

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 126, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 126, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 126, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887EA6
RGB	136, 126, 166
RGB Percent	53%, 49%, 65%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5059, 0.3490
CMYK	0.18, 0.24, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	255°, 18%, 57%
HSV	255°, 24%, 65%
XYZ	24.4971, 22.9091, 39.2072
YIQ	133.5500, -6.8800, 14.5600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

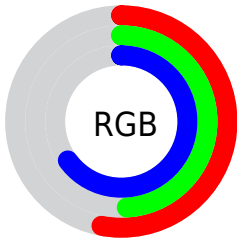
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 126, 166
Decimal	8945318
CIE _{Lab}	54.98, 12.25, -19.91
CIE _{LCh}	55, 23.379, 301.612
Yxy	22.9091, 0.2828, 0.2645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287135398 (0xFF887EA6)
YUV	133.5500, 15.9979, 2.1487
Hunter-Lab	47.8635, 7.5975, -15.0627

Details

The RGB color `136, 126, 166` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `156, 166, 126`, and the grayscale version is `133, 133, 133`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `190, 179, 221`, and `86, 77, 114` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `124, 109, 166`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `148, 143, 166`.

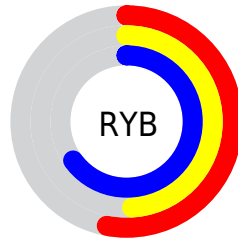
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (49%)

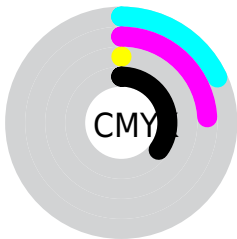
Blue (65%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (65%)

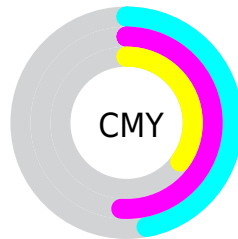


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 126, 166 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, 126, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 126, 166

255, 255, 255

 190, 179, 221

 218, 206, 250

 246, 234, 255


 136, 126, 166


 110, 101, 140

 86, 77, 114

 62, 54, 89

 39, 33, 66

 18, 11, 44

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0


 136, 126, 166

 124, 109, 166


 136, 126, 166

 148, 143, 166

 111, 93, 166

 161, 159, 166

 99, 76, 166

 173, 176, 166

 86, 60, 166

 186, 192, 166

 74, 43, 166


 198, 209, 166

 61, 26, 166

 211, 226, 166

 49, 10, 166

 223, 242, 166

 41, 0, 166

 236, 255, 166

 248, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 133, 172



136, 126, 166



158, 120, 151

Triad

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



136, 126, 166



162, 124, 97



79, 143, 132

Complementary

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



136, 126, 166



156, 166, 126

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.



100, 141, 112



136, 126, 166



145, 131, 91

Square

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



136, 126, 166



171, 118, 111



123, 137, 97



69, 142, 152

Rectangle

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



136, 126, 166



168, 117, 138



123, 137, 97



85, 143, 125

Sweetspot

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



136, 126, 166



205, 202, 217



126, 156, 166



103, 101, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



136, 126, 166



170, 154, 217



156, 126, 166



78, 76, 84



37, 0, 148



5, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 126, 156



217, 154, 201



136, 166, 126



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 111



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 126, 166 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, 126, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

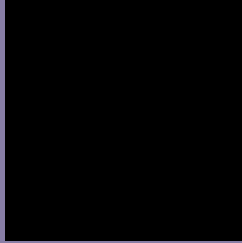
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 126, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 126, 166.

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, 126, 166

Protanopia

122, 130, 169

Deuteranopia

127, 129, 165



Tritanopia
132, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 126, 166

Protanomaly

127, 129, 168

Deuteranomaly

130, 128, 165

Tritanomaly

133, 129, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 126, 166

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

135, 131, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 126, 166 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, 126, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 126, 166)  
}
```

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, 126, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 126, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 126, 166 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, 126, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 126, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 126, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 126, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 126, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 126,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 126, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 126, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
126, 166) }
```

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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