

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 87, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 87, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 87, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7157A4
RGB	113, 87, 164
RGB Percent	44%, 34%, 64%
CMY	0.5569, 0.6588, 0.3569
CMYK	0.31, 0.47, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	260°, 31%, 49%
HSV	260°, 47%, 64%
XYZ	16.9191, 13.0074, 36.7409
YIQ	103.5520, -9.2210, 29.4590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

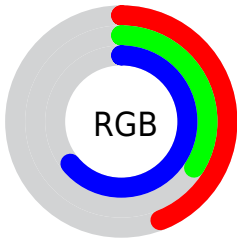
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 87, 164
Decimal	7428004
CIE _{Lab}	42.77, 27.93, -37.90
CIE _{LCh}	43, 47.081, 306.383
Yxy	13.0074, 0.2538, 0.1951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285618084 (0xFF7157A4)
YUV	103.5520, 29.8009, 8.2859
Hunter-Lab	36.0658, 20.6222, -35.1537

Details

The RGB color **113, 87, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **138, 164, 87**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 137, 219**, and **62, 41, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 71, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 103, 164**.

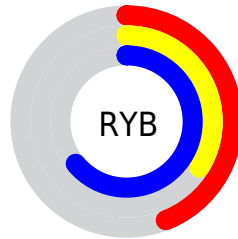
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (34%)

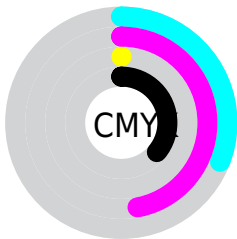
Blue (64%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (64%)

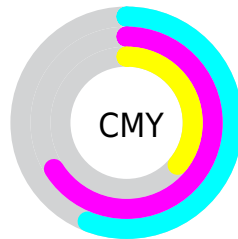


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 87, 164 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, 87, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 87, 164

255, 255, 255

■ 167, 137, 219

■ 195, 164, 248

■ 223, 191, 255

■ 252, 219, 255

■ 255, 248, 255

■ 113, 87, 164

■ 102, 71, 164

■ 113, 87, 164

■ 87, 63, 137

■ 62, 41, 112

■ 36, 19, 87

■ 11, 0, 63

■ 0, 3, 40

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 87, 164

■ 124, 103, 164

91, 54, 164

135, 120, 164

80, 38, 164

146, 136, 164

70, 21, 164

156, 153, 164

59, 5, 164

167, 169, 164

55, 0, 164

178, 185, 164

189, 202, 164

200, 218, 164

211, 235, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17, 103, 179



113, 87, 164



154, 70, 133

Triad

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



113, 87, 164



145, 88, 26



0, 119, 108

Complementary

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



113, 87, 164



138, 164, 87

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, 117, 68



113, 87, 164



113, 102, 11

Square

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



113, 87, 164



166, 72, 57



72, 112, 33



0, 118, 146

Rectangle

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



113, 87, 164



168, 64, 107



72, 112, 33



0, 119, 95

Sweetspot

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



113, 87, 164



194, 184, 214



87, 138, 164



95, 89, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



113, 87, 164



135, 94, 214



151, 87, 164



76, 73, 82



49, 0, 145



6, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 87, 138



214, 94, 174



100, 164, 87



82, 73, 79



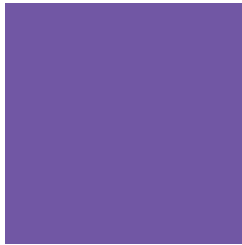
145, 0, 96



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 87, 164 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, 87, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

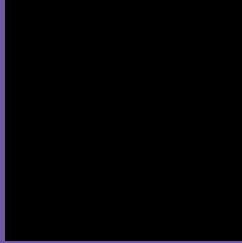
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 87, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 87, 164.

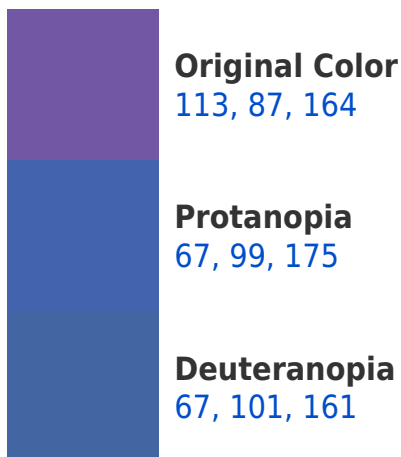


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 87, 164.

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
102, 100, 108

Trichromacy



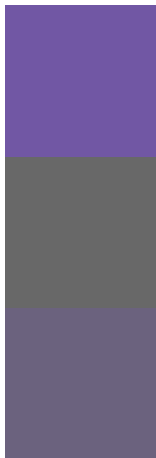
Original Color
113, 87, 164

Protanomaly
84, 95, 171

Deuteranomaly
84, 96, 162

Tritanomaly
106, 95, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 87, 164

Achromatopsia
104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly
107, 98, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 87, 164 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, 87, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 87, 164)  
}
```

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, 87, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 87, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 87, 164 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, 87, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 87, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 87, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 87, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 87, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 87, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 87, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 87, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 87,  
164) }
```

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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