

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 137, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 137, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 137, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7189F3
RGB	113, 137, 243
RGB Percent	44%, 54%, 95%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4627, 0.0471
CMYK	0.53, 0.44, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	229°, 84%, 70%
HSV	229°, 53%, 95%
XYZ	31.9334, 27.8731, 88.4910
YIQ	141.9080, -48.3300, 27.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

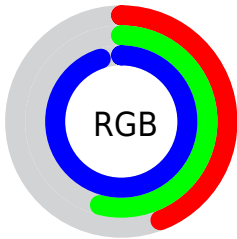
Format	Color
R _Y B	113, 133, 243
Decimal	7440883
CIE Lab	59.77, 20.98, -56.00
CIE LCh	60, 59.799, 290.541
Yxy	27.8731, 0.2153, 0.1880
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285630963 (0xFF7189F3)
YUV	141.9080, 49.8384, -25.3523
Hunter-Lab	52.7950, 15.5756, -62.4210

Details

The RGB color **113, 137, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **243, 219, 113**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 190, 255**, and **48, 88, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 117, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 157, 243**.

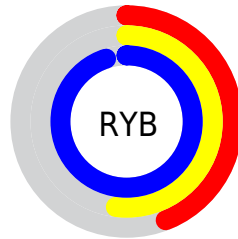
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (54%)

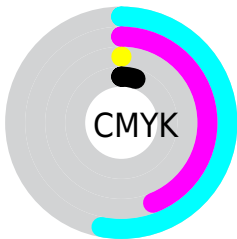
Blue (95%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (95%)

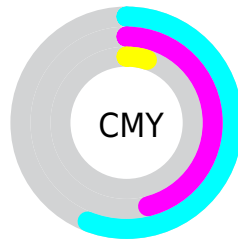


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 137, 243 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, 137, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 137, 243


255, 255, 255

 172, 190, 255

 202, 218, 255

 232, 246, 255

 113, 137, 243

 83, 112, 214

 48, 88, 186

 0, 65, 159

 0, 43, 132

 0, 24, 106

 0, 0, 81

 0, 5, 57

 0, 2, 35

 0, 0, 9

■ 113, 137, 243

■ 113, 137, 243

■ 89, 117, 243

■ 137, 157, 243

■ 64, 97, 243

■ 162, 177, 243

■ 40, 78, 243

■ 186, 196, 243

■ 16, 58, 243

■ 210, 216, 243

■ 0, 45, 243

■ 234, 236, 243

■ 255, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 155, 248



113, 137, 243



191, 114, 212

Triad

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



113, 137, 243



221, 114, 63



0, 168, 125

Complementary

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



113, 137, 243



243, 219, 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.



70, 163, 73



113, 137, 243



185, 136, 29

Square

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



113, 137, 243



239, 96, 110



136, 152, 33



0, 169, 179

Rectangle

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



113, 137, 243



221, 100, 180



136, 152, 33



0, 167, 107

Sweetspot

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



113, 137, 243



214, 222, 255



113, 243, 217



103, 108, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



113, 137, 243



92, 122, 255



152, 113, 243



110, 112, 122



0, 34, 186



0, 11, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 113, 137



255, 92, 122



204, 243, 113



122, 110, 112



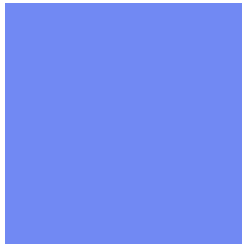
186, 0, 34



59, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 137, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

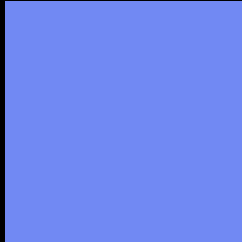
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 243 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, 137, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 137, 243.

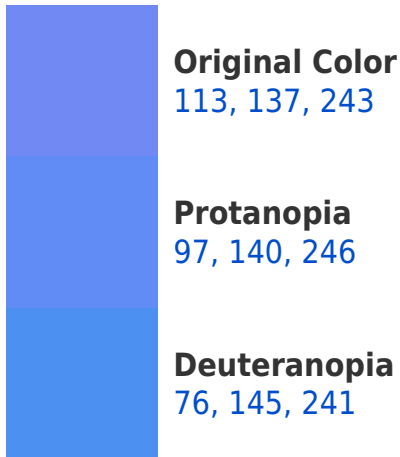



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 137, 243.

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
86, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
113, 137, 243

Protanomaly
103, 139, 245

Deuteranomaly
89, 142, 242

Tritanomaly
96, 148, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 137, 243

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
131, 140, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 137, 243 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, 137, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 137, 243)  
}
```

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, 137, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 137, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 137, 243 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

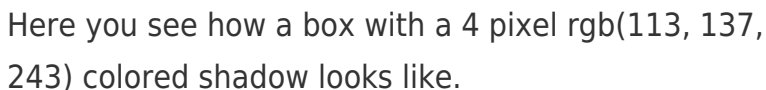
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(113, 137, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 137, 243) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 137, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 137, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 137, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 137,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 137, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 137, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
137, 243) }
```

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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