

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 49, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 49, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 49, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8831AC
RGB	136, 49, 172
RGB Percent	53%, 19%, 67%
CMY	0.4667, 0.8078, 0.3255
CMYK	0.21, 0.72, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	282°, 56%, 43%
HSV	282°, 72%, 67%
XYZ	18.6980, 10.4094, 40.0534
YIQ	89.0350, 12.3690, 56.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

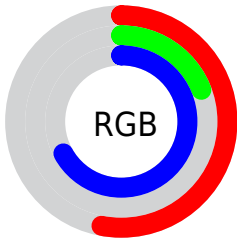
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 49, 172
Decimal	8925612
CIE _{Lab}	38.57, 55.59, -49.22
CIE _{LCh}	39, 74.251, 318.478
Yxy	10.4094, 0.2704, 0.1505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287115692 (0xFF8831AC)
YUV	89.0350, 40.9017, 41.1883
Hunter-Lab	32.2636, 46.9864, -51.0206

Details

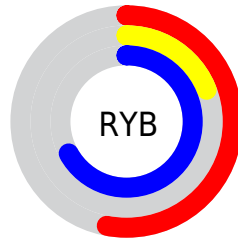
The RGB color **136, 49, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **85, 172, 49**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 103, 228**, and **81, 0, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 32, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 66, 172**.

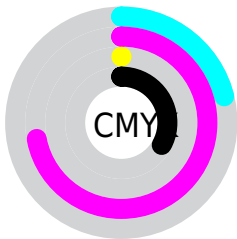
Distribution



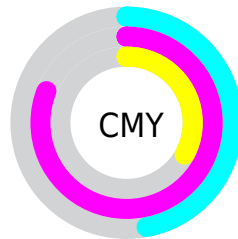
- Red (53%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 49, 172 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, 49, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



136, 49, 172



136, 49, 172

255, 255, 255



108, 17, 145



193, 103, 228



81, 0, 119



222, 130, 255



54, 0, 93



251, 157, 255



30, 0, 69



255, 185, 255



0, 0, 46



255, 214, 255



0, 1, 24



255, 243, 255



0, 0, 0



136, 49, 172




136, 49, 172



131, 32, 172





141, 66, 172


 126, 15, 172


 146, 83, 172


 122, 0, 172


 151, 101, 172


 156, 118, 172

 161, 135, 172

 166, 152, 172

 171, 169, 172

 176, 187, 172

 181, 204, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 86, 207



136, 49, 172



183, 0, 117

Triad

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



136, 49, 172



131, 80, 0



0, 115, 128

Complementary

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



136, 49, 172



85, 172, 49

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.



0, 113, 65



136, 49, 172



77, 99, 0

Square

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



136, 49, 172



170, 45, 0



0, 109, 0



0, 114, 181

Rectangle

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



136, 49, 172



192, 0, 77



0, 109, 0



0, 115, 107

Sweetspot

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



136, 49, 172



211, 177, 224



49, 86, 172



104, 84, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



136, 49, 172



168, 31, 224



172, 49, 147



84, 78, 87



106, 0, 150



16, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 49, 85



224, 31, 88



49, 172, 74



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 44



23, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 49, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

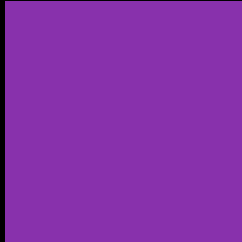
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 49, 172 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 136, 49, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 49, 172.

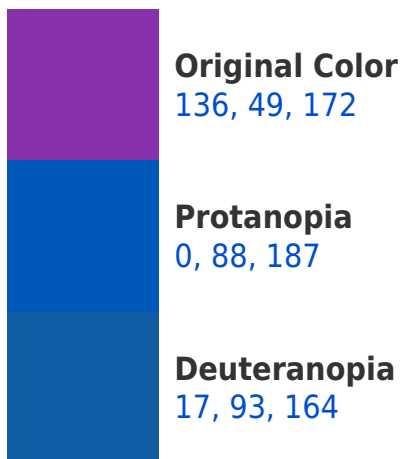


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 49, 172.

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
123, 79, 85

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 49, 172



Protanomaly

49, 74, 182



Deuteranomaly

60, 77, 167



Tritanomaly

128, 68, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 49, 172



Achromatopsia

89, 89, 89



Achromatomaly

106, 74, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 49, 172 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, 49, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 49, 172)  
}
```

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, 49, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 49, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 49, 172 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, 49, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 49, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 49, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 49, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 49, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 49,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 49, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 49, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 49,  
172) }
```

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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