

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 61, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 61, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 61, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	703DC4
RGB	112, 61, 196
RGB Percent	44%, 24%, 77%
CMY	0.5608, 0.7608, 0.2314
CMYK	0.43, 0.69, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	263°, 53%, 50%
HSV	263°, 69%, 77%
XYZ	18.3146, 10.7678, 53.3376
YIQ	91.6390, -12.9390, 52.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

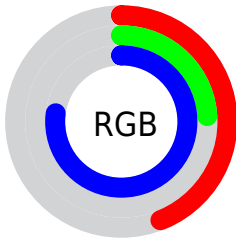
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 61, 196
Decimal	7355844
CIE _{Lab}	39.19, 50.92, -62.51
CIE _{LCh}	39, 80.627, 309.167
Yxy	10.7678, 0.2222, 0.1306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285545924 (0xFF703DC4)
YUV	91.6390, 51.4500, 17.8566
Hunter-Lab	32.8143, 42.2014, -73.4024

Details

The RGB color **112, 61, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **145, 196, 61**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 112, 254**, and **53, 5, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 41, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 81, 196**.

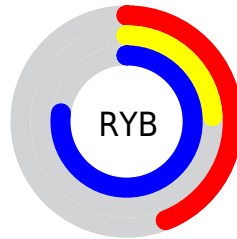
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (24%)

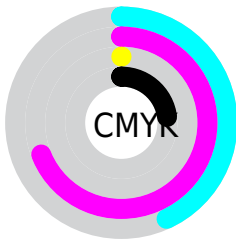
Blue (77%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (77%)

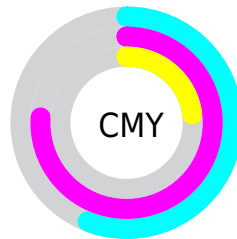


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 61, 196 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 112, 61, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



112, 61, 196



112, 61, 196

255, 255, 255



83, 36, 168



170, 112, 254



53, 5, 141



199, 139, 255



12, 0, 115



228, 166, 255



0, 0, 89



255, 193, 255



0, 3, 65



255, 222, 255



0, 3, 42



255, 251, 255



0, 1, 20



0, 0, 0



112, 61, 196



112, 61, 196

■ 100, 41, 196

■ 124, 81, 196

■ 88, 22, 196

■ 136, 100, 196

■ 75, 2, 196

■ 149, 120, 196

■ 74, 0, 196

■ 161, 139, 196

■ 173, 159, 196

■ 185, 179, 196

■ 197, 198, 196

■ 210, 218, 196

■ 222, 237, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 96, 225



112, 61, 196



181, 0, 140

Triad

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



112, 61, 196



149, 71, 0



0, 118, 112

Complementary

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



112, 61, 196



145, 196, 61

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, 115, 41



112, 61, 196



95, 96, 0

Square

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



112, 61, 196



187, 9, 6



0, 109, 0



0, 118, 175

Rectangle

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



112, 61, 196



199, 0, 97



0, 109, 0



0, 117, 89

Sweetspot

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



112, 61, 196



222, 201, 255



61, 147, 196



108, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



112, 61, 196



123, 43, 255



178, 61, 196



91, 87, 97



61, 0, 161



13, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 61, 145



255, 43, 175



79, 196, 61



97, 87, 93



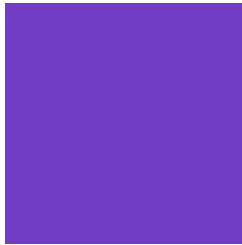
161, 0, 100



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 61, 196 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 112, 61, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

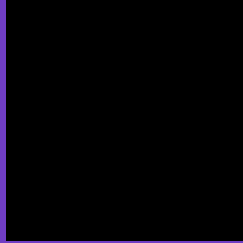
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 112, 61, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 61, 196.

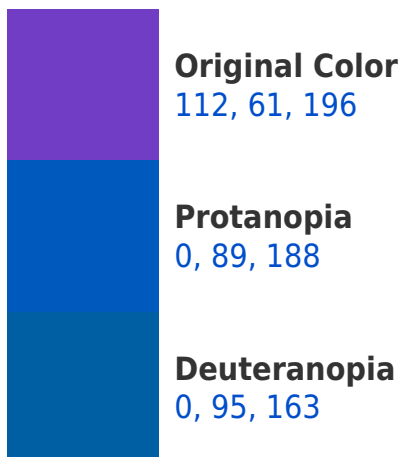


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 61, 196.

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
89, 92, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 61, 196



Protanomaly

41, 79, 191



Deuteranomaly

41, 83, 175



Tritanomaly

97, 81, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 61, 196



Achromatopsia

92, 92, 92



Achromatomaly

99, 81, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 61, 196 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(112, 61, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 61, 196)  
}
```

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(112, 61, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 61, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 61, 196 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(112, 61, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 61, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 61, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 61, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 61, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 61,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 61, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 61, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 61,  
196) }
```

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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