

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 126, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 126, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 126, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A7EB6
RGB	138, 126, 182
RGB Percent	54%, 49%, 71%
CMY	0.4588, 0.5059, 0.2863
CMYK	0.24, 0.31, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	253°, 28%, 60%
HSV	253°, 31%, 71%
XYZ	26.3856, 23.7024, 47.4403
YIQ	135.9720, -10.8240, 19.9600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

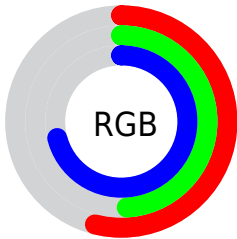
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 126, 182
Decimal	9076406
CIE _{Lab}	55.79, 16.74, -27.85
CIE _{LCh}	56, 32.491, 301.008
Yxy	23.7024, 0.2705, 0.2430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287266486 (0xFF8A7EB6)
YUV	135.9720, 22.6918, 1.7786
Hunter-Lab	48.6851, 11.5417, -23.6945

Details

The RGB color `138, 126, 182` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `170, 182, 126`, and the grayscale version is `136, 136, 136`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `192, 179, 238`, and `87, 77, 129` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `124, 108, 182`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `152, 144, 182`.

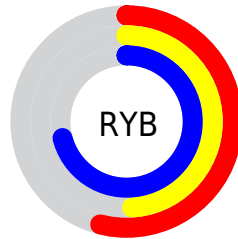
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (49%)

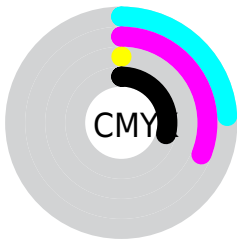
Blue (71%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (71%)

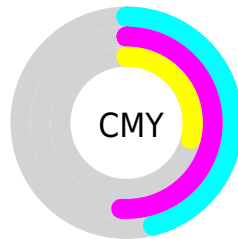


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 126, 182 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, 126, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138, 126, 182

255, 255, 255

■ 192, 179, 238

■ 220, 206, 255

■ 249, 234, 255

■ 138, 126, 182

■ 112, 101, 155

■ 87, 77, 129

■ 62, 54, 104

■ 38, 33, 79

■ 14, 12, 56


■ 0, 2, 34

■ 0, 0, 8

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 138, 126, 182

■ 138, 126, 182


 124, 108, 182

 152, 144, 182

 109, 90, 182

 167, 162, 182

 95, 71, 182


 181, 181, 182

 81, 53, 182

 195, 199, 182

 67, 35, 182

 210, 217, 182

 52, 17, 182

 224, 235, 182

 39, 0, 182

 238, 253, 182

 252, 255, 182

 255, 255, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 136, 190



138, 126, 182



170, 116, 161

Triad

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



138, 126, 182



174, 122, 85



47, 149, 134

Complementary

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



138, 126, 182



170, 182, 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.



88, 146, 105



138, 126, 182



151, 132, 77

Square

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



138, 126, 182



187, 114, 106



122, 141, 84



0, 148, 162

Rectangle

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



138, 126, 182



183, 112, 143



122, 141, 84



62, 148, 124

Sweetspot

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



138, 126, 182



220, 216, 237



126, 171, 182



109, 107, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



138, 126, 182



168, 149, 237



165, 126, 182



85, 83, 92



33, 0, 156



6, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 126, 170



237, 149, 218



143, 182, 126



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 122



28, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 126, 182 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 138, 126, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

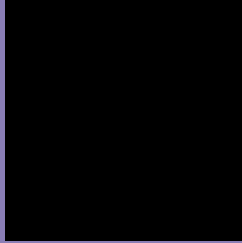
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 126, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 126, 182.

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, 126, 182

Protanopia
117, 132, 187

Deuteranopia
120, 132, 181



Tritanopia
131, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 126, 182

Protanomaly
125, 130, 185

Deuteranomaly
127, 130, 181

Tritanomaly
134, 130, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 126, 182

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
137, 132, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 126, 182 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, 126, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 126, 182)  
}
```

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, 126, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 126, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 126, 182 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, 126, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 126, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 126, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 126, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 126, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 126,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 126, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 126, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
126, 182) }
```

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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