

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 97, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 97, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 97, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	716176
RGB	113, 97, 118
RGB Percent	44%, 38%, 46%
CMY	0.5569, 0.6196, 0.5373
CMYK	0.04, 0.18, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	286°, 10%, 42%
HSV	286°, 18%, 46%
XYZ	14.3548, 13.3681, 18.9633
YIQ	104.1780, 2.7950, 9.9230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

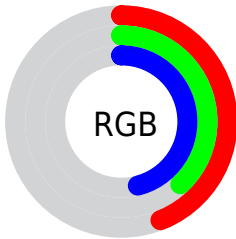
Format	Color
R_{YB}	113, 97, 118
Decimal	7430518
CIE Lab	43.31, 10.61, -9.43
CIE LCh	43, 14.194, 318.385
Yxy	13.3681, 0.3075, 0.2863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285620598 (0xFF716176)
YUV	104.1780, 6.8142, 7.7369
Hunter-Lab	36.5624, 6.0966, -5.1573

Details

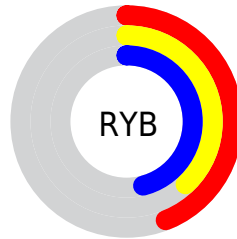
The RGB color **113, 97, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **102, 118, 97**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 148, 170**, and **65, 51, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 85, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116, 109, 118**.

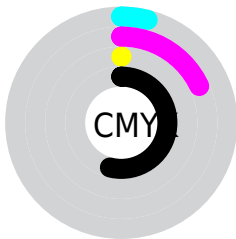
Distribution



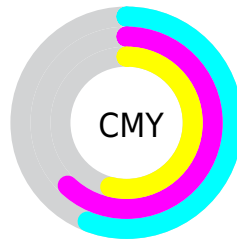
- Red (44%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 97, 118 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, 97, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



113, 97, 118



113, 97, 118

255, 255, 255



88, 73, 93



165, 148, 170



65, 51, 70



192, 174, 197



43, 29, 47



220, 202, 225



23, 5, 27



249, 230, 254



0, 0, 0



113, 97, 118



113, 97, 118



110, 85, 118



116, 109, 118



107, 73, 118



119, 121, 118



105, 62, 118



121, 132, 118

■ 102, 50, 118

■ 124, 144, 118

■ 99, 38, 118

■ 127, 156, 118

■ 96, 26, 118

■ 130, 168, 118

■ 93, 14, 118

■ 133, 180, 118

■ 91, 3, 118

■ 135, 191, 118

■ 90, 0, 118

■ 138, 203, 118

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 101, 124



113, 97, 118



123, 94, 107

Triad

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



113, 97, 118



116, 100, 80



70, 109, 109

Complementary

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



113, 97, 118



102, 118, 97

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.



78, 109, 97



113, 97, 118



104, 104, 80

Square

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



113, 97, 118



124, 96, 85



90, 107, 86



72, 108, 119

Rectangle

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



113, 97, 118



126, 94, 99



90, 107, 86



72, 109, 105

Sweetspot

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



113, 97, 118



151, 145, 153



97, 102, 118



75, 72, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



113, 97, 118



145, 121, 153



118, 97, 113



57, 53, 59



93, 0, 122



190, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



118, 97, 102



153, 121, 129



97, 118, 102



59, 53, 54



122, 0, 29



250, 0, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 97, 118 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, 97, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

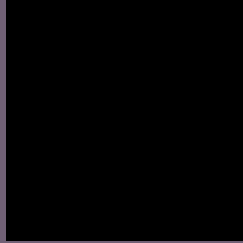
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 97, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 97, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 97, 118.

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](#), [97](#), [118](#)

Protanopia

[99](#), [102](#), [121](#)

Deuteranopia

[105](#), [100](#), [117](#)



Tritanopia
111, 99, 107

Trichromacy



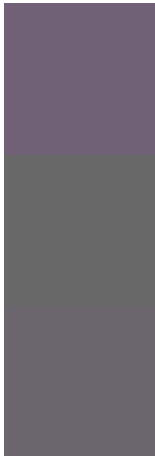
Original Color
113, 97, 118

Protanomaly
104, 100, 120

Deuteranomaly
108, 99, 117

Tritanomaly
112, 98, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 97, 118

Achromatopsia
104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly
107, 101, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 97, 118 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, 97, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 97, 118)  
}
```

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, 97, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 97, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 97, 118 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, 97, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 97, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 97, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 97, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 97, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 97,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 97, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 97, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113, 97,  
118) }
```

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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