

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 126, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 126, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 126, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	897ED8
RGB	137, 126, 216
RGB Percent	54%, 49%, 85%
CMY	0.4627, 0.5059, 0.1529
CMYK	0.37, 0.42, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	247°, 54%, 67%
HSV	247°, 42%, 85%
XYZ	30.1721, 25.1979, 68.2392
YIQ	139.5490, -22.3340, 30.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

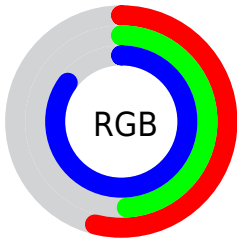
Format	Color
R _Y B	137, 126, 216
Decimal	9010904
CIE Lab	57.27, 25.27, -44.83
CIE LCh	57, 51.463, 299.412
Yxy	25.1979, 0.2441, 0.2039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287200984 (0xFF897ED8)
YUV	139.5490, 37.6903, -2.2355
Hunter-Lab	50.1976, 19.4446, -45.4613

Details

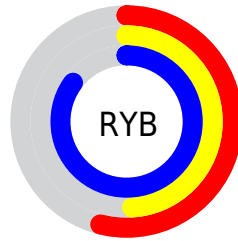
The RGB color **137, 126, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **205, 216, 126**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 179, 255**, and **83, 77, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 104, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 148, 216**.

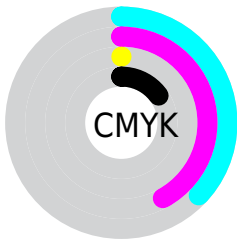
Distribution



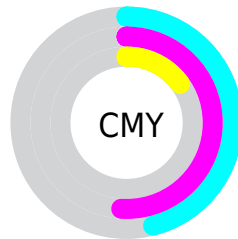
- Red (54%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 126, 216 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, 126, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 126, 216


255, 255, 255

 193, 179, 255

 222, 206, 255

 251, 235, 255


 137, 126, 216

 110, 101, 188

 83, 77, 161

 55, 54, 134

 25, 33, 108


 0, 13, 83


 0, 0, 60


 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 137, 126, 216


 137, 126, 216

 118, 104, 216

 156, 148, 216

 99, 83, 216


 175, 169, 216

 80, 61, 216


 194, 191, 216

 61, 40, 216

 213, 212, 216

 42, 18, 216

 232, 234, 216

 26, 0, 216

 251, 255, 216

 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



12, 143, 227



137, 126, 216



191, 108, 184

Triad

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



137, 126, 216



197, 118, 60



0, 159, 135

Complementary

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



137, 126, 216



205, 216, 126

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.



55, 156, 90



137, 126, 216



163, 135, 41

Square

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



137, 126, 216



218, 102, 96



118, 148, 54



0, 159, 180

Rectangle

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



137, 126, 216



211, 99, 155



118, 148, 54



0, 158, 119

Sweetspot

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



137, 126, 216



226, 222, 255



126, 205, 216



110, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 126, 216



143, 128, 255



182, 126, 216



98, 96, 107



21, 0, 171



5, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 126, 205



255, 128, 239



161, 216, 126



107, 96, 106



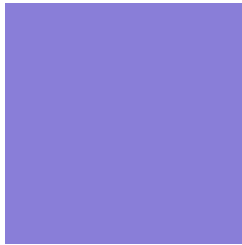
171, 0, 150



43, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 126, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

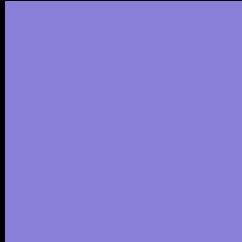
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 137, 126, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

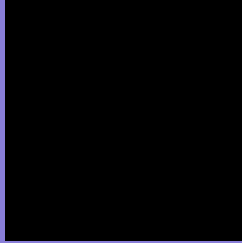
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 126, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 126, 216.

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
137, 126, 216

Protanopia
102, 134, 224

Deuteranopia
98, 137, 214



Tritanopia
122, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 126, 216

Protanomaly
115, 131, 221

Deuteranomaly
112, 133, 215

Tritanomaly
127, 135, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 126, 216

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
139, 135, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 126, 216 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, 126, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 126, 216)  
}
```

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, 126, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 126, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 126, 216 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, 126, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 126, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 126, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 126, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 126, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 126,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 126, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 126, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
126, 216) }
```

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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