

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 130, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 130, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 130, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A8296
RGB	138, 130, 150
RGB Percent	54%, 51%, 59%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4902, 0.4118
CMYK	0.08, 0.13, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	264°, 9%, 55%
HSV	264°, 13%, 59%
XYZ	23.9689, 23.5705, 32.1404
YIQ	134.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

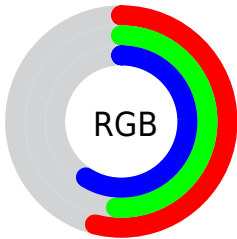
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 130, 150
Decimal	9077398
CIE Lab	55.66, 7.03, -9.62
CIE LCh	56, 11.920, 306.167
Yxy	23.5705, 0.3008, 0.2958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287267478 (0xFF8A8296)
YUV	134.6720, 7.5567, 2.9187
Hunter-Lab	48.5495, 3.1638, -5.2661

Details

The RGB color **138, 130, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 150, 130**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 183, 204**, and **88, 81, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 115, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 145, 150**.

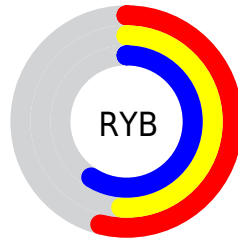
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (51%)

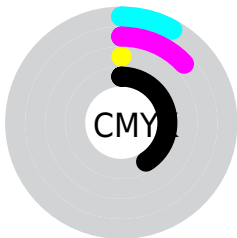
Blue (59%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (59%)

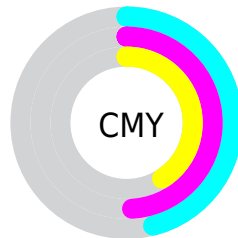


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 130, 150 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, 130, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 138, 130, 150

255, 255, 255

■ 191, 183, 204

■ 219, 211, 232

■ 248, 239, 255

■ 138, 130, 150

■ 113, 105, 124

■ 88, 81, 99

■ 65, 58, 75

■ 42, 36, 53

■ 22, 15, 31

■ 0, 0, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 138, 130, 150

■ 129, 115, 150

■ 138, 130, 150

■ 147, 145, 150

120, 100, 150

156, 160, 150

111, 85, 150

165, 175, 150

102, 70, 150

174, 190, 150

93, 55, 150

183, 205, 150

84, 40, 150

192, 220, 150

75, 25, 150

201, 235, 150

66, 10, 150

210, 250, 150

60, 0, 150

219, 255, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 133, 154



138, 130, 150



149, 127, 142

Triad

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



138, 130, 150



149, 130, 115



108, 139, 135

Complementary

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



138, 130, 150



142, 150, 130

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.



116, 139, 125



138, 130, 150



139, 133, 113

Square

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



138, 130, 150



155, 127, 122



128, 136, 116



107, 139, 145

Rectangle

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



138, 130, 150



153, 126, 135



128, 136, 116



111, 139, 132

Sweetspot

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



138, 130, 150



189, 186, 194



130, 142, 150



94, 92, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



138, 130, 150



175, 163, 194



148, 130, 150



70, 67, 74



55, 0, 138



4, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 130, 142



194, 163, 181



132, 150, 130



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 83



10, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 130, 150 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, 130, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

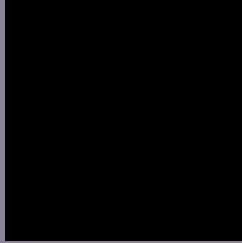
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 130, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 130, 150.

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, 130, 150

Protanopia
130, 132, 151

Deuteranopia
138, 130, 150



Tritanopia
137, 131, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 130, 150

Protanomaly

133, 131, 151

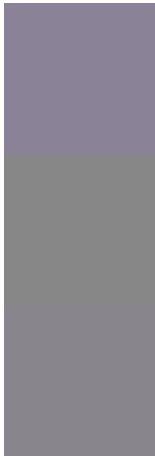
Deuteranomaly

138, 130, 150

Tritanomaly

137, 131, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 130, 150

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

136, 133, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 130, 150 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, 130, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 130, 150)  
}
```

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, 130, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 130, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 130, 150 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, 130, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 130, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 130, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 130, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 130, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 130,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 130, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 130, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
130, 150) }
```

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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