

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 90, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 90, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 90, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A5A6E
RGB	138, 90, 110
RGB Percent	54%, 35%, 43%
CMY	0.4588, 0.6471, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.20, 0.46
HSL	335°, 21%, 45%
HSV	335°, 35%, 54%
XYZ	16.9519, 13.8414, 16.5300
YIQ	106.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

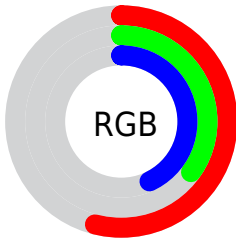
Format	Color
R_{YB}	138, 90, 110
Decimal	9067118
CIE Lab	44.00, 22.81, -3.24
CIE LCh	44, 23.035, 351.923
Yxy	13.8414, 0.3582, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287257198 (0xFF8A5A6E)
YUV	106.6320, 1.6604, 27.5097
Hunter-Lab	37.2040, 16.2258, -0.3002

Details

The RGB color **138, 90, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **90, 138, 118**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 141, 162**, and **87, 43, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 76, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 104, 118**.

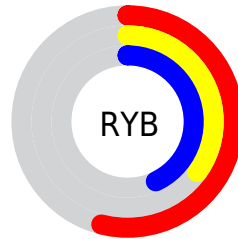
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (35%)

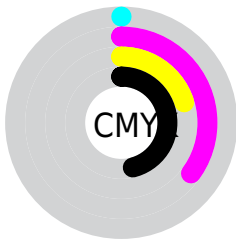
Blue (43%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (43%)

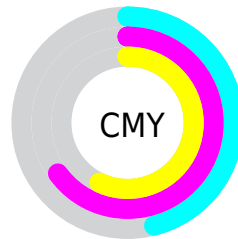


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 90, 110 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, 90, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 90, 110  138, 90, 110

255, 255, 255  112, 66, 86

 192, 141, 162  87, 43, 63

 221, 167, 189  62, 21, 41

 249, 195, 216  40, 0, 20

 255, 223, 245  0, 0, 0

 255, 251, 255

 138, 90, 110  138, 90, 110

 138, 76, 102  138, 104, 118

 138, 62, 94  138, 118, 126

■ 138, 49, 86

■ 138, 131, 134

■ 138, 35, 78

■ 138, 145, 142

■ 138, 21, 70

■ 138, 159, 150

■ 138, 7, 62

■ 138, 173, 158

■ 138, 0, 57

■ 138, 187, 166

■ 138, 200, 174

■ 138, 214, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 94, 128



138, 90, 110



142, 90, 91

Triad

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



138, 90, 110



103, 107, 68



44, 112, 134

Complementary

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



138, 90, 110



90, 138, 118

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.



40, 114, 118



138, 90, 110



81, 112, 80

Square

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



138, 90, 110



122, 101, 66



58, 114, 98



70, 107, 141

Rectangle

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



138, 90, 110



139, 93, 79



58, 114, 98



39, 113, 129

Sweetspot

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



138, 90, 110



179, 161, 168



118, 90, 138



89, 79, 83



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



138, 90, 110



179, 104, 135



138, 94, 90



69, 62, 65



133, 0, 55



5, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



138, 90, 110



179, 104, 135



90, 134, 138



69, 62, 65



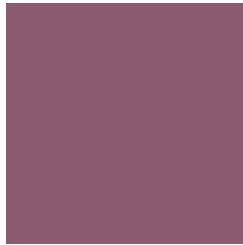
133, 0, 55



5, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 90, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

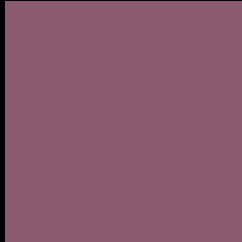
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 90, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

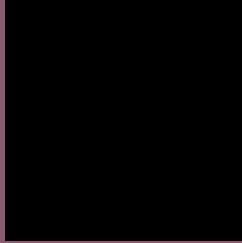
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 138, 90, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 90, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 90, 110.

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, 90, 110

Protanopia

102, 104, 118

Deuteranopia

113, 101, 108



Tritanopia
137, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 90, 110

Protanomaly

115, 99, 115

Deuteranomaly

122, 97, 109

Tritanomaly

137, 91, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 90, 110

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

118, 101, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 90, 110 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, 90, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 90, 110)  
}
```

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, 90, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 90, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 90, 110 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, 90, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 90, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 90, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 90, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 90, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 90,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 90, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 90, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138, 90,  
110) }
```

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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