

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 90, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 90, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 90, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	885AC0
RGB	136, 90, 192
RGB Percent	53%, 35%, 75%
CMY	0.4667, 0.6471, 0.2471
CMYK	0.29, 0.53, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	267°, 45%, 55%
HSV	267°, 53%, 75%
XYZ	23.3239, 16.3523, 51.7962
YIQ	115.3820, -5.3260, 41.4740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

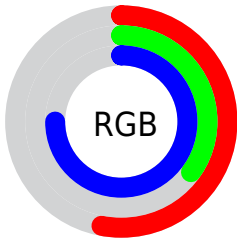
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 90, 192
Decimal	8936128
CIE _{Lab}	47.43, 39.61, -46.76
CIE _{LCh}	47, 61.283, 310.271
Yxy	16.3523, 0.2550, 0.1788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287126208 (0xFF885AC0)
YUV	115.3820, 37.7727, 18.0820
Hunter-Lab	40.4380, 32.1891, -47.6366

Details

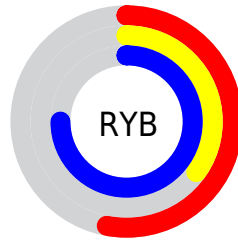
The RGB color **136, 90, 192** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **146, 192, 90**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 141, 249**, and **82, 41, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 71, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 109, 192**.

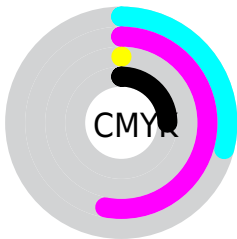
Distribution



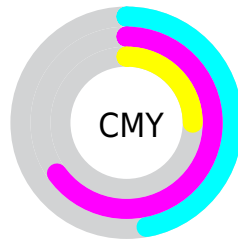
- Red (53%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 90, 192 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, 90, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



136, 90, 192



136, 90, 192

255, 255, 255



109, 65, 165



192, 141, 249



82, 41, 138



221, 168, 255



55, 17, 112



250, 196, 255



27, 0, 87



255, 224, 255



0, 0, 63



255, 253, 255



0, 3, 40



0, 1, 17




0, 0, 0




136, 90, 192



136, 90, 192


 125, 71, 192


 147, 109, 192

 115, 52, 192

 157, 128, 192

 104, 32, 192

 168, 148, 192

 94, 13, 192

 178, 167, 192

 87, 0, 192

 189, 186, 192

 199, 205, 192

 210, 224, 192

 220, 244, 192

 231, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 113, 215



136, 90, 192



186, 64, 149

Triad

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



136, 90, 192



163, 97, 0



0, 136, 129

Complementary

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



136, 90, 192



146, 192, 90

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, 134, 75



136, 90, 192



120, 116, 0

Square

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



136, 90, 192



193, 73, 48



61, 127, 21



0, 134, 178

Rectangle

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



136, 90, 192



201, 55, 114



61, 127, 21



0, 135, 111

Sweetspot

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



136, 90, 192



228, 210, 250



90, 146, 192



112, 101, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



136, 90, 192



162, 90, 250



187, 90, 192



92, 87, 97



72, 0, 161



15, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 90, 146



250, 90, 178



95, 192, 90



97, 87, 93



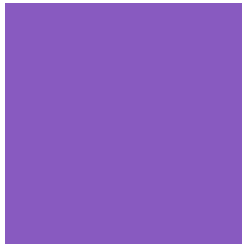
161, 0, 88



33, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 90, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

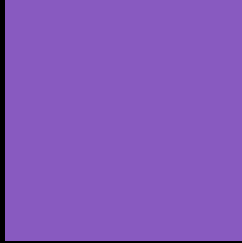
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 90, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

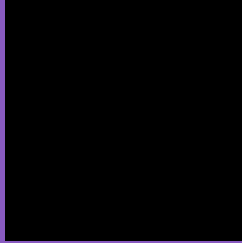
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 90, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 90, 192.

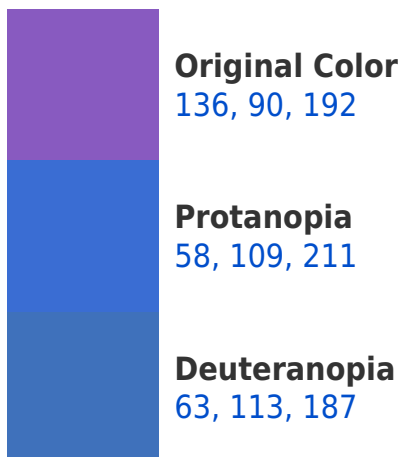



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 90, 192.

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
122, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 90, 192



Protanomaly

86, 102, 204



Deuteranomaly

90, 105, 189



Tritanomaly

127, 102, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 90, 192



Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115



Achromatomaly

123, 106, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 90, 192 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, 90, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 90, 192)  
}
```

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, 90, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 90, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 90, 192 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, 90, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 90, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 90, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 90, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 90, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 90,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 90, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 90, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 90,  
192) }
```

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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