

# Converting Colors

RGB(113, 80, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(113, 80, 243) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(113, 80, 243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7150F3
RGB	113, 80, 243
RGB Percent	44%, 31%, 95%
CMY	0.5569, 0.6863, 0.0471
CMYK	0.53, 0.67, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	252°, 87%, 63%
HSV	252°, 67%, 95%
XYZ	25.8564, 15.7191, 86.4653
YIQ	108.4490, -32.6550, 57.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

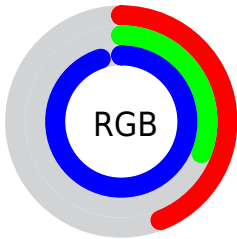
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	113, 80, 243
Decimal	7426291
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.60, 54.13, -77.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 94.344, 305.014
Yxy	15.7191, 0.2019, 0.1228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285616371 (0xFF7150F3)
YUV	108.4490, 66.3336, 3.9912
Hunter-Lab	39.6473, 47.0277, -101.5502

# Details

The RGB color **113, 80, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **210, 243, 80**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 131, 255**, and **42, 30, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 56, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 104, 243**.

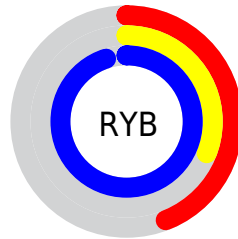
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (31%)

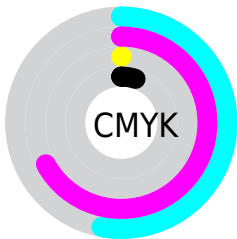
Blue (95%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (95%)

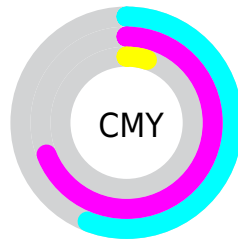


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (69%)


















Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 80, 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, 80, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 113, 80, 243	 113, 80, 243
 255, 255, 255	 80, 55, 214
 174, 131, 255	 42, 30, 186
 205, 158, 255	 0, 2, 158
 236, 186, 255	 0, 0, 131
 255, 214, 255	 0, 0, 105
 255, 243, 255	 0, 10, 79
	 0, 5, 55
	 0, 2, 33
	 0, 0, 6

 113, 80, 243


 113, 80, 243


 94, 56, 243

 132, 104, 243


 74, 31, 243

 152, 129, 243

 55, 7, 243

 171, 153, 243

 49, 0, 243

 191, 177, 243

 210, 202, 243

 229, 226, 243

 249, 250, 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, 119, 255



113, 80, 243



210, 0, 179

# Triad

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



113, 80, 243



186, 78, 0



0, 140, 122

# Complementary

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



113, 80, 243



210, 243, 80

# 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.



0, 137, 34



113, 80, 243



123, 112, 0

# Square

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



113, 80, 243



228, 0, 22



15, 129, 0



0, 141, 201

# Rectangle

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



113, 80, 243



236, 0, 127



15, 129, 0



0, 140, 94



# Sweetspot

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



113, 80, 243



214, 204, 255



80, 210, 243



103, 97, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



113, 80, 243



92, 51, 255



194, 80, 243



113, 110, 122



38, 0, 186



12, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



243, 80, 210



255, 51, 214



129, 243, 80



122, 110, 120



186, 0, 148



59, 0, 47



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 80, 243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

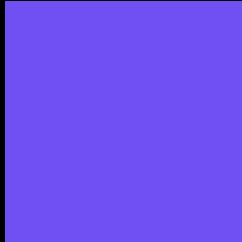
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 80, 243 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

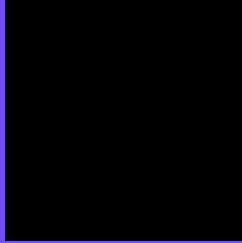
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 113, 80, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 80, 243.

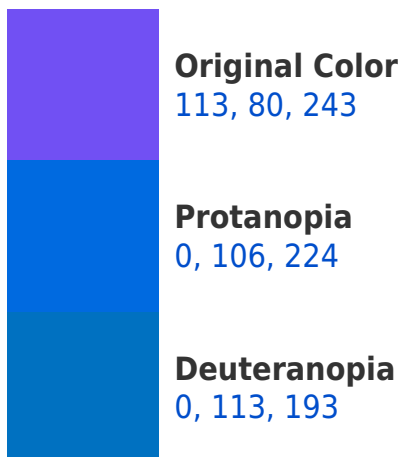


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 80, 243.

# 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**  
74, 117, 126

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

113, 80, 243



**Protanomaly**

41, 97, 231



**Deuteranomaly**

41, 101, 211



**Tritanomaly**

88, 104, 169

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

113, 80, 243



**Achromatopsia**

108, 108, 108



**Achromatomaly**

110, 98, 157

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 80, 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, 80, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 80, 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, 80, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 80, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 80, 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, 80, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 80, 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, 80, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 80, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 80, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 80,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 80, 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, 80, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 80,  
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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