

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 133, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 133, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 133, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A85D0
RGB	138, 133, 208
RGB Percent	54%, 52%, 82%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4784, 0.1843
CMYK	0.34, 0.36, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	244°, 44%, 67%
HSV	244°, 36%, 82%
XYZ	30.2539, 26.7324, 63.2398
YIQ	143.0450, -21.0950, 24.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

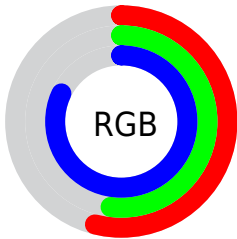
Format	Color
RYB	138, 133, 208
Decimal	9078224
CIELab	58.73, 19.30, -38.03
CIELCh	59, 42.646, 296.903
Yxy	26.7324, 0.2516, 0.2224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287268304 (0xFF8A85D0)
YUV	143.0450, 32.0228, -4.4245
Hunter-Lab	51.7034, 13.9673, -36.3269

Details

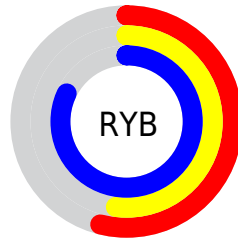
The RGB color **138, 133, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 208, 133**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 186, 255**, and **85, 84, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 112, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 154, 208**.

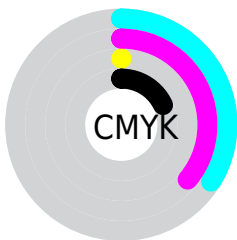
Distribution



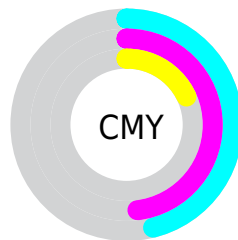
- Red (54%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 133, 208 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, 133, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 133, 208


255, 255, 255

 193, 186, 255

 222, 214, 255

 251, 242, 255

 138, 133, 208

 111, 108, 180

 85, 84, 153

 59, 60, 127

 31, 39, 102

 0, 19, 77

 0, 0, 54

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 138, 133, 208

 138, 133, 208

 119, 112, 208

 157, 154, 208

 99, 91, 208

 177, 175, 208

 80, 71, 208

 196, 195, 208

 60, 50, 208

 216, 216, 208

 41, 29, 208

 235, 237, 208

 22, 8, 208

 254, 255, 208

 14, 0, 208

 255, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65, 146, 216



138, 133, 208



184, 119, 183

Triad

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



138, 133, 208



196, 124, 79



0, 160, 136

Complementary

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



138, 133, 208



203, 208, 133

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.



84, 157, 99



138, 133, 208



167, 138, 65

Square

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



138, 133, 208



211, 113, 109



130, 149, 72



0, 160, 174

Rectangle

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



138, 133, 208



202, 112, 159



130, 149, 72



37, 159, 123

Sweetspot

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



138, 133, 208



229, 227, 255



133, 203, 208



112, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 133, 208



153, 145, 255



176, 133, 208



95, 94, 105



11, 0, 168



3, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 133, 203



255, 145, 248



165, 208, 133



105, 94, 104



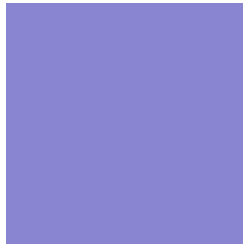
168, 0, 157



41, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 133, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

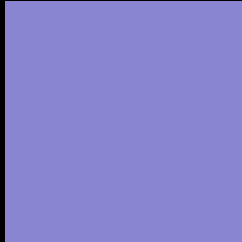
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

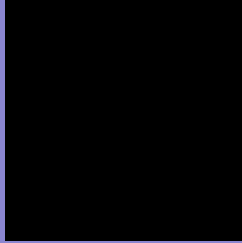
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 133, 208.

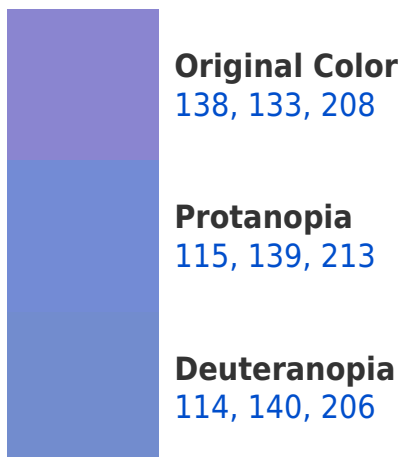


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 133, 208.

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
127, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 133, 208

Protanomaly
123, 137, 211

Deuteranomaly
123, 137, 207

Tritanomaly
131, 140, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 133, 208

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
141, 139, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 133, 208 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, 133, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 133, 208)  
}
```

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, 133, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 133, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 133, 208 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, 133, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 133, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 133, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 133, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 133, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 133, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
133, 208) }
```

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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