

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 108, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 108, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 108, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	746CE0
RGB	116, 108, 224
RGB Percent	45%, 42%, 88%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5765, 0.1216
CMYK	0.48, 0.52, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	244°, 65%, 65%
HSV	244°, 52%, 88%
XYZ	26.0196, 19.8199, 72.9753
YIQ	123.6160, -32.4680, 37.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

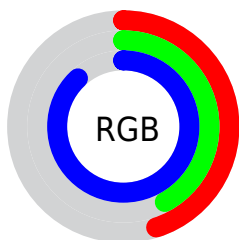
Format	Color
RYB	116, 108, 224
Decimal	7630048
CIELab	51.63, 33.13, -58.42
CIELCh	52, 67.160, 299.562
Yxy	19.8199, 0.2190, 0.1668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285820128 (0xFF746CE0)
YUV	123.6160, 49.4893, -6.6792
Hunter-Lab	44.5196, 26.4154, -66.0228

Details

The RGB color **116, 108, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 224, 108**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 160, 255**, and **56, 60, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 86, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 130, 224**.

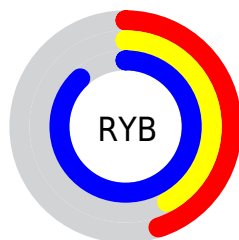
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (42%)

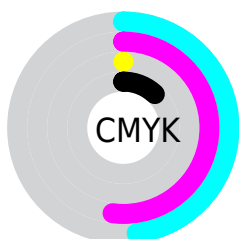
Blue (88%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (88%)

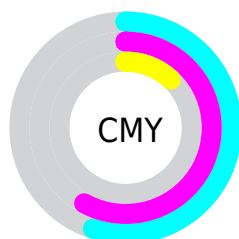


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (12%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 108, 224 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 116, 108, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 108, 224

255, 255, 255

 174, 160, 255

 203, 187, 255

 233, 214, 255


 255, 243, 255

 116, 108, 224


 87, 84, 196

 56, 60, 168

 13, 38, 141

 0, 18, 115

 0, 0, 89

 0, 7, 65

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0


 116, 108, 224

 116, 108, 224

 95, 86, 224

 137, 130, 224


 74, 63, 224

 158, 153, 224

 53, 41, 224


 179, 175, 224

 33, 18, 224

 199, 198, 224

 15, 0, 224

 220, 220, 224

 241, 242, 224

 255, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 131, 239



116, 108, 224



190, 78, 182

Triad

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



116, 108, 224



193, 97, 11



0, 148, 120

Complementary

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



116, 108, 224



216, 224, 108

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, 145, 61



116, 108, 224



149, 120, 0

Square

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



116, 108, 224



219, 69, 70



92, 136, 0



0, 148, 178

Rectangle

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



116, 108, 224



215, 61, 146



92, 136, 0



0, 147, 100

Sweetspot

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



116, 108, 224



217, 214, 255



108, 216, 224



105, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 108, 224



108, 97, 255



174, 108, 224



102, 101, 112



12, 0, 176



3, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 108, 216



255, 97, 244



158, 224, 108



112, 101, 111



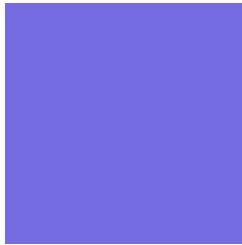
176, 0, 164



48, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 108, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

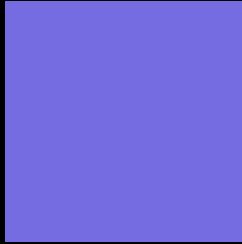
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 108, 224 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 116, 108, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 108, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 108, 224.

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

116, 108, 224

Protanopia

56, 119, 235

Deuteranopia

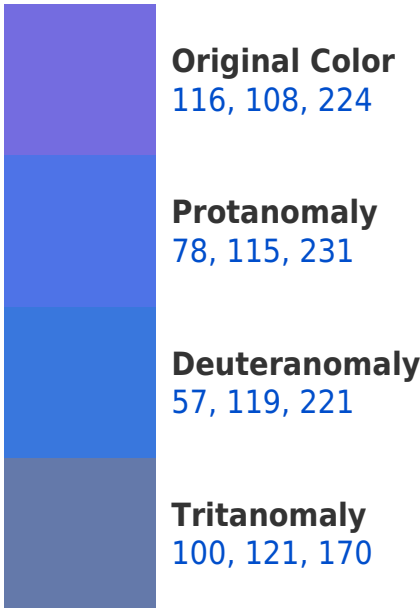
24, 125, 220



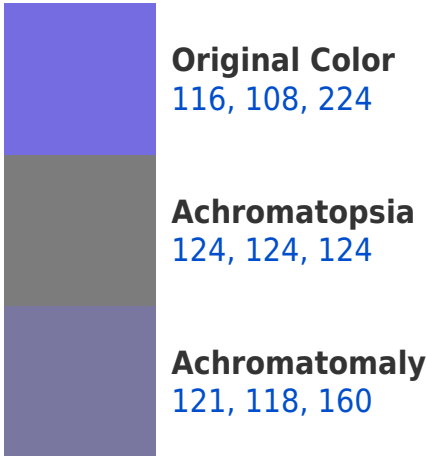
Tritanopia

91, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 108, 224 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(116, 108, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 108, 224)  
}
```

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(116, 108, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 108, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 108, 224 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(116, 108, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 108, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 108, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 108, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 108, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 108,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 108, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 108, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
108, 224) }
```

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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