

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 48, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 48, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 48, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7430B3
RGB	116, 48, 179
RGB Percent	45%, 19%, 70%
CMY	0.5451, 0.8118, 0.2980
CMYK	0.35, 0.73, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	271°, 58%, 45%
HSV	271°, 73%, 70%
XYZ	16.3961, 9.0816, 43.5366
YIQ	83.2660, -1.5230, 55.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

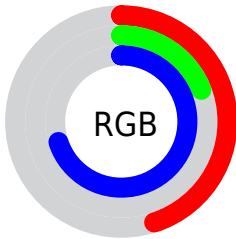
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 48, 179
Decimal	7614643
CIE _{Lab}	36.14, 53.59, -57.44
CIE _{LCh}	36, 78.562, 313.013
Yxy	9.0816, 0.2376, 0.1316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285804723 (0xFF7430B3)
YUV	83.2660, 47.1969, 28.7077
Hunter-Lab	30.1357, 44.3802, -64.5605

Details

The RGB color **116, 48, 179** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **111, 179, 48**, and the grayscale version is **83, 83, 83**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 100, 236**, and **60, 0, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 30, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 66, 179**.

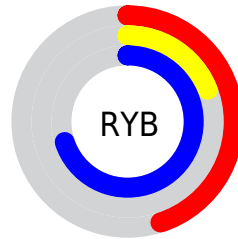
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (19%)

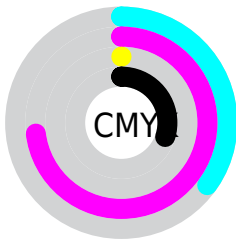
Blue (70%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (70%)

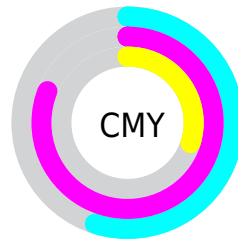


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 48, 179 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, 48, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



116, 48, 179



116, 48, 179

255, 255, 255



88, 19, 152



173, 100, 236



60, 0, 125



202, 127, 255



28, 0, 99



231, 154, 255



0, 0, 75



255, 182, 255



0, 4, 51



255, 210, 255



0, 2, 29



255, 239, 255



0, 0, 0



116, 48, 179



116, 48, 179



107, 30, 179



125, 66, 179

■ 99, 12, 179

■ 133, 84, 179

■ 93, 0, 179

■ 142, 102, 179

■ 150, 120, 179

■ 159, 138, 179

■ 168, 155, 179

■ 176, 173, 179

■ 185, 191, 179

■ 193, 209, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 85, 211



116, 48, 179



175, 0, 123

Triad

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



116, 48, 179



133, 68, 0



0, 109, 112

Complementary

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



116, 48, 179



111, 179, 48

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, 107, 45



116, 48, 179



79, 91, 0

Square

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



116, 48, 179



172, 16, 0



0, 102, 0



0, 109, 171

Rectangle

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



116, 48, 179



188, 0, 82



0, 102, 0



0, 109, 90

Sweetspot

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



116, 48, 179



207, 181, 232



48, 111, 179



103, 87, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



116, 48, 179



134, 28, 232



179, 48, 177



85, 80, 89



79, 0, 153



13, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



179, 48, 111



232, 28, 126



48, 179, 50



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 74



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 48, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

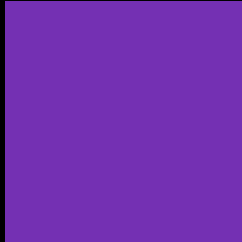
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 48, 179 looks on a 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, 48, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 48, 179.

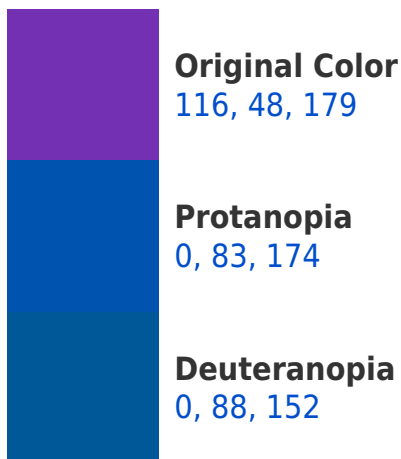


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 48, 179.

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

98, 81, 87

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 48, 179



Protanomaly

42, 70, 176



Deuteranomaly

42, 73, 162



Tritanomaly

105, 69, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 48, 179



Achromatopsia

83, 83, 83



Achromatomaly

95, 70, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 48, 179 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, 48, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 48, 179)  
}
```

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, 48, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 48, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 48, 179 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, 48, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 48, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 48, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 48, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 48, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 48,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 48, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 48, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 48,  
179) }
```

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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