

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 86, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 86, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 86, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8856A5
RGB	136, 86, 165
RGB Percent	53%, 34%, 65%
CMY	0.4667, 0.6627, 0.3529
CMYK	0.18, 0.48, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	278°, 31%, 49%
HSV	278°, 48%, 65%
XYZ	20.2727, 14.6064, 37.3481
YIQ	109.9560, 4.4410, 35.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

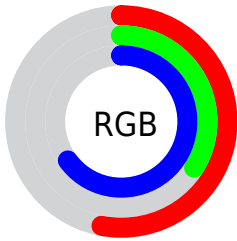
Format	Color
RYB	136, 86, 165
Decimal	8935077
CIELab	45.09, 35.42, -34.67
CIELCh	45, 49.566, 315.610
Yxy	14.6064, 0.2807, 0.2022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287125157 (0xFF8856A5)
YUV	109.9560, 27.1367, 22.8406
Hunter-Lab	38.2184, 27.8020, -31.1871

Details

The RGB color **136, 86, 165** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **115, 165, 86**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 137, 220**, and **84, 38, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 70, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 103, 165**.

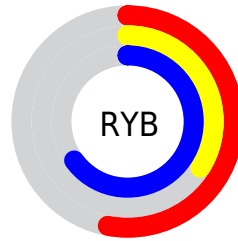
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (34%)

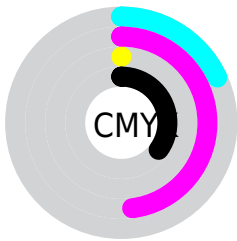
Blue (65%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (65%)

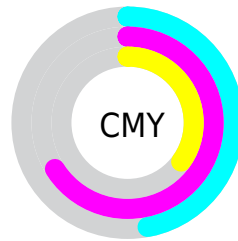


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 86, 165 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, 86, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



136, 86, 165



136, 86, 165

255, 255, 255



110, 62, 138



191, 137, 220



84, 38, 113



219, 164, 249



59, 13, 88



248, 191, 255



35, 0, 64



255, 219, 255



2, 0, 41



255, 248, 255



0, 1, 19



0, 0, 0



136, 86, 165



136, 86, 165



130, 70, 165




142, 103, 165


 124, 53, 165

 148, 119, 165

 118, 36, 165

 154, 136, 165

 112, 20, 165

 160, 152, 165

 106, 4, 165

 166, 169, 165

 104, 0, 165

 172, 185, 165

 178, 201, 165

 184, 218, 165

 191, 235, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 104, 187



136, 86, 165



171, 70, 128

Triad

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



136, 86, 165



144, 97, 18



0, 126, 128

Complementary

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



136, 86, 165



115, 165, 86

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, 125, 85



136, 86, 165



107, 111, 14

Square

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



136, 86, 165



170, 80, 49



59, 120, 45



0, 124, 165

Rectangle

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



136, 86, 165



181, 66, 101



59, 120, 45



0, 126, 114

Sweetspot

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



136, 86, 165



203, 184, 214



86, 116, 165



100, 89, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



136, 86, 165



169, 92, 214



165, 86, 156



79, 73, 82



92, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 86, 115



214, 92, 137



86, 165, 95



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 53



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 86, 165 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, 86, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

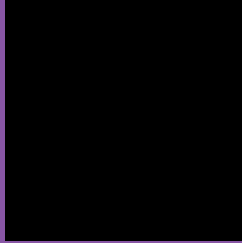
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 86, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 86, 165.

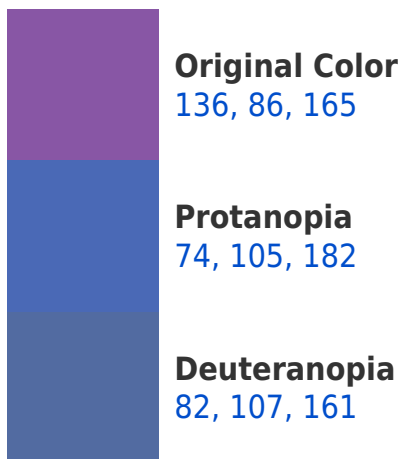


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 86, 165.

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
127, 100, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 86, 165

Protanomaly

97, 98, 176

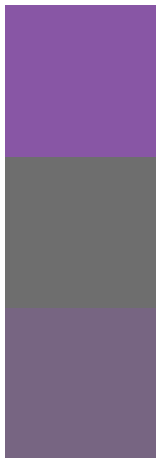
Deuteranomaly

102, 99, 162

Tritanomaly

130, 95, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 86, 165

Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110

Achromatomaly

119, 101, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 86, 165 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, 86, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 86, 165)  
}
```

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, 86, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 86, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 86, 165 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, 86, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 86, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 86, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 86, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 86, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 86,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 86, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 86, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 86,  
165) }
```

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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