

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 133, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 133, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 133, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A85DC
RGB	138, 133, 220
RGB Percent	54%, 52%, 86%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4784, 0.1373
CMYK	0.37, 0.40, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	243°, 55%, 69%
HSV	243°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	31.7870, 27.3456, 71.3130
YIQ	144.4130, -24.9470, 28.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

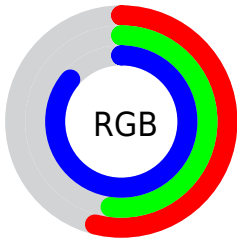
Format	Color
RYB	138, 133, 220
Decimal	9078236
CIELab	59.29, 22.52, -43.87
CIELCh	59, 49.315, 297.176
Yxy	27.3456, 0.2437, 0.2096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287268316 (0xFF8A85DC)
YUV	144.4130, 37.2644, -5.6242
Hunter-Lab	52.2931, 16.9907, -44.2497

Details

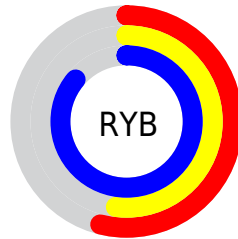
The RGB color **138, 133, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **215, 220, 133**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 186, 255**, and **84, 84, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 111, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 155, 220**.

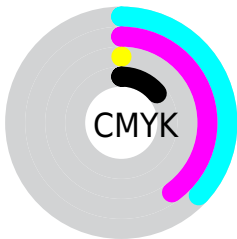
Distribution



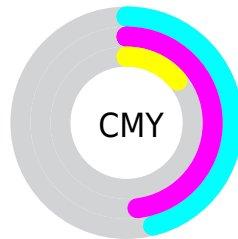
- Red (54%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 133, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 138, 133, 220


255, 255, 255

 194, 186, 255

 223, 214, 255

 252, 242, 255

 138, 133, 220

 111, 108, 192

 84, 84, 164

 56, 60, 138

 26, 39, 112

 0, 19, 87

 0, 0, 63


 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 138, 133, 220

 138, 133, 220


 117, 111, 220

 159, 155, 220

 97, 89, 220

 179, 177, 220

 76, 67, 220


 200, 199, 220

 55, 45, 220

 221, 221, 220

 34, 23, 220

 242, 243, 220

 14, 1, 220

 255, 255, 220

 13, 0, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31, 149, 229



138, 133, 220



192, 116, 190

Triad

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



138, 133, 220



204, 123, 70



0, 164, 137

Complementary

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



138, 133, 220



215, 220, 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.



72, 160, 94



138, 133, 220



171, 139, 52

Square

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



138, 133, 220



222, 109, 106



128, 152, 61



0, 164, 181

Rectangle

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



138, 133, 220



213, 107, 163



128, 152, 61



0, 163, 122

Sweetspot

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



138, 133, 220



226, 224, 255



133, 216, 220



111, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



138, 133, 220



142, 135, 255



181, 133, 220



99, 99, 110



10, 0, 173



3, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 133, 215



255, 135, 248



172, 220, 133



110, 99, 109



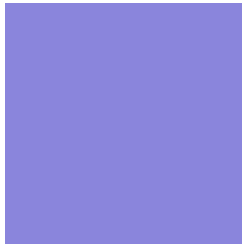
173, 0, 163



46, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 133, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

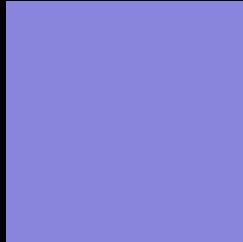
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

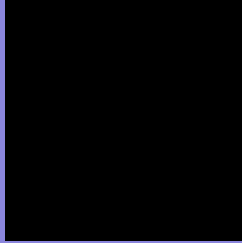
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 133, 220.

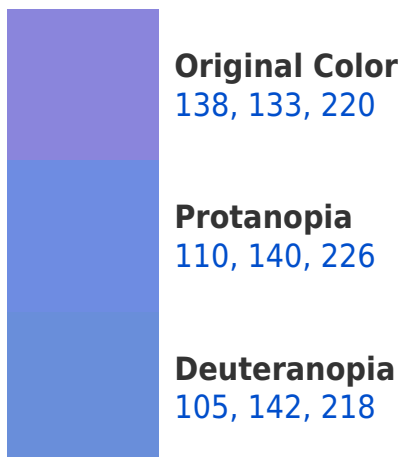


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 133, 220.

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

124, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
138, 133, 220

Protanomaly
120, 137, 224

Deuteranomaly
117, 139, 219

Tritanomaly
129, 141, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 133, 220

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
142, 140, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 133, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 133, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 133, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 133, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

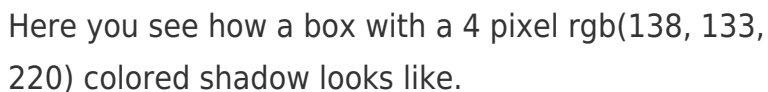
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 133, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 133, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 133, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
133, 220) }
```

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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