

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 116, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 116, 133) contains.

RGB(113, 116, 133)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(113, 116, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	717485
RGB	113, 116, 133
RGB Percent	44%, 45%, 52%
CMY	0.5569, 0.5451, 0.4784
CMYK	0.15, 0.13, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	231°, 8%, 48%
HSV	231°, 15%, 52%
XYZ	17.2891, 17.6949, 24.6945
YIQ	117.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

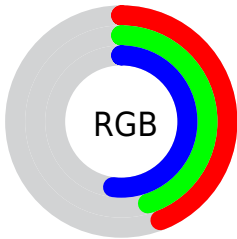
Format	Color
R_YB	113, 116, 133
Decimal	7435397
CIE Lab	49.12, 2.59, -9.68
CIE LCh	49, 10.026, 284.994
Yxy	17.6949, 0.2897, 0.2965
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285625477 (0xFF717485)
YUV	117.0410, 7.8678, -3.5440
Hunter-Lab	42.0654, -0.2500, -5.3605

Details

The RGB color **113, 116, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **133, 130, 113**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 168, 186**, and **65, 68, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 105, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 127, 133**.

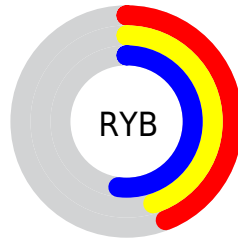
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (45%)

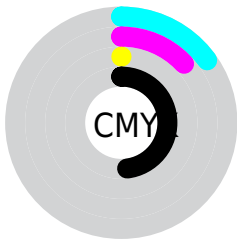
Blue (52%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (52%)

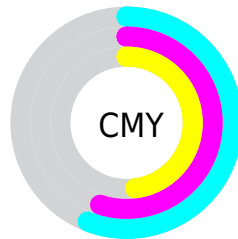


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 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 113, 116, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 116, 133

255, 255, 255

■ 165, 168, 186

■ 192, 195, 214

■ 220, 223, 242

■ 249, 252, 255

■ 113, 116, 133

■ 88, 91, 108

■ 65, 68, 83

■ 43, 46, 60

■ 22, 25, 39

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 116, 133

■ 100, 105, 133

■ 86, 93, 133

■ 113, 116, 133

■ 126, 127, 133

■ 140, 139, 133

■ 73, 82, 133

■ 153, 150, 133

■ 60, 71, 133

■ 166, 161, 133

■ 46, 59, 133

■ 180, 173, 133

■ 33, 48, 133

■ 193, 184, 133

■ 20, 37, 133

■ 206, 195, 133

■ 7, 26, 133

■ 219, 206, 133

■ 0, 20, 133

■ 233, 218, 133

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 119, 133



113, 116, 133



124, 113, 129

Triad

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



113, 116, 133



133, 112, 105



101, 121, 112

Complementary

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



113, 116, 133



133, 130, 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.



109, 120, 105



113, 116, 133



128, 115, 101

Square

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



113, 116, 133



135, 111, 113



119, 118, 100



95, 122, 121

Rectangle

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



113, 116, 133



129, 112, 124



119, 118, 100



103, 121, 109

Sweetspot

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



113, 116, 133



165, 166, 173



113, 133, 130



81, 82, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



113, 116, 133



142, 147, 173



120, 113, 133



60, 61, 66



0, 20, 130



0, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



133, 113, 116



173, 142, 147



126, 133, 113



66, 60, 61



130, 0, 20



3, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 116, 133 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, 116, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

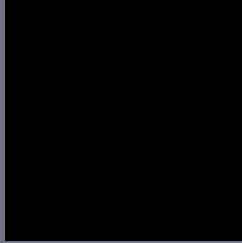
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

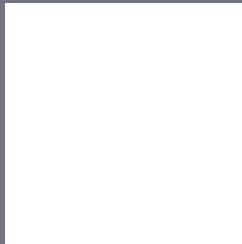
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 113, 116, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 116, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 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
[113, 116, 133](#)

Protanopia
[114, 116, 133](#)

Deuteranopia
[120, 114, 133](#)



Tritanopia
112, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 116, 133

Protanomaly

114, 116, 133

Deuteranomaly

117, 115, 133

Tritanomaly

112, 117, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 116, 133

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

116, 117, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 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(113, 116, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 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(113, 116, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 116, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 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(113, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 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(113, 116, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 116, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 116, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 116,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 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(113, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
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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