

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 113, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 113, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 113, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71718E
RGB	113, 113, 142
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 56%
CMY	0.5569, 0.5569, 0.4431
CMYK	0.20, 0.20, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	240°, 11%, 50%
HSV	240°, 20%, 56%
XYZ	17.5977, 17.2740, 27.9979
YIQ	116.3060, -9.3090, 9.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

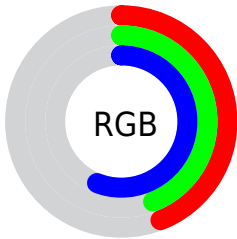
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 113, 142
Decimal	7434638
CIE Lab	48.60, 6.51, -15.79
CIE LCh	49, 17.085, 292.411
Yxy	17.2740, 0.2799, 0.2748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285624718 (0xFF71718E)
YUV	116.3060, 12.6671, -2.8994
Hunter-Lab	41.5620, 2.8449, -10.8469

Details

The RGB color `113, 113, 142` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `142, 142, 113`, and the grayscale version is `116, 116, 116`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `165, 165, 196`, and `65, 65, 92` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `99, 99, 142`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `127, 127, 142`.

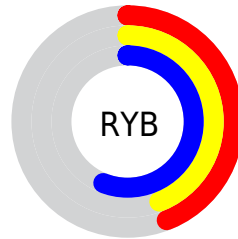
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

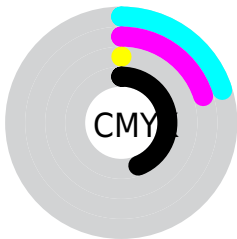
Blue (56%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (56%)

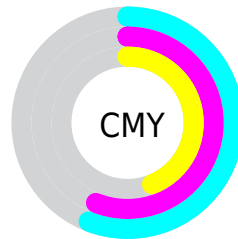


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 113, 142 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 113, 113, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 113, 142

255, 255, 255

■ 165, 165, 196

■ 192, 192, 224

■ 220, 220, 252

■ 249, 248, 255

■ 113, 113, 142

■ 88, 89, 116

■ 65, 65, 92

■ 42, 43, 68

■ 20, 23, 46

■ 0, 1, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 113, 142

■ 99, 99, 142

■ 85, 85, 142

■ 113, 113, 142


■ 127, 127, 142

■ 141, 141, 142


 70, 70, 142

 156, 156, 142


 56, 56, 142


 170, 170, 142

 42, 42, 142

 184, 184, 142

 28, 28, 142

 198, 198, 142

 14, 14, 142

 212, 212, 142

 0, 0, 142

 227, 227, 142

 241, 241, 142

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 118, 144



113, 113, 142



131, 108, 133

Triad

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



113, 113, 142



141, 109, 93



83, 123, 111

Complementary

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



113, 113, 142



142, 142, 113

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.



98, 121, 97



113, 113, 142



130, 113, 87

Square

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



113, 113, 142



145, 106, 105



115, 118, 89



75, 123, 126

Rectangle

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



113, 113, 142



139, 106, 125



115, 118, 89



88, 123, 106

Sweetspot

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



113, 113, 142



173, 173, 184



113, 142, 142



85, 85, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



113, 113, 142



138, 138, 184



128, 113, 142



64, 64, 71



0, 0, 135



0, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



142, 113, 142



184, 138, 184



128, 142, 113



71, 64, 71



135, 0, 135



8, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 113, 142 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 113, 113, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

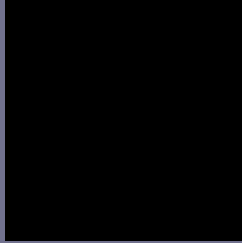
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

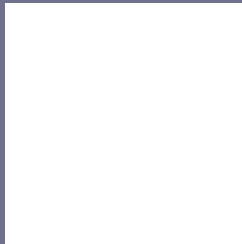
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 113, 113, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 113, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 113, 142.

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
[113, 113, 142](#)

Protanopia
[109, 114, 143](#)

Deuteranopia
[113, 113, 142](#)



Tritanopia
110, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 113, 142

Protanomaly

110, 114, 143

Deuteranomaly

113, 113, 142

Tritanomaly

111, 115, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 113, 142

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

115, 115, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 113, 142 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(113, 113, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 113, 142)  
}
```

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(113, 113, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 113, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 113, 142 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(113, 113, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 113, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 113, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 113, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 113, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 113, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
113, 142) }
```

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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