

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 33, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 33, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 33, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7421A2
RGB	116, 33, 162
RGB Percent	45%, 13%, 64%
CMY	0.5451, 0.8706, 0.3647
CMYK	0.28, 0.80, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	279°, 66%, 38%
HSV	279°, 80%, 64%
XYZ	14.2679, 7.4094, 34.8606
YIQ	72.5230, 8.0590, 57.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

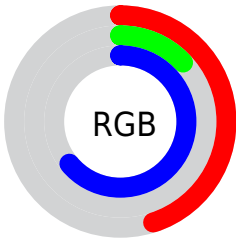
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 33, 162
Decimal	7610786
CIE _{Lab}	32.72, 55.73, -52.82
CIE _{LCh}	33, 76.781, 316.534
Yxy	7.4094, 0.2524, 0.1311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285800866 (0xFF7421A2)
YUV	72.5230, 44.1122, 38.1293
Hunter-Lab	27.2201, 45.9287, -56.8781

Details

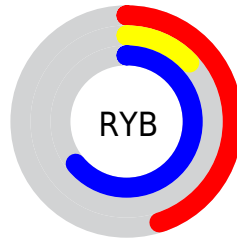
The RGB color **116, 33, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **79, 162, 33**, and the grayscale version is **72, 72, 72**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 88, 218**, and **61, 0, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 17, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 49, 162**.

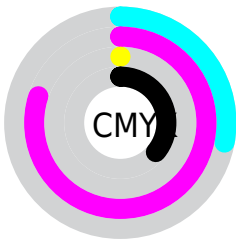
Distribution



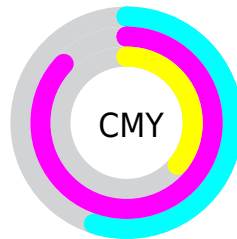
- Red (45%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 33, 162 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, 33, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



116, 33, 162



116, 33, 162

255, 255, 255



88, 0, 135



172, 88, 218



61, 0, 109



201, 115, 247



34, 0, 84



230, 142, 255



0, 0, 60



255, 169, 255



0, 2, 37



255, 197, 255



0, 1, 14



255, 226, 255



0, 0, 0



116, 33, 162



116, 33, 162



110, 17, 162



122, 49, 162

■ 104, 1, 162

■ 128, 65, 162

■ 104, 0, 162

■ 133, 82, 162

■ 139, 98, 162

■ 145, 114, 162

■ 151, 130, 162

■ 156, 146, 162

■ 162, 163, 162

■ 168, 179, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 74, 196



116, 33, 162



166, 0, 107

Triad

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



116, 33, 162



117, 64, 0



0, 100, 110

Complementary

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



116, 33, 162



79, 162, 33

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, 98, 46



116, 33, 162



63, 85, 0

Square

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



116, 33, 162



156, 16, 0



0, 94, 0



0, 99, 166

Rectangle

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



116, 33, 162



176, 0, 67



0, 94, 0



0, 99, 89

Sweetspot

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



116, 33, 162



194, 161, 212



33, 80, 162



96, 76, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



116, 33, 162



139, 8, 212



162, 33, 145



79, 73, 82



94, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 33, 79



212, 8, 81



33, 162, 50



82, 73, 76



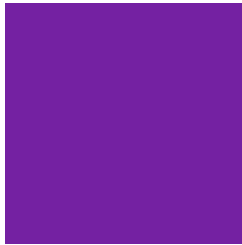
145, 0, 52



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 33, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

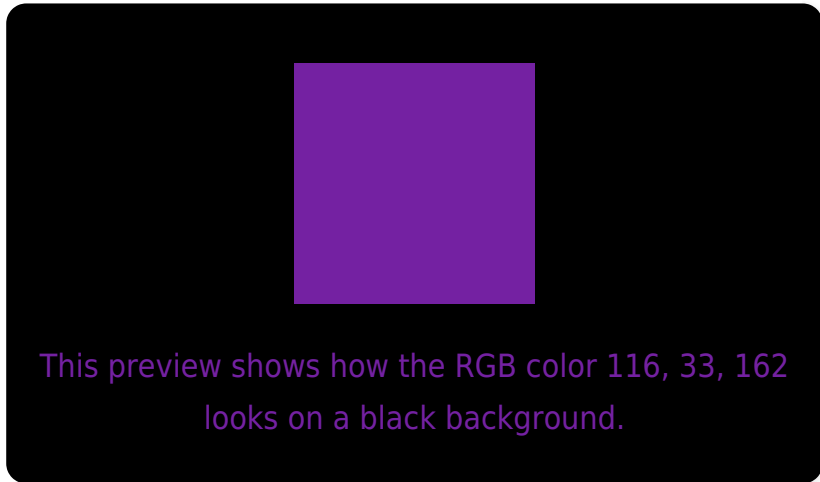
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

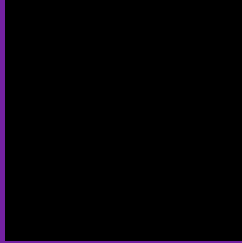
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 116, 33, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 33, 162.

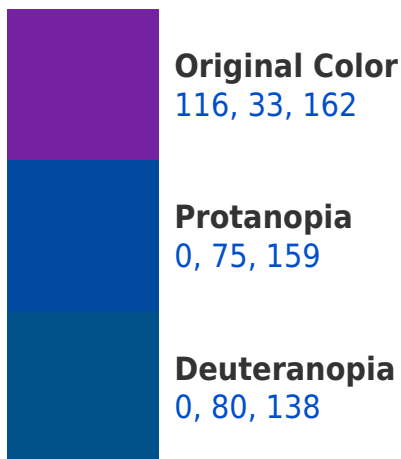


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 33, 162.

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, 69, 74

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 33, 162

Protanomaly

42, 60, 160

Deuteranomaly

42, 63, 147

Tritanomaly

106, 56, 106

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 33, 162

Achromatopsia

73, 73, 73

Achromatomaly

89, 58, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 33, 162 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, 33, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 33, 162)  
}
```

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, 33, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 33, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 33, 162 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, 33, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 33, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 33, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 33, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 33, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 33,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 33, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 33, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 33,  
162) }
```

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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