

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 143, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 143, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 143, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	718FD5
RGB	113, 143, 213
RGB Percent	44%, 56%, 84%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4392, 0.1647
CMYK	0.47, 0.33, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	222°, 54%, 64%
HSV	222°, 47%, 84%
XYZ	28.6428, 27.9597, 66.8379
YIQ	142.0100, -40.3500, 15.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

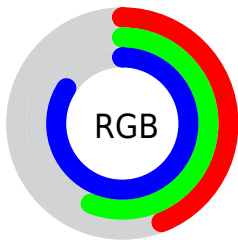
Format	Color
RYB	113, 136, 213
Decimal	7442389
CIELab	59.85, 8.27, -39.19
CIElCh	60, 40.058, 281.914
Yxy	27.9597, 0.2320, 0.2265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285632469 (0xFF718FD5)
YUV	142.0100, 34.9981, -25.4418
Hunter-Lab	52.8770, 4.1564, -37.9303

Details

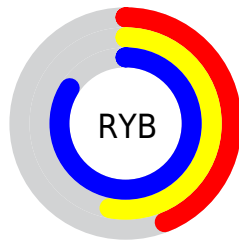
The RGB color **113, 143, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 183, 113**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 197, 255**, and **56, 93, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 128, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 158, 213**.

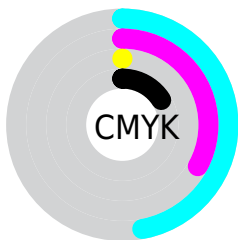
Distribution



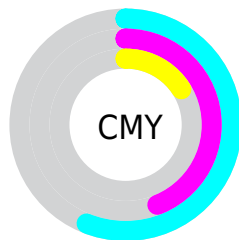
- Red (44%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 143, 213 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, 143, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 113, 143, 213


255, 255, 255

 169, 197, 255

 198, 224, 255

 227, 253, 255

 113, 143, 213

 85, 118, 185

 56, 93, 158

 22, 70, 132

 0, 48, 106

 0, 28, 81

 0, 0, 58


 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0

 113, 143, 213

 113, 143, 213

 92, 128, 213


 134, 158, 213

 70, 113, 213

 156, 173, 213

 49, 98, 213

 177, 188, 213

 28, 83, 213

 198, 203, 213

 6, 68, 213

 219, 218, 213

 0, 64, 213

 241, 232, 213

 255, 247, 213

 255, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26, 154, 211



113, 143, 213



166, 130, 197

Triad

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



113, 143, 213



205, 122, 99



64, 161, 121

Complementary

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



113, 143, 213



213, 183, 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.



114, 156, 90



113, 143, 213



184, 135, 77

Square

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



113, 143, 213



212, 116, 131



152, 147, 73



0, 163, 158

Rectangle

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



113, 143, 213



190, 122, 178



152, 147, 73



83, 160, 110

Sweetspot

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



113, 143, 213



219, 230, 255



113, 213, 183



106, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



113, 143, 213



112, 155, 255



133, 113, 213



96, 100, 107



0, 51, 171



0, 13, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 113, 143



255, 112, 155



193, 213, 113



107, 96, 100



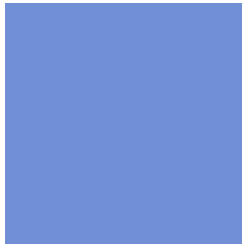
171, 0, 51



43, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 143, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

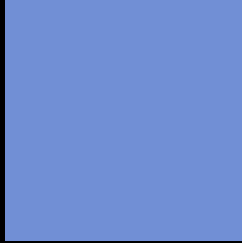
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

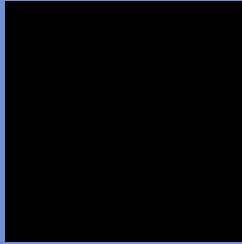
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 143, 213.

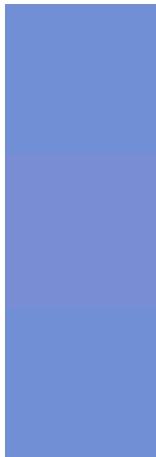


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 143, 213.

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, 143, 213

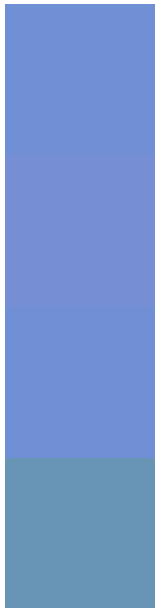
Protanopia
120, 141, 212

Deuteranopia
113, 143, 213



Tritanopia
99, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
113, 143, 213

Protanomaly
117, 142, 212

Deuteranomaly
113, 143, 213

Tritanomaly
104, 149, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 143, 213

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
131, 142, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 143, 213 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, 143, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 143, 213)  
}
```

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, 143, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 143, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 143, 213 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, 143, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 143, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 143, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 143, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 143, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 143,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 143, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 143, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
143, 213) }
```

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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