

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 96, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 96, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 96, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7260B0
RGB	114, 96, 176
RGB Percent	45%, 38%, 69%
CMY	0.5529, 0.6235, 0.3098
CMYK	0.35, 0.45, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	253°, 34%, 53%
HSV	253°, 45%, 69%
XYZ	18.9588, 15.0777, 42.9854
YIQ	110.5020, -14.9520, 28.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

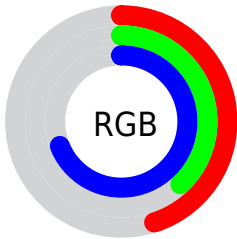
Format	Color
RYB	114, 96, 176
Decimal	7495856
CIELab	45.74, 26.02, -40.27
CIELCh	46, 47.944, 302.868
Yxy	15.0777, 0.2461, 0.1958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285685936 (0xFF7260B0)
YUV	110.5020, 32.2905, 3.0677
Hunter-Lab	38.8301, 19.2000, -38.4537

Details

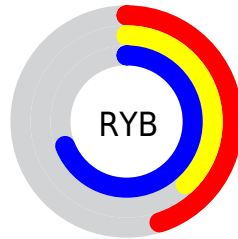
The RGB color **114, 96, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **158, 176, 96**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 147, 232**, and **62, 49, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 78, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 114, 176**.

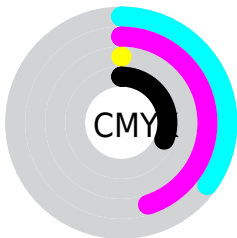
Distribution



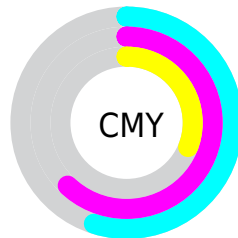
- Red (45%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 96, 176 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 114, 96, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



114, 96, 176



114, 96, 176

255, 255, 255



88, 72, 149



168, 147, 232



62, 49, 123



196, 173, 255



35, 28, 98



225, 201, 255



2, 6, 73



254, 229, 255



0, 0, 50



0, 2, 28



0, 0, 0



114, 96, 176



114, 96, 176



100, 78, 176



128, 114, 176

87, 61, 176

141, 131, 176

73, 43, 176

155, 149, 176

59, 26, 176

169, 166, 176

46, 8, 176

182, 184, 176

40, 0, 176

196, 202, 176

209, 219, 176

223, 237, 176

237, 254, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 112, 189



114, 96, 176



160, 79, 146

Triad

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



114, 96, 176



157, 93, 35



0, 127, 111

Complementary

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



114, 96, 176



158, 176, 96

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.



7, 125, 70



114, 96, 176



125, 108, 18

Square

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



114, 96, 176



177, 77, 67



84, 118, 35



0, 127, 151

Rectangle

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



114, 96, 176



176, 71, 120



84, 118, 35



0, 127, 97

Sweetspot

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



114, 96, 176



205, 197, 230



96, 159, 176



100, 95, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



114, 96, 176



132, 103, 230



153, 96, 176



82, 80, 89



34, 0, 153



6, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 96, 158



230, 103, 201



119, 176, 96



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 119



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 96, 176 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 114, 96, 176 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 114, 96, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 96, 176.

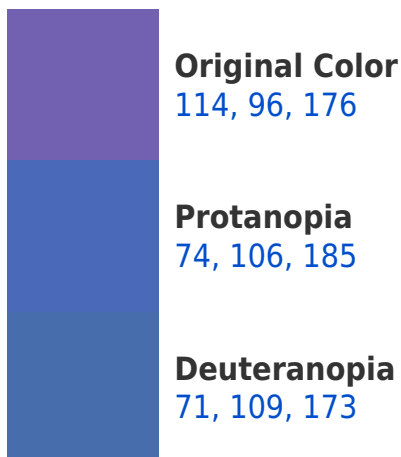


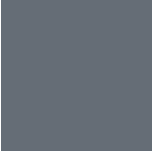
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 96, 176.

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
101, 109, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 96, 176

Protanomaly

89, 102, 182

Deuteranomaly

87, 104, 174

Tritanomaly

106, 104, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 96, 176

Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly

112, 106, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 96, 176 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(114, 96, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 96, 176)  
}
```

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(114, 96, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 96, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 96, 176 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(114, 96, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 96, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 96, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 96, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 96, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 96,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 96, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 96, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 96,  
176) }
```

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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