

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 105, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 105, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 105, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A69A2
RGB	138, 105, 162
RGB Percent	54%, 41%, 64%
CMY	0.4588, 0.5882, 0.3647
CMYK	0.15, 0.35, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	275°, 23%, 52%
HSV	275°, 35%, 64%
XYZ	22.0544, 18.1151, 36.5166
YIQ	121.3650, 1.3710, 24.7230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

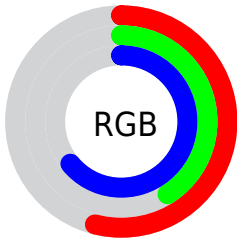
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 105, 162
Decimal	9071010
CIE _{Lab}	49.64, 24.34, -25.79
CIE _{LCh}	50, 35.460, 313.339
Yxy	18.1151, 0.2876, 0.2362
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287261090 (0xFF8A69A2)
YUV	121.3650, 20.0331, 14.5889
Hunter-Lab	42.5618, 18.0109, -21.0756

Details

The RGB color **138, 105, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **129, 162, 105**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 157, 217**, and **87, 57, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 89, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 121, 162**.

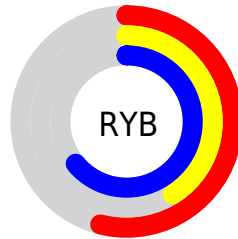
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (41%)

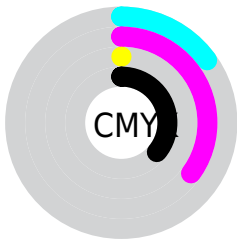
Blue (64%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (64%)

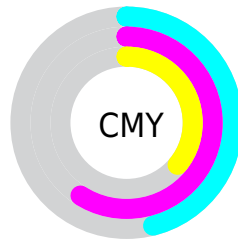


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 105, 162 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 138, 105, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 105, 162


255, 255, 255

 192, 157, 217

 220, 184, 246


 249, 211, 255

 255, 240, 255

 138, 105, 162

 112, 81, 136

 87, 57, 110

 63, 35, 86


 39, 13, 62


 22, 0, 40


 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0


 138, 105, 162


 131, 89, 162

 138, 105, 162


 145, 121, 162

 124, 73, 162

 152, 137, 162


 118, 56, 162

 158, 154, 162

 111, 40, 162

 165, 170, 162

 104, 24, 162

 172, 186, 162

 97, 8, 162

 179, 202, 162

 94, 0, 162

 186, 218, 162

 193, 235, 162

 199, 251, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 117, 176



138, 105, 162



165, 96, 136

Triad

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



138, 105, 162



151, 110, 60



0, 134, 131

Complementary

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



138, 105, 162



129, 162, 105

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.



46, 132, 100



138, 105, 162



123, 121, 58

Square

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



138, 105, 162



169, 100, 78



90, 128, 73



0, 132, 158

Rectangle

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



138, 105, 162



174, 93, 116



90, 128, 73



0, 134, 121

Sweetspot

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



138, 105, 162



202, 188, 212



105, 130, 162



101, 93, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



138, 105, 162



174, 123, 212



162, 105, 158



78, 73, 82



84, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 105, 129



212, 123, 160



105, 162, 109



82, 73, 77



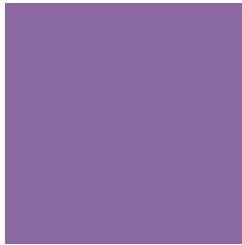
145, 0, 61



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 105, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

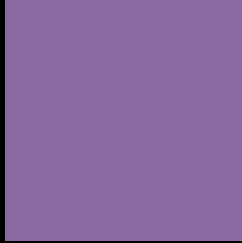
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 138, 105, 162 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 138, 105, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 105, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 105, 162.

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


138, 105, 162

Protanopia

101, 116, 171

Deuteranopia

106, 117, 160



Tritanopia
132, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 105, 162

Protanomaly
114, 112, 168

Deuteranomaly
118, 113, 161

Tritanomaly
134, 110, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 105, 162

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
127, 115, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 105, 162 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(138, 105, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 105, 162)  
}
```

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(138, 105, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 105, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 105, 162 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(138, 105, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 105, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 105, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 105, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 105, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 105,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 105, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 105, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
105, 162) }
```

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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