

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 50, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 50, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 50, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A3293
RGB	138, 50, 147
RGB Percent	54%, 20%, 58%
CMY	0.4588, 0.8039, 0.4235
CMYK	0.06, 0.66, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	294°, 49%, 39%
HSV	294°, 66%, 58%
XYZ	16.8883, 9.7911, 28.6035
YIQ	87.3700, 21.3110, 48.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

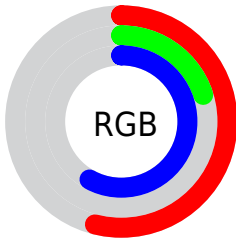
Format	Color
R _Y B	138, 50, 147
Decimal	9056915
CIE Lab	37.46, 50.64, -35.91
CIE LCh	37, 62.082, 324.660
Yxy	9.7911, 0.3055, 0.1771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287246995 (0xFF8A3293)
YUV	87.3700, 29.3976, 44.4025
Hunter-Lab	31.2907, 41.5819, -32.2949

Details

The RGB color **138, 50, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **59, 147, 50**, and the grayscale version is **87, 87, 87**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 103, 201**, and **85, 0, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 35, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 65, 147**.

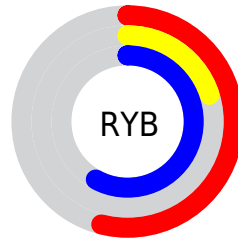
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (20%)

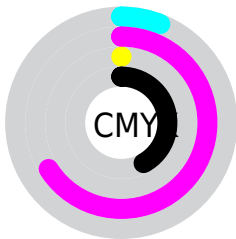
Blue (58%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (58%)

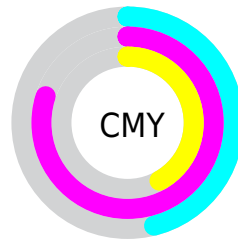


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 50, 147 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, 50, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



138, 50, 147



138, 50, 147

255, 255, 255



111, 20, 121



194, 103, 201



85, 0, 96



223, 130, 230



59, 0, 71



252, 157, 255



36, 0, 49



255, 185, 255



0, 1, 26



255, 213, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 242, 255



138, 50, 147



138, 50, 147



137, 35, 147



139, 65, 147

135, 21, 147

141, 79, 147

134, 6, 147

142, 94, 147

133, 0, 147

143, 109, 147

145, 123, 147

146, 138, 147

148, 153, 147

149, 168, 147

150, 182, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58, 79, 180



138, 50, 147



170, 16, 99

Triad

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



138, 50, 147



116, 83, 0



0, 109, 129

Complementary

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



138, 50, 147



59, 147, 50

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, 109, 77



138, 50, 147



68, 98, 0

Square

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



138, 50, 147



151, 60, 0



0, 105, 22



0, 107, 170

Rectangle

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



138, 50, 147



174, 17, 66



0, 105, 22



0, 109, 112

Sweetspot

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



138, 50, 147



188, 153, 191



50, 60, 147



95, 74, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



138, 50, 147



177, 40, 191



147, 50, 108



73, 67, 74



125, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 50, 59



191, 40, 54



50, 147, 89



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 13



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 50, 147 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 50, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

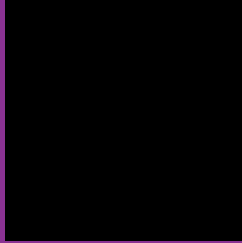
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 50, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 50, 147.

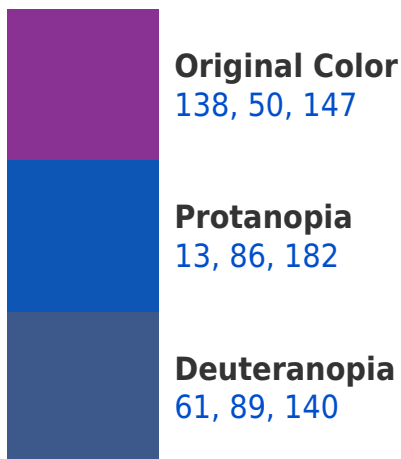


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 50, 147.

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
129, 72, 77

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 50, 147



Protanomaly

58, 73, 169



Deuteranomaly

89, 75, 143



Tritanomaly

132, 64, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 50, 147



Achromatopsia

87, 87, 87



Achromatomaly

106, 74, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 50, 147 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, 50, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 50, 147)  
}
```

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, 50, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 50, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 50, 147 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, 50, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 50, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 50, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 50, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 50, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 50,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 50, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 50, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 50,  
147) }
```

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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