

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 113, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 113, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 113, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7171B4
RGB	113, 113, 180
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 71%
CMY	0.5569, 0.5569, 0.2941
CMYK	0.37, 0.37, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	240°, 31%, 57%
HSV	240°, 37%, 71%
XYZ	20.9534, 18.6163, 45.6689
YIQ	120.6380, -21.5070, 20.8370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

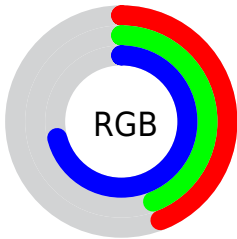
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 113, 180
Decimal	7434676
CIE _{Lab}	50.24, 16.55, -35.51
CIE _{LCh}	50, 39.179, 294.989
Yxy	18.6163, 0.2458, 0.2184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285624756 (0xFF7171B4)
YUV	120.6380, 29.2655, -6.6985
Hunter-Lab	43.1466, 11.1790, -32.5536

Details

The RGB color **113, 113, 180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **180, 180, 113**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 165, 236**, and **61, 65, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 95, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 131, 180**.

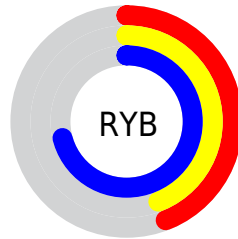
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

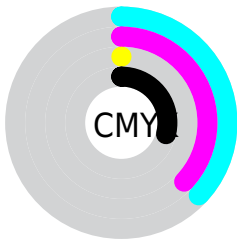
Blue (71%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (71%)

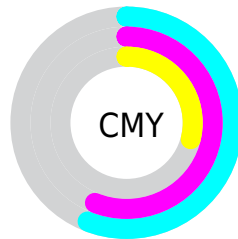


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 113, 180 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, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 113, 180


255, 255, 255

 167, 165, 236


 195, 192, 255

 223, 220, 255

 253, 248, 255

 113, 113, 180

 87, 89, 153

 61, 65, 127

 34, 43, 101

 1, 23, 77

 0, 0, 54

 0, 2, 32


 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 113, 113, 180

 113, 113, 180


 95, 95, 180

 131, 131, 180

 77, 77, 180

 149, 149, 180

 59, 59, 180

 167, 167, 180

 41, 41, 180


 185, 185, 180

 23, 23, 180

 203, 203, 180

 5, 5, 180

 221, 221, 180

 0, 0, 180

 239, 239, 180

 255, 255, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42, 125, 186



113, 113, 180



155, 100, 158

Triad

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



113, 113, 180



169, 104, 66



0, 136, 113

Complementary

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



113, 113, 180



180, 180, 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.



71, 133, 80



113, 113, 180



144, 116, 51

Square

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



113, 113, 180



182, 94, 93



111, 126, 57



0, 136, 147

Rectangle

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



113, 113, 180



173, 94, 138



111, 126, 57



28, 135, 101

Sweetspot

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



113, 113, 180



209, 209, 235



113, 180, 180



102, 102, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



113, 113, 180



129, 129, 235



147, 113, 180



80, 80, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 113, 180



235, 129, 235



147, 180, 113



89, 80, 89



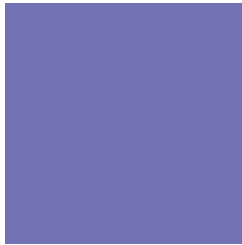
153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 113, 180 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 113, 113, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

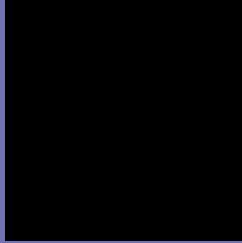
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 113, 113, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 113, 180.

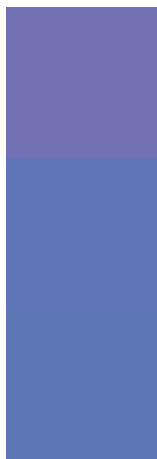


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 113, 180.

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, 180

Protanopia

96, 117, 184

Deuteranopia

92, 119, 179



Tritanopia
102, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
113, 113, 180

Protanomaly
102, 116, 183

Deuteranomaly
100, 117, 179

Tritanomaly
106, 119, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 113, 180

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
118, 118, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 113, 180 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, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 113, 180)  
}
```

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, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 113, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 113, 180 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, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 113, 180) }
```

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, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 113, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 113, 180 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, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
113, 180) }
```

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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