

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 129, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 129, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 129, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B8192
RGB	139, 129, 146
RGB Percent	55%, 51%, 57%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4941, 0.4275
CMYK	0.05, 0.12, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	275°, 7%, 54%
HSV	275°, 12%, 57%
XYZ	23.6860, 23.2648, 30.4363
YIQ	133.9280, 0.5030, 7.4070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

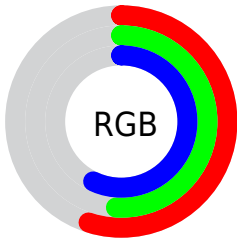
Format	Color
R_{YB}	139, 129, 146
Decimal	9142674
CIE Lab	55.34, 7.13, -7.76
CIE LCh	55, 10.539, 312.558
Yxy	23.2648, 0.3061, 0.3006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287332754 (0xFF8B8192)
YUV	133.9280, 5.9515, 4.4481
Hunter-Lab	48.2336, 3.2470, -3.6496

Details

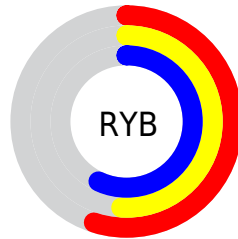
The RGB color **139, 129, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 146, 129**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 182, 200**, and **89, 80, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 114, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 144, 146**.

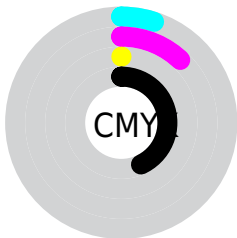
Distribution



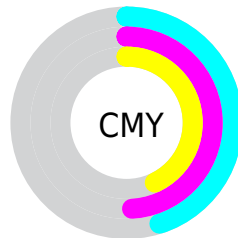
- Red (55%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 129, 146 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, 129, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 139, 129, 146

255, 255, 255

■ 193, 182, 200

■ 220, 209, 228

■ 249, 238, 255

■ 139, 129, 146

■ 114, 104, 120

■ 89, 80, 96

■ 66, 57, 72

■ 43, 35, 49

■ 23, 14, 28

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 139, 129, 146

■ 133, 114, 146

■ 127, 100, 146

■ 139, 129, 146

■ 145, 144, 146

■ 151, 158, 146

121, 85, 146

157, 173, 146

115, 71, 146

163, 187, 146

109, 56, 146

169, 202, 146

103, 41, 146

175, 217, 146

97, 27, 146

181, 231, 146

91, 12, 146

187, 246, 146

86, 0, 146

193, 255, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 132, 150



139, 129, 146



148, 127, 138

Triad

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



139, 129, 146



145, 130, 115



110, 138, 136

Complementary

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



139, 129, 146



136, 146, 129

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.



116, 138, 127



139, 129, 146



136, 133, 115

Square

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



139, 129, 146



151, 128, 121



125, 136, 119



110, 137, 144

Rectangle

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



139, 129, 146



151, 126, 132



125, 136, 119



111, 138, 133

Sweetspot

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



139, 129, 146



186, 183, 189



129, 136, 146



93, 91, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



139, 129, 146



178, 162, 189



146, 129, 145



71, 67, 74



81, 0, 138



6, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 129, 136



189, 162, 173



129, 146, 130



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 57



10, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 129, 146 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, 129, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

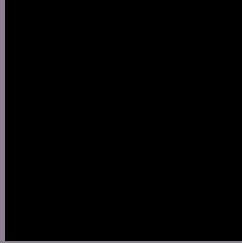
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 129, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 129, 146.

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, 129, 146

Protanopia

130, 132, 148

Deuteranopia

139, 129, 146



Tritanopia
138, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

139, 129, 146

Protanomaly

133, 131, 147

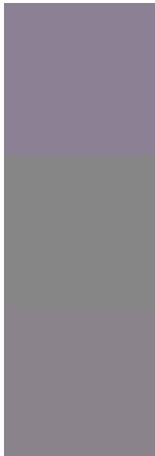
Deuteranomaly

139, 129, 146

Tritanomaly

138, 130, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

139, 129, 146

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

136, 132, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 129, 146 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, 129, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 129, 146)  
}
```

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, 129, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 129, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 129, 146 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, 129, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 129, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 129, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 129, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 129, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 129,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 129, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 129, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
129, 146) }
```

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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