

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 59, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 59, 140) contains.

RGB(136, 59, 140)	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, 59, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	883B8C
RGB	136, 59, 140
RGB Percent	53%, 23%, 55%
CMY	0.4667, 0.7686, 0.4510
CMYK	0.03, 0.58, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	297°, 41%, 39%
HSV	297°, 58%, 55%
XYZ	16.4509, 10.2556, 25.9234
YIQ	91.2570, 19.8910, 41.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

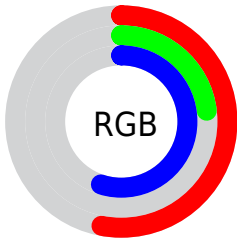
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 59, 140
Decimal	8928140
CIE _{Lab}	38.30, 44.61, -30.34
CIE _{LCh}	38, 53.948, 325.776
Yxy	10.2556, 0.3126, 0.1949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287118220 (0xFF883B8C)
YUV	91.2570, 24.0303, 39.2396
Hunter-Lab	32.0244, 35.6528, -25.5776

Details

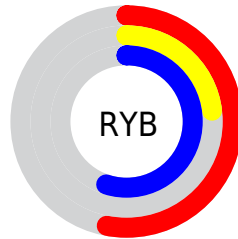
The RGB color **136, 59, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **63, 140, 59**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 111, 194**, and **83, 0, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 45, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 73, 140**.

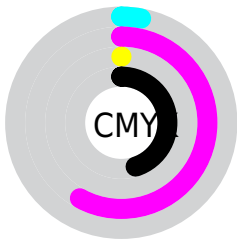
Distribution



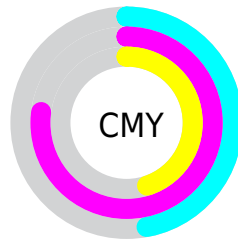
- Red (53%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 59, 140 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, 59, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



136, 59, 140



136, 59, 140

255, 255, 255



109, 33, 114



191, 111, 194



83, 0, 89



220, 137, 222



58, 0, 66



249, 164, 251



37, 0, 43



255, 192, 255



0, 1, 21



255, 220, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 249, 255



136, 59, 140




136, 59, 140



135, 45, 140




137, 73, 140

 135, 31, 140

 137, 87, 140

 134, 17, 140


 138, 101, 140


 133, 3, 140

 139, 115, 140


 133, 0, 140

 139, 129, 140

 140, 143, 140

 141, 157, 140

 142, 171, 140

 142, 185, 140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 81, 170



136, 59, 140



163, 41, 98

Triad

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



136, 59, 140



115, 86, 0



0, 110, 127

Complementary

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



136, 59, 140



63, 140, 59

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, 109, 82



136, 59, 140



73, 99, 0

Square

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



136, 59, 140



147, 67, 12



0, 106, 37



0, 106, 162

Rectangle

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



136, 59, 140



167, 42, 69



0, 106, 37



0, 110, 113

Sweetspot

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



136, 59, 140



180, 150, 181



59, 63, 140



91, 73, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



136, 59, 140



175, 56, 181



140, 59, 104



69, 62, 69



126, 0, 133



5, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



140, 59, 63



181, 56, 62



59, 140, 95



69, 62, 62



133, 0, 7



5, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 59, 140 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, 59, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

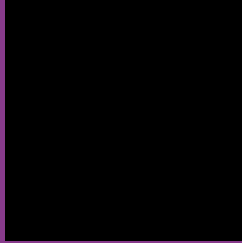
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 59, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 59, 140.

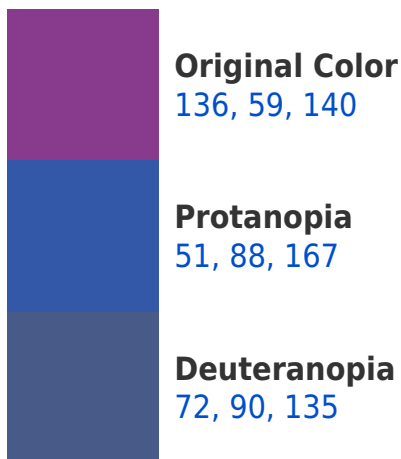


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 59, 140.

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
129, 75, 81

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 59, 140



Protanomaly

82, 77, 157



Deuteranomaly

95, 79, 137



Tritanomaly

132, 69, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 59, 140



Achromatopsia

91, 91, 91



Achromatomaly

107, 79, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 59, 140 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, 59, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 59, 140)  
}
```

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, 59, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 59, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 59, 140 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, 59, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 59, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 59, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 59, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 59, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 59,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 59, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 59, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 59,  
140) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor