

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 153, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 153, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 153, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	8899F3
RGB	136, 153, 243
RGB Percent	53%, 60%, 95%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4000, 0.0471
CMYK	0.44, 0.37, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	230°, 82%, 74%
HSV	230°, 44%, 95%
XYZ	37.7222, 34.4878, 89.4626
YIQ	158.1770, -39.0220, 24.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

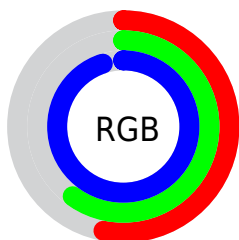
Format	Color
RYB	136, 151, 243
Decimal	8952307
CIELab	65.35, 16.81, -47.07
CIELCh	65, 49.978, 289.649
Yxy	34.4878, 0.2333, 0.2133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287142387 (0xFF8899F3)
YUV	158.1770, 41.8177, -19.4492
Hunter-Lab	58.7263, 11.8867, -49.2130

Details

The RGB color **136, 153, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **243, 226, 136**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 207, 255**, and **79, 102, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 133, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 173, 243**.

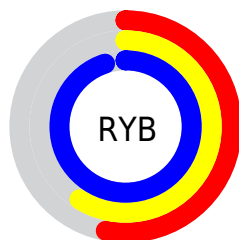
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (60%)

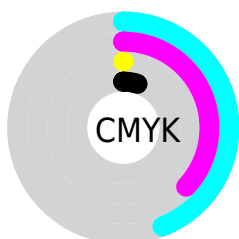
Blue (95%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (95%)

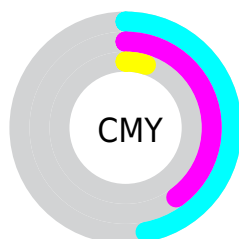


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 153, 243 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, 153, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 153, 243

255, 255, 255


 193, 207, 255

 222, 235, 255

252, 255, 255

 136, 153, 243


 108, 127, 214

 79, 102, 186

 49, 79, 159

 2, 56, 132

 0, 35, 107

 0, 15, 82


 0, 6, 58


 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 11

 136, 153, 243

 136, 153, 243

 112, 133, 243

 160, 173, 243

 87, 112, 243

 185, 194, 243

 63, 92, 243

 209, 214, 243

 39, 71, 243

 233, 235, 243

 15, 51, 243

 255, 255, 243

 0, 39, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 168, 246



136, 153, 243



199, 135, 217

Triad

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



136, 153, 243



229, 134, 92



0, 180, 141

Complementary

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



136, 153, 243



243, 226, 136

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.



103, 175, 98



136, 153, 243



198, 151, 68

Square

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



136, 153, 243



243, 122, 131



156, 165, 70



0, 181, 187

Rectangle

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



136, 153, 243



225, 125, 191



156, 165, 70



52, 179, 126

Sweetspot

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



136, 153, 243



222, 227, 255



136, 243, 225



107, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 153, 243



120, 141, 255



172, 136, 243



110, 112, 122



0, 30, 186



0, 9, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 136, 153



255, 120, 141



207, 243, 136



122, 110, 112



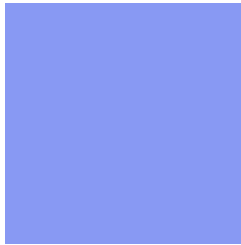
186, 0, 30



59, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 153, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

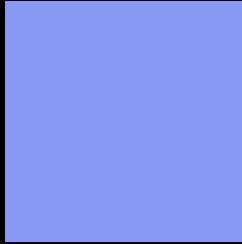
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

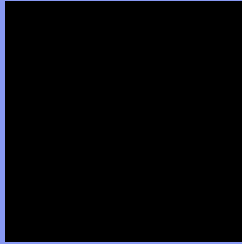
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 136, 153, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 153, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 153, 243.

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, 153, 243

Protanopia

126, 155, 245

Deuteranopia

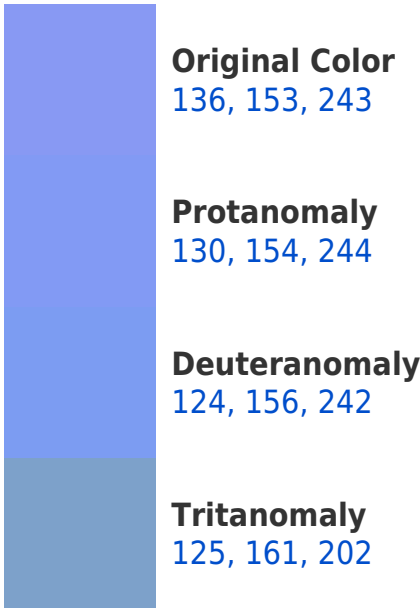
117, 158, 242



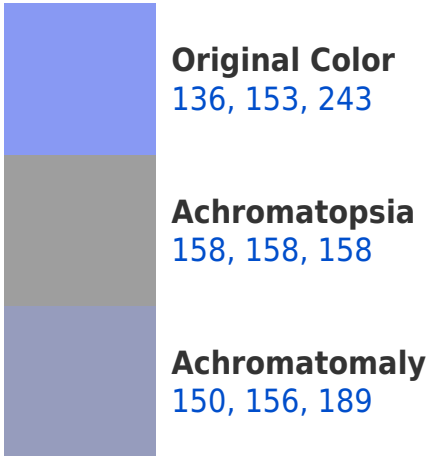
Tritanopia

119, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 153, 243 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, 153, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 153, 243)  
}
```

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, 153, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 153, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 153, 243 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, 153, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 153, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 153, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 153, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 153, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 153,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 153, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 153, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
153, 243) }
```

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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