

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 80, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 80, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 80, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	885072
RGB	136, 80, 114
RGB Percent	53%, 31%, 45%
CMY	0.4667, 0.6863, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.16, 0.47
HSL	324°, 26%, 42%
HSV	324°, 41%, 53%
XYZ	16.0593, 12.1865, 17.4254
YIQ	100.6200, 22.4620, 22.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

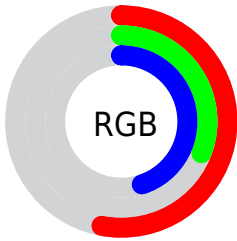
Format	Color
RYB	136, 80, 114
Decimal	8933490
CIELab	41.51, 28.53, -9.43
CIElCh	42, 30.043, 341.710
Yxy	12.1865, 0.3516, 0.2668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287123570 (0xFF885072)
YUV	100.6200, 6.5963, 31.0283
Hunter-Lab	34.9091, 21.0245, -5.1591

Details

The RGB color **136, 80, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **80, 136, 102**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 130, 166**, and **85, 33, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 66, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 94, 119**.

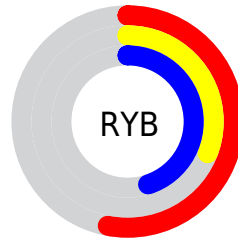
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (31%)

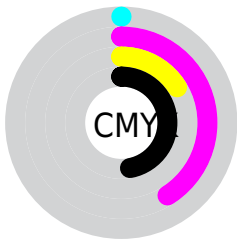
Blue (45%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (45%)

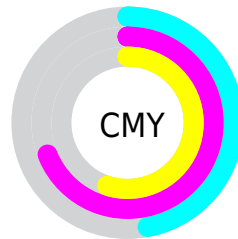


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 80, 114 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, 80, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



136, 80, 114



136, 80, 114

255, 255, 255



110, 56, 89



190, 130, 166



85, 33, 66



219, 157, 193



60, 9, 44



248, 184, 221



40, 0, 24



255, 212, 249



0, 0, 0



255, 241, 255



136, 80, 114



136, 80, 114



136, 66, 109



136, 94, 119



136, 53, 103



136, 107, 125

■ 136, 39, 98

■ 136, 121, 130

■ 136, 26, 93

■ 136, 134, 135

■ 136, 12, 87

■ 136, 148, 141

■ 136, 0, 83

■ 136, 162, 146

■ 136, 175, 151

■ 136, 189, 157

■ 136, 202, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 88, 135



136, 80, 114



145, 78, 89

Triad

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



136, 80, 114



104, 100, 48



0, 109, 130

Complementary

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



136, 80, 114



80, 136, 102

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, 111, 107



136, 80, 114



77, 106, 60

Square

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



136, 80, 114



126, 91, 51



43, 110, 82



17, 105, 144

Rectangle

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



136, 80, 114



144, 80, 73



43, 110, 82



0, 110, 123

Sweetspot

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



136, 80, 114



176, 155, 168



101, 80, 136



89, 77, 84



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



136, 80, 114



176, 90, 142



136, 80, 87



69, 62, 66



133, 0, 81



5, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



136, 80, 114



176, 90, 142



80, 136, 129



69, 62, 66



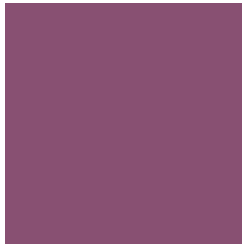
133, 0, 81



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 80, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

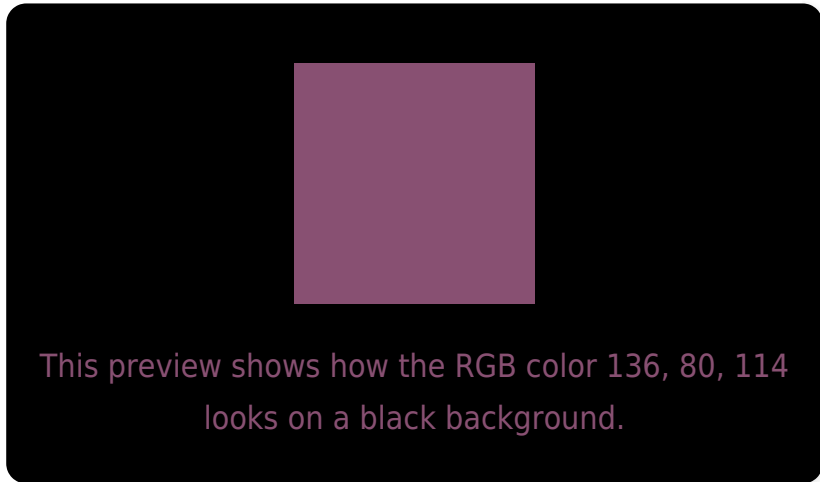
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

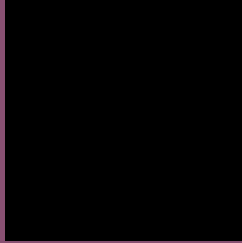
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 80, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 80, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 80, 114.

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, 80, 114

Protanopia
91, 97, 126

Deuteranopia
102, 96, 111



Tritanopia
133, 84, 91

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 80, 114

Protanomaly

107, 91, 122

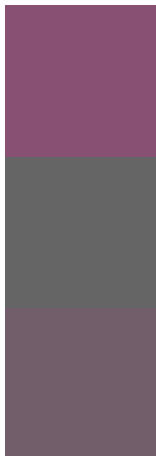
Deuteranomaly

114, 90, 112

Tritanomaly

134, 83, 99

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 80, 114

Achromatopsia

101, 101, 101

Achromatomaly

114, 93, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 80, 114 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, 80, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 80, 114)  
}
```

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, 80, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 80, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 80, 114 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, 80, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 80, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 80, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 80, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 80, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 80,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 80, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 80, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 80,  
114) }
```

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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