

Converting Colors

RGB(115, 72, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(115, 72, 159) contains.

RGB(115, 72, 159)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(115, 72, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73489F
RGB	115, 72, 159
RGB Percent	45%, 28%, 62%
CMY	0.5490, 0.7176, 0.3765
CMYK	0.28, 0.55, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	270°, 38%, 45%
HSV	270°, 55%, 62%
XYZ	15.6456, 10.7828, 34.0576
YIQ	94.7750, -2.2990, 36.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

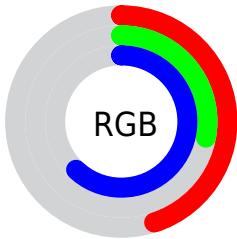
Format	Color
R_{YB}	115, 72, 159
Decimal	7555231
CIE _{Lab}	39.21, 36.04, -40.57
CIE _{LCh}	39, 54.266, 311.616
Yxy	10.7828, 0.2587, 0.1783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285745311 (0xFF73489F)
YUV	94.7750, 31.6629, 17.7373
Hunter-Lab	32.8371, 27.5833, -38.5076

Details

The RGB color **115, 72, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **116, 159, 72**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 122, 214**, and **63, 25, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 56, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 88, 159**.

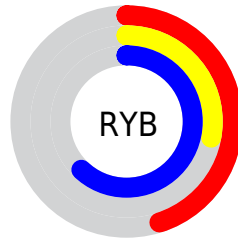
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (28%)

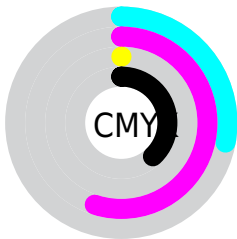
Blue (62%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (62%)

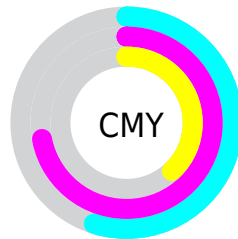


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 115, 72, 159 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 115, 72, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 115, 72, 159

255, 255, 255

■ 169, 122, 214

■ 197, 148, 243

■ 226, 175, 255

■ 255, 203, 255

■ 255, 231, 255

■ 115, 72, 159

■ 89, 48, 133

■ 63, 25, 107

■ 37, 1, 82

■ 17, 0, 59

■ 0, 2, 36

■ 0, 0, 11

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 115, 72, 159

■ 107, 56, 159

■ 115, 72, 159

■ 123, 88, 159

99, 40, 159

131, 104, 159

91, 24, 159

139, 120, 159

83, 8, 159

147, 136, 159

79, 0, 159

155, 152, 159

163, 167, 159

171, 183, 159

179, 199, 159

187, 215, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 92, 180



115, 72, 159



157, 50, 121

Triad

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



115, 72, 159



134, 80, 0



0, 112, 109

Complementary

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



115, 72, 159



116, 159, 72

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, 110, 63



115, 72, 159



96, 96, 0

Square

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



115, 72, 159



160, 59, 35



45, 105, 15



0, 111, 150

Rectangle

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



115, 72, 159



168, 42, 92



45, 105, 15



0, 112, 94

Sweetspot

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



115, 72, 159



190, 174, 207



72, 117, 159



95, 85, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



115, 72, 159



138, 70, 207



158, 72, 159



75, 71, 79



71, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 72, 116



207, 70, 139



73, 159, 72



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 72



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 115, 72, 159 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 115, 72, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

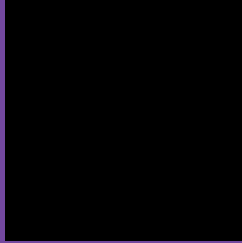
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 115, 72, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 72, 159.

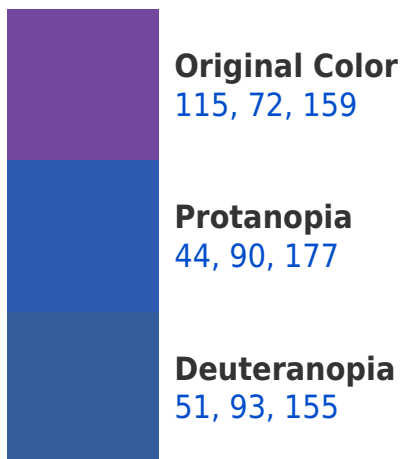


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 72, 159.

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
103, 88, 95

Trichromacy



Original Color
115, 72, 159

Protanomaly
70, 83, 170

Deuteranomaly
74, 85, 156

Tritanomaly
107, 82, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color
115, 72, 159

Achromatopsia
95, 95, 95

Achromatomaly
102, 87, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 115, 72, 159 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(115, 72, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 72, 159)  
}
```

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(115, 72, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 72, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 115, 72, 159 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

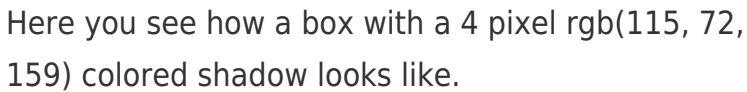
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(115, 72, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 72, 159) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 72, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 72, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 72, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 72,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 115, 72, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 72, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115, 72,  
159) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor