

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 112, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 112, 166) contains.

RGB(139, 112, 166)	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(139, 112, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B70A6
RGB	139, 112, 166
RGB Percent	55%, 44%, 65%
CMY	0.4549, 0.5608, 0.3490
CMYK	0.16, 0.33, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	270°, 23%, 55%
HSV	270°, 33%, 65%
XYZ	23.3246, 19.8305, 38.6747
YIQ	126.2290, -1.2420, 22.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

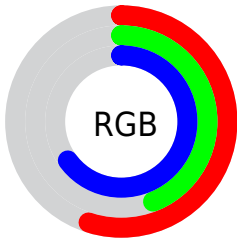
Format	Color
R_{YB}	139, 112, 166
Decimal	9138342
CIE _{Lab}	51.65, 21.46, -25.01
CIE _{LCh}	52, 32.958, 310.635
Yxy	19.8305, 0.2850, 0.2423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287328422 (0xFF8B70A6)
YUV	126.2290, 19.6071, 11.2002
Hunter-Lab	44.5314, 15.5643, -20.3203

Details

The RGB color **139, 112, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **139, 166, 112**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 164, 221**, and **88, 64, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 95, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 129, 166**.

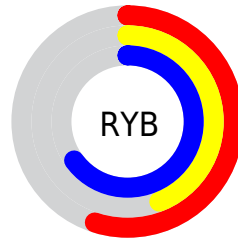
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (44%)

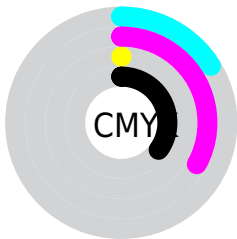
Blue (65%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (65%)

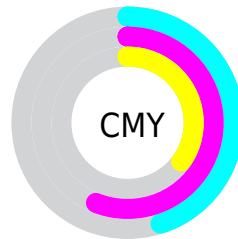


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 112, 166 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 139, 112, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 139, 112, 166

255, 255, 255

■ 193, 164, 221

■ 221, 191, 250

■ 250, 219, 255

■ 255, 248, 255

■ 139, 112, 166

■ 113, 87, 140

■ 88, 64, 114

■ 64, 41, 89

■ 40, 20, 65

■ 22, 0, 43

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 139, 112, 166

■ 131, 95, 166

■ 139, 112, 166

■ 147, 129, 166

122, 79, 166

156, 145, 166

114, 62, 166

164, 162, 166

106, 46, 166

172, 178, 166

97, 29, 166

180, 195, 166

89, 12, 166

189, 212, 166

83, 0, 166

197, 228, 166

205, 245, 166

214, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 123, 178



139, 112, 166



166, 103, 142

Triad

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



139, 112, 166



156, 115, 70



0, 138, 133

Complementary

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



139, 112, 166



139, 166, 112

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.



64, 137, 103



139, 112, 166



131, 125, 67

Square

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



139, 112, 166



173, 106, 88



100, 132, 79



0, 136, 159

Rectangle

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



139, 112, 166



175, 101, 124



100, 132, 79



30, 138, 123

Sweetspot

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



139, 112, 166



206, 195, 217



112, 139, 166



103, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



139, 112, 166



174, 132, 217



166, 112, 166



80, 76, 84



74, 0, 148



10, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 112, 139



217, 132, 174



112, 166, 112



84, 76, 80



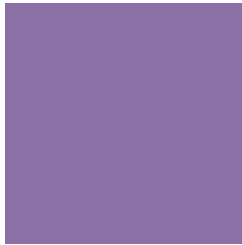
148, 0, 74



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 112, 166 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 139, 112, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

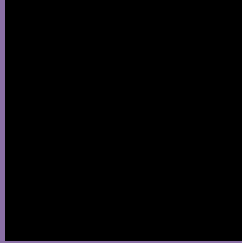
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 139, 112, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 112, 166.

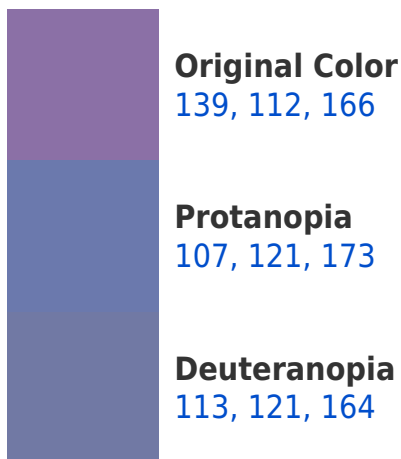



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 112, 166.

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, 119, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
139, 112, 166

Protanomaly
119, 118, 170

Deuteranomaly
122, 118, 165

Tritanomaly
135, 116, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
139, 112, 166

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
131, 121, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 112, 166 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(139, 112, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 112, 166)  
}
```

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(139, 112, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 112, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 112, 166 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

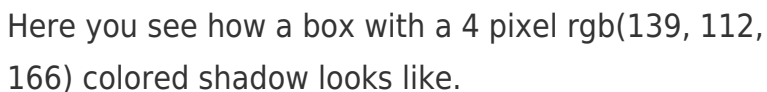
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(139, 112, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 112, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 112, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 112, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 112, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 112, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 112, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 112, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
112, 166) }
```

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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