

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 108, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 108, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 108, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	896C98
RGB	137, 108, 152
RGB Percent	54%, 42%, 60%
CMY	0.4627, 0.5765, 0.4039
CMYK	0.10, 0.29, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	280°, 18%, 51%
HSV	280°, 29%, 60%
XYZ	21.3466, 18.3105, 32.1150
YIQ	121.6870, 3.1600, 19.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

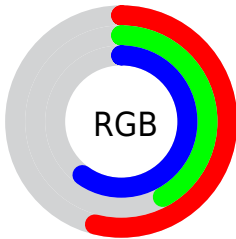
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 108, 152
Decimal	9006232
CIE _{Lab}	49.87, 20.00, -19.56
CIE _{LCh}	50, 27.976, 315.636
Yxy	18.3105, 0.2974, 0.2551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287196312 (0xFF896C98)
YUV	121.6870, 14.9443, 13.4295
Hunter-Lab	42.7908, 14.1626, -14.5443

Details

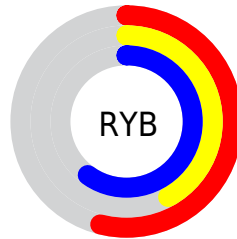
The RGB color **137, 108, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **123, 152, 108**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 160, 206**, and **86, 60, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 93, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 123, 152**.

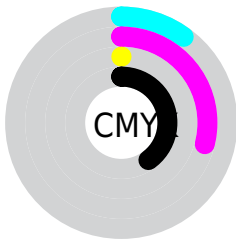
Distribution



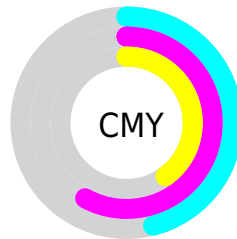
- Red (54%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 108, 152 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 137, 108, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 108, 152

255, 255, 255


 191, 160, 206

 219, 187, 235


 248, 215, 255


 255, 243, 255

 137, 108, 152

 111, 84, 126

 86, 60, 101


 63, 38, 77

 40, 17, 54


 23, 0, 33


 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 137, 108, 152

 132, 93, 152

 137, 108, 152

 142, 123, 152

127, 78, 152

147, 138, 152

121, 62, 152

153, 154, 152

116, 47, 152

158, 169, 152

111, 32, 152

163, 184, 152

106, 17, 152

168, 199, 152

101, 2, 152

173, 214, 152

100, 0, 152

178, 230, 152

184, 245, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 117, 164



137, 108, 152



158, 102, 131

Triad

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



137, 108, 152



144, 113, 73



34, 131, 131

Complementary

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



137, 108, 152



123, 152, 108

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.



65, 131, 106



137, 108, 152



122, 121, 72

Square

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



137, 108, 152



160, 105, 86



95, 127, 85



29, 129, 152

Rectangle

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



137, 108, 152



164, 100, 115



95, 127, 85



44, 131, 122

Sweetspot

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



137, 108, 152



190, 179, 196



108, 123, 152



96, 89, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



137, 108, 152



173, 128, 196



152, 108, 145



74, 69, 77



92, 0, 140



8, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 108, 123



196, 128, 151



108, 152, 115



77, 69, 71



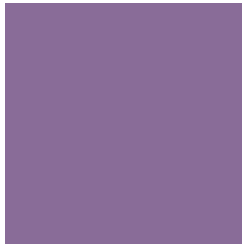
140, 0, 48



13, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 108, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

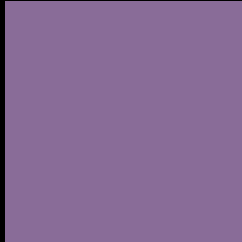
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 137, 108, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

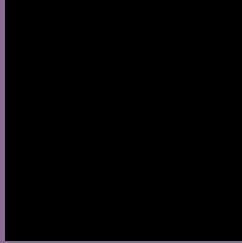
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 137, 108, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 108, 152.

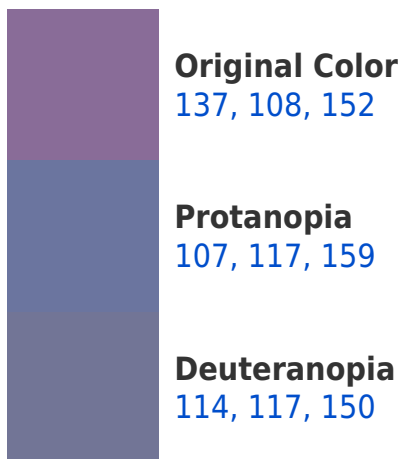


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 108, 152.

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
132, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 108, 152

Protanomaly
118, 114, 156

Deuteranomaly
122, 114, 151

Tritanomaly
134, 112, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 108, 152

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
127, 117, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 108, 152 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(137, 108, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 108, 152)  
}
```

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(137, 108, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 108, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 108, 152 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(137, 108, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 108, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 108, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 108, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 108, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 108,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 108, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 108, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
108, 152) }
```

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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