

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 116, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 116, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 116, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7474B5
RGB	116, 116, 181
RGB Percent	45%, 45%, 71%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5451, 0.2902
CMYK	0.36, 0.36, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	240°, 31%, 58%
HSV	240°, 36%, 71%
XYZ	21.7883, 19.5400, 46.3393
YIQ	123.4100, -20.8650, 20.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

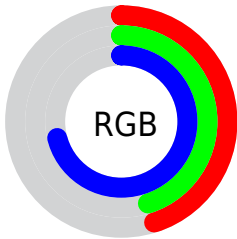
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 116, 181
Decimal	7632053
CIE _{Lab}	51.31, 15.86, -34.38
CIE _{LCh}	51, 37.866, 294.770
Yxy	19.5400, 0.2485, 0.2229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285822133 (0xFF7474B5)
YUV	123.4100, 28.3919, -6.4986
Hunter-Lab	44.2041, 10.6262, -31.2111

Details

The RGB color **116, 116, 181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **181, 181, 116**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 168, 237**, and **64, 68, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 98, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 134, 181**.

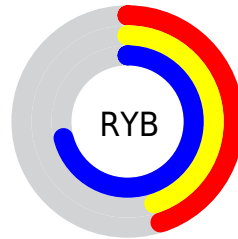
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (45%)

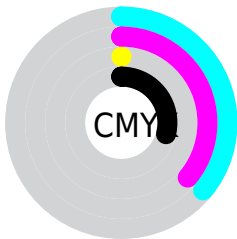
Blue (71%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (71%)

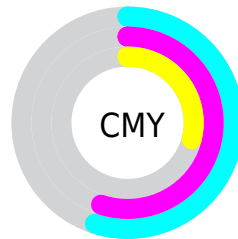


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 116, 181 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, 116, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116, 116, 181

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 168, 237

■ 198, 195, 255

■ 227, 223, 255

■ 255, 252, 255

■ 116, 116, 181

■ 90, 91, 154

■ 64, 68, 128

■ 38, 46, 102

■ 7, 25, 78

■ 0, 0, 55

■ 0, 2, 33


■ 0, 0, 5


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 116, 116, 181


■ 116, 116, 181


 98, 98, 181

 134, 134, 181


 80, 80, 181

 152, 152, 181

 62, 62, 181

 170, 170, 181

 44, 44, 181


 188, 188, 181

 25, 25, 181

 207, 207, 181

 7, 7, 181

 225, 225, 181

 0, 0, 181

 243, 243, 181

 255, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51, 127, 186



116, 116, 181



157, 104, 160

Triad

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



116, 116, 181



171, 107, 70



0, 138, 115

Complementary

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



116, 116, 181



181, 181, 116

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.



76, 135, 84



116, 116, 181



147, 118, 56

Square

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



116, 116, 181



183, 97, 97



115, 128, 61



0, 139, 148

Rectangle

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



116, 116, 181



174, 98, 140



115, 128, 61



39, 138, 104

Sweetspot

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



116, 116, 181



209, 209, 235



116, 181, 181



102, 102, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



116, 116, 181



134, 134, 235



149, 116, 181



80, 80, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 116, 181



235, 134, 235



149, 181, 116



89, 80, 89



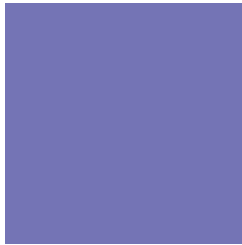
153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 116, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

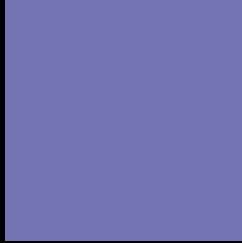
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

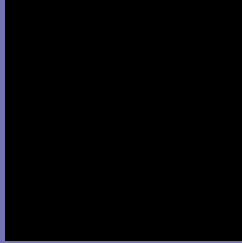
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 116, 181.

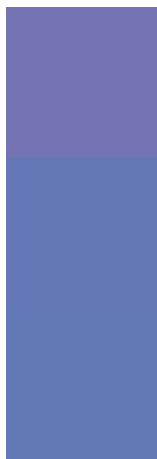


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 116, 181.

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, 116, 181

Protanopia

100, 120, 184

Deuteranopia

97, 121, 180



Tritanopia
106, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 116, 181

Protanomaly

106, 119, 183

Deuteranomaly

104, 119, 180

Tritanomaly

110, 122, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 116, 181

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

120, 120, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 116, 181 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, 116, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 116, 181)  
}
```

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, 116, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 116, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 116, 181 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, 116, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 116, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 116, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 116, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 116, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 116,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 116, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 116, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
116, 181) }
```

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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