

# Converting Colors

RGB(138, 33, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(138, 33, 115) contains.

<b>RGB(138, 33, 115)</b> .....	3
<i>Conversions</i> .....	4
<i>Details</i> .....	6
<i>Harmonies</i> .....	11
<i>Previews</i> .....	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> .....	26
<i>CSS Examples</i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(138, 33, 115)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8A2173
RGB	138, 33, 115
RGB Percent	54%, 13%, 45%
CMY	0.4588, 0.8706, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.17, 0.46
HSL	313°, 61%, 34%
HSV	313°, 76%, 54%
XYZ	14.1196, 7.7288, 16.9673
YIQ	73.7430, 36.2580, 47.7620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

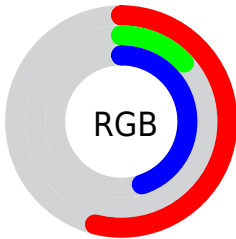
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	138, 33, 115
Decimal	9052531
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.41, 51.83, -22.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 56.474, 336.595
Yxy	7.7288, 0.3638, 0.1991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287242611 (0xFF8A2173)
YUV	73.7430, 20.3397, 56.3534
Hunter-Lab	27.8007, 42.0065, -16.7253

# Details

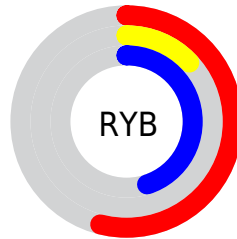
The RGB color **138, 33, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **33, 138, 56**, and the grayscale version is **74, 74, 74**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 89, 167**, and **84, 0, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 19, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 47, 118**.

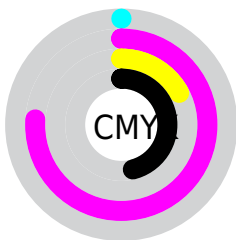
# Distribution



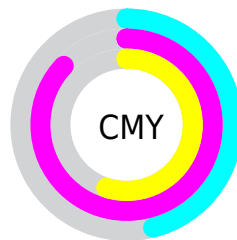
- Red (54%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (46%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 33, 115 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, 33, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 138, 33, 115

255, 255, 255

 194, 89, 167


 223, 116, 194

 253, 143, 223

 255, 171, 251

 255, 199, 255

 255, 228, 255

 138, 33, 115

 111, 0, 90


 84, 0, 67


 59, 0, 44

 32, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 138, 33, 115

 138, 19, 112

 138, 33, 115

 138, 47, 118

■ 138, 5, 109

■ 138, 61, 121

■ 138, 0, 108

■ 138, 74, 124

■ 138, 88, 127

■ 138, 102, 130

■ 138, 116, 133

■ 138, 130, 136

■ 138, 143, 139

■ 138, 157, 142

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89, 61, 151



138, 33, 115



155, 13, 71

# Triad

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



138, 33, 115



88, 80, 0



0, 97, 131

# Complementary

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



138, 33, 115



33, 138, 56

# 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.



0, 98, 88



138, 33, 115



38, 90, 0

# Square

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



138, 33, 115



124, 63, 0



0, 95, 40



0, 93, 161

# Rectangle

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



138, 33, 115



153, 28, 42



0, 95, 40



0, 98, 118



# Sweetspot

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



138, 33, 115



179, 137, 170



56, 33, 138



89, 64, 84



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89



# Same Dimension

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



138, 33, 115



179, 16, 143



138, 33, 63



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 104



5, 0, 4



# Inverse Universe

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



138, 33, 115



179, 16, 143



33, 138, 108



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 104



5, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 33, 115 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

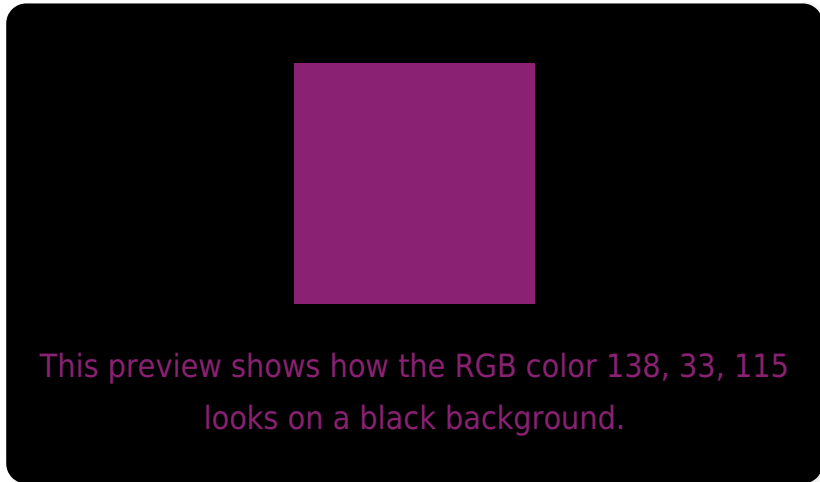
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

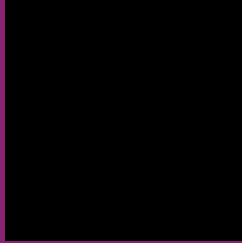
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 138, 33, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 33, 115.

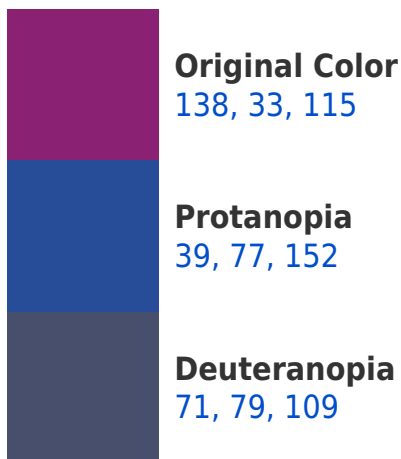


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 33, 115.

# 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

133, 53, 57

# Trichromacy



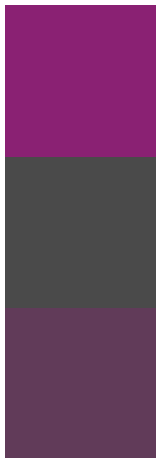
**Original Color**  
138, 33, 115

**Protanomaly**  
75, 61, 139

**Deuteranomaly**  
95, 62, 111

**Tritanomaly**  
135, 46, 78

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
138, 33, 115

**Achromatopsia**  
74, 74, 74

**Achromatomaly**  
97, 59, 89

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 33, 115 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, 33, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 33, 115)  
}
```

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, 33, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 33, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 33, 115 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, 33, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 33, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 33, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 33, 115); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 33, 115); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 33, 115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 33, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 33, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 33,  
115) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor