

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 116, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 116, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 116, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B7485
RGB	139, 116, 133
RGB Percent	55%, 45%, 52%
CMY	0.4549, 0.5451, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.04, 0.45
HSL	316°, 9%, 50%
HSV	316°, 17%, 55%
XYZ	21.1265, 19.6732, 24.8741
YIQ	124.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

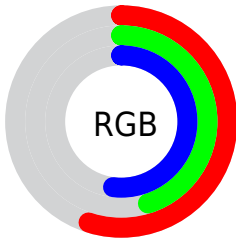
Format	Color
R_{YB}	139, 116, 133
Decimal	9139333
CIE _{Lab}	51.47, 12.08, -5.94
CIE _{LCh}	51, 13.459, 333.801
Yxy	19.6732, 0.3217, 0.2996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287329413 (0xFF8B7485)
YUV	124.8150, 4.0352, 12.4402
Hunter-Lab	44.3545, 7.4010, -2.2019

Details

The RGB color **139, 116, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 139, 122**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 168, 186**, and **89, 68, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 102, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 130, 137**.

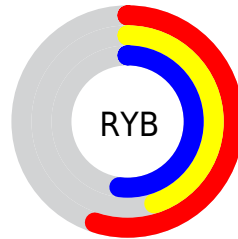
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (45%)

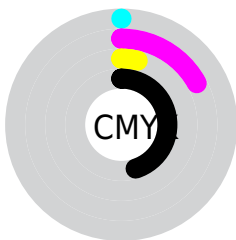
Blue (52%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (52%)

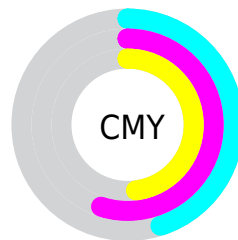


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (48%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 116, 133 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, 116, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 116, 133

255, 255, 255

 193, 168, 186

 221, 195, 214

 249, 223, 242


 255, 252, 255

 139, 116, 133

 113, 91, 108

 89, 68, 84

 65, 45, 60

 43, 24, 39

 24, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 139, 116, 133

 139, 102, 129

 139, 88, 126

 139, 116, 133

 139, 130, 137

 139, 144, 140

■ 139, 74, 122

■ 139, 158, 144

■ 139, 60, 118

■ 139, 172, 148

■ 139, 47, 115

■ 139, 186, 151

■ 139, 33, 111

■ 139, 199, 155

■ 139, 19, 108

■ 139, 213, 158

■ 139, 5, 104

■ 139, 227, 162

■ 139, 0, 103

■ 139, 241, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 119, 142



139, 116, 133



146, 115, 122

Triad

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



139, 116, 133



130, 122, 100



92, 129, 135

Complementary

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



139, 116, 133



116, 139, 122

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.



95, 129, 124



139, 116, 133



117, 126, 103

Square

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



139, 116, 133



141, 119, 102



105, 128, 112



99, 127, 143

Rectangle

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



139, 116, 133



147, 115, 114



105, 128, 112



92, 129, 131

Sweetspot

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



139, 116, 133



181, 172, 179



122, 116, 139



92, 86, 90



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



139, 116, 133



181, 145, 172



139, 116, 122



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 98



5, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



139, 116, 133



181, 145, 172



116, 139, 133



69, 62, 67



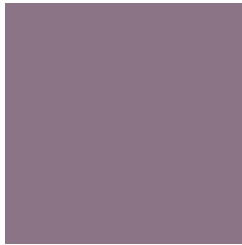
133, 0, 98



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 116, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

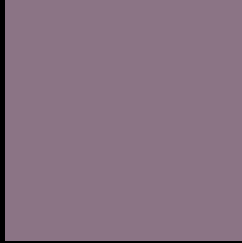
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

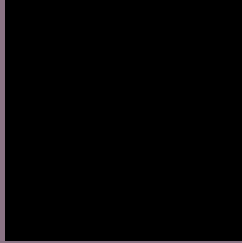
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 116, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 116, 133.

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

[139](#), [116](#), [133](#)

Protanopia

[121](#), [122](#), [137](#)

Deuteranopia

[130](#), [119](#), [132](#)



Tritanopia
138, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

139, 116, 133

Protanomaly

128, 120, 136

Deuteranomaly

133, 118, 132

Tritanomaly

138, 117, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

139, 116, 133

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

130, 122, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 116, 133 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, 116, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 116, 133)  
}
```

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, 116, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 116, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 116, 133 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, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 116, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 116, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 116, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 116, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 116,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 116, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
116, 133) }
```

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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