

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 98, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 98, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 98, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8862D0
RGB	136, 98, 208
RGB Percent	53%, 38%, 82%
CMY	0.4667, 0.6157, 0.1843
CMYK	0.35, 0.53, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	261°, 54%, 60%
HSV	261°, 53%, 82%
XYZ	25.9062, 18.5237, 61.8845
YIQ	121.9020, -12.6620, 42.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

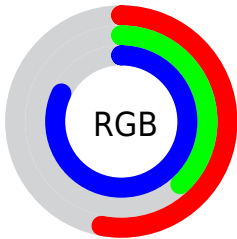
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 98, 208
Decimal	8938192
CIE _{Lab}	50.13, 39.16, -51.66
CIE _{LCh}	50, 64.825, 307.165
Yxy	18.5237, 0.2437, 0.1742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287128272 (0xFF8862D0)
YUV	121.9020, 42.4463, 12.3639
Hunter-Lab	43.0391, 32.1245, -55.1237

Details

The RGB color **136, 98, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 208, 98**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 150, 255**, and **81, 50, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 77, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 119, 208**.

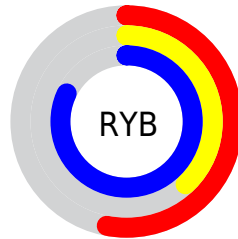
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (38%)

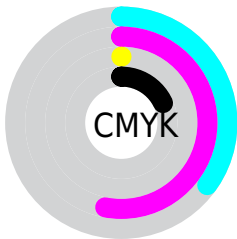
Blue (82%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (82%)

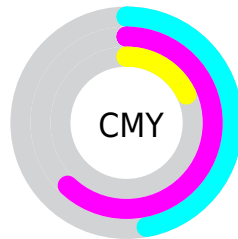


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (62%)


Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 98, 208 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, 98, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 98, 208


 136, 98, 208

255, 255, 255

 108, 73, 180

 192, 150, 255

 81, 50, 153

 221, 177, 255

 53, 26, 126

 251, 204, 255

 20, 3, 101

 255, 233, 255

 0, 0, 76

 0, 4, 52

 0, 2, 30


 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 136, 98, 208

 136, 98, 208

 122, 77, 208


 150, 119, 208


 109, 56, 208

 163, 140, 208

 95, 36, 208

 177, 160, 208

 82, 15, 208

 190, 181, 208

 72, 0, 208

 204, 202, 208

 218, 223, 208

 231, 244, 208

 245, 255, 208

 255, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 122, 230



136, 98, 208



194, 70, 163

Triad

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



136, 98, 208



177, 100, 0



0, 144, 131

Complementary

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



136, 98, 208



170, 208, 98

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, 141, 74



136, 98, 208



132, 121, 0

Square

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



136, 98, 208



207, 74, 55



72, 134, 11



0, 143, 185

Rectangle

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



136, 98, 208



212, 57, 127



72, 134, 11



0, 143, 112

Sweetspot

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



136, 98, 208



228, 214, 255



98, 171, 208



112, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 98, 208



150, 94, 255



190, 98, 208



98, 94, 105



58, 0, 168



14, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 98, 170



255, 94, 200



116, 208, 98



105, 94, 101



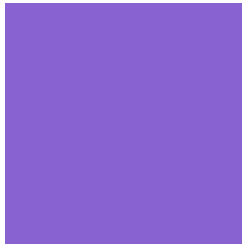
168, 0, 110



41, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 98, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

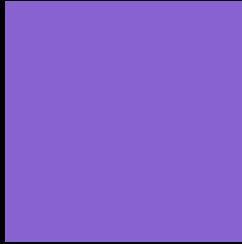
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 98, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

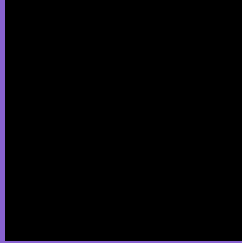
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 136, 98, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 98, 208.

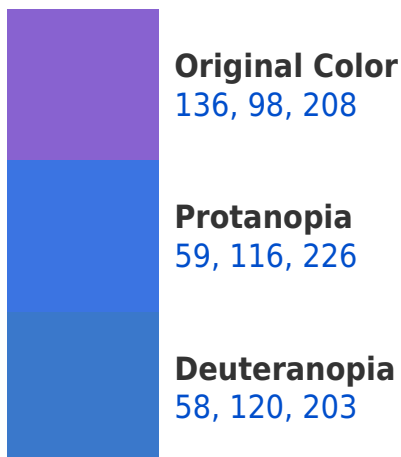



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 98, 208.

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





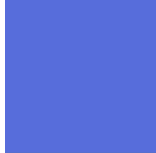
Tritanopia
119, 118, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 98, 208



Protanomaly

87, 109, 219



Deuteranomaly

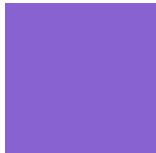
86, 112, 205



Tritanomaly

125, 111, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 98, 208



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

127, 113, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 98, 208 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, 98, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 98, 208)  
}
```

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, 98, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 98, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 98, 208 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, 98, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 98, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 98, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 98, 208); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 98, 208); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 98, 208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 98, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 98, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 98,  
208) }
```

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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