

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 124, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 124, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 124, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887CBA
RGB	136, 124, 186
RGB Percent	53%, 49%, 73%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5137, 0.2706
CMYK	0.27, 0.33, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	252°, 31%, 61%
HSV	252°, 33%, 73%
XYZ	26.2239, 23.1947, 49.5493
YIQ	134.6560, -12.7500, 21.8260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

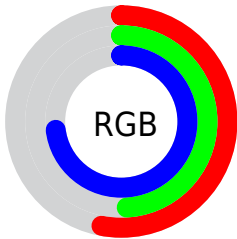
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 124, 186
Decimal	8944826
CIE _{Lab}	55.27, 18.30, -30.95
CIE _{LCh}	55, 35.955, 300.587
Yxy	23.1947, 0.2650, 0.2344
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287134906 (0xFF887CBA)
YUV	134.6560, 25.3126, 1.1787
Hunter-Lab	48.1609, 12.9129, -27.2866

Details

The RGB color **136, 124, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **174, 186, 124**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 177, 242**, and **84, 75, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 105, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 143, 186**.

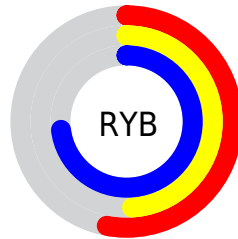
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (49%)

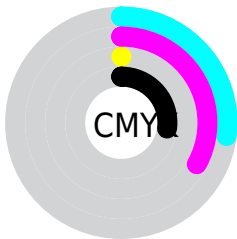
Blue (73%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (73%)

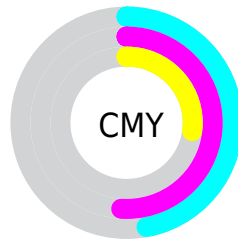


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 124, 186 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, 124, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 124, 186

255, 255, 255

 190, 177, 242

 219, 204, 255


 248, 232, 255

 136, 124, 186


 110, 99, 159


 84, 75, 133

 60, 52, 107

 35, 31, 83

 9, 10, 59

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 136, 124, 186

 136, 124, 186

121, 105, 186

151, 143, 186

106, 87, 186

166, 161, 186

91, 68, 186

181, 180, 186

76, 50, 186

196, 198, 186

61, 31, 186

211, 217, 186

46, 12, 186

226, 236, 186

36, 0, 186

241, 254, 186

255, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 135, 194



136, 124, 186



172, 113, 163

Triad

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



136, 124, 186



176, 120, 79



22, 149, 132

Complementary

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



136, 124, 186



174, 186, 124

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.



81, 146, 101



136, 124, 186



151, 131, 69

Square

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



136, 124, 186



191, 110, 102



119, 140, 77



0, 148, 163

Rectangle

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



136, 124, 186



186, 108, 144



119, 140, 77



48, 148, 121

Sweetspot

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



136, 124, 186



223, 218, 242



124, 175, 186



111, 108, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



136, 124, 186



164, 145, 242



166, 124, 186



84, 83, 92



30, 0, 156



5, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 124, 174



242, 145, 223



144, 186, 124



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 125



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 124, 186 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, 124, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

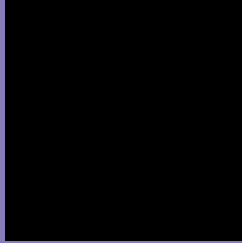
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 124, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 124, 186.

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, 124, 186

Protanopia

113, 130, 191

Deuteranopia

115, 131, 185



Tritanopia
128, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 124, 186

Protanomaly

121, 128, 189

Deuteranomaly

123, 128, 185

Tritanomaly

131, 130, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 124, 186

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

135, 131, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 124, 186 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, 124, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 124, 186)  
}
```

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, 124, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 124, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 124, 186 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, 124, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 124, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 124, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 124, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 124, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 124,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 124, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 124, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
124, 186) }
```

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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