _{Lab}	52.31, 13.54, -15.26
CIE _{LCh}	52, 20.401, 311.597
Yxy	20.4255, 0.2975, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287133335 (0xFF887697)
YUV	127.1440, 11.7610, 7.7667
Hunter-Lab	45.1945, 8.6603, -10.4093

Details

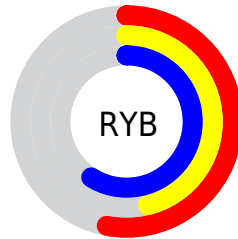
The RGB color **136, 118, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **133, 151, 118**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 170, 205**, and **86, 70, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 103, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 133, 151**.

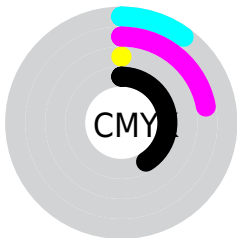
Distribution



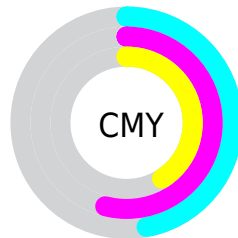
- Red (53%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 118, 151 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, 118, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 118, 151

255, 255, 255

 190, 170, 205


 217, 197, 233

 246, 226, 255

255, 254, 255

 136, 118, 151


 129, 103, 151


 136, 118, 151

 110, 93, 125

 86, 70, 100

 62, 47, 76

 40, 26, 53

 21, 0, 32

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 136, 118, 151

 143, 133, 151

122, 88, 151

150, 148, 151

115, 73, 151

157, 163, 151

109, 58, 151

163, 178, 151

102, 43, 151

170, 194, 151

95, 27, 151

177, 209, 151

88, 12, 151

184, 224, 151

82, 0, 151

191, 239, 151

198, 254, 151

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 124, 159



136, 118, 151



153, 113, 136

Triad

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



136, 118, 151



147, 120, 92



76, 135, 131

Complementary

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



136, 118, 151



133, 151, 118

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.



91, 134, 113



136, 118, 151



131, 126, 90

Square

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



136, 118, 151



158, 115, 102



111, 131, 98



74, 133, 147

Rectangle

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



136, 118, 151



159, 112, 124



111, 131, 98



80, 135, 125

Sweetspot

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



136, 118, 151



190, 183, 196



118, 133, 151



96, 91, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



136, 118, 151



173, 145, 196



151, 118, 150



73, 69, 77



76, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



151, 118, 133



196, 145, 169



118, 151, 119



77, 69, 72



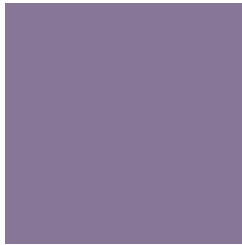
140, 0, 64



13, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 118, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

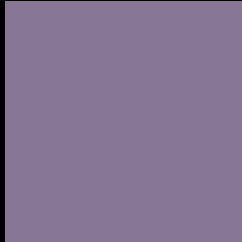
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

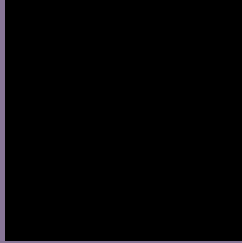
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 118, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 118, 151.

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, 118, 151

Protanopia

117, 124, 155

Deuteranopia

124, 122, 150



Tritanopia
133, 122, 131

Trichromacy



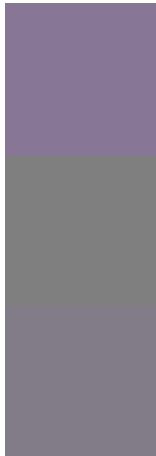
Original Color
136, 118, 151

Protanomaly
124, 122, 154

Deuteranomaly
128, 121, 150

Tritanomaly
134, 121, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 118, 151

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
130, 124, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 118, 151 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, 118, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 118, 151)  
}
```

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, 118, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 118, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 118, 151 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, 118, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 118, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 118, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 118, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 118, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 118,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 118, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 118, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
118, 151) }
```

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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