

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 49, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 49, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 49, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	743194
RGB	116, 49, 148
RGB Percent	45%, 19%, 58%
CMY	0.5451, 0.8078, 0.4196
CMYK	0.22, 0.67, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	281°, 50%, 39%
HSV	281°, 67%, 58%
XYZ	13.6461, 8.0477, 28.8511
YIQ	80.3190, 8.1530, 44.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

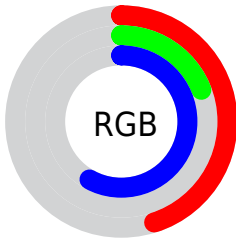
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 49, 148
Decimal	7614868
CIE Lab	34.08, 45.94, -42.11
CIE LCh	34, 62.322, 317.492
Yxy	8.0477, 0.2700, 0.1592
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285804948 (0xFF743194)
YUV	80.3190, 33.3667, 31.2922
Hunter-Lab	28.3686, 36.2185, -40.4406

Details

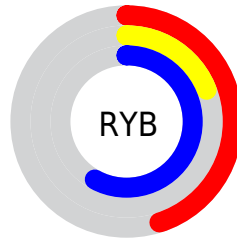
The RGB color **116, 49, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **81, 148, 49**, and the grayscale version is **80, 80, 80**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 100, 203**, and **63, 0, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 34, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 64, 148**.

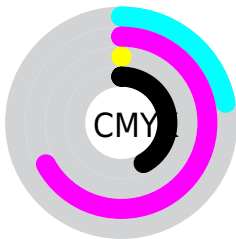
Distribution



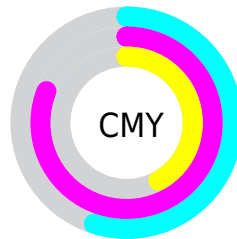
- Red (45%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 49, 148 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, 49, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 49, 148

255, 255, 255

 171, 100, 203

 199, 126, 231

 228, 153, 255

 255, 181, 255

 255, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 116, 49, 148

 89, 22, 122

 63, 0, 96


 38, 0, 72

 6, 0, 49


 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 116, 49, 148

 111, 34, 148

 116, 49, 148

 121, 64, 148

106, 19, 148

126, 79, 148

102, 5, 148

130, 93, 148

100, 0, 148

135, 108, 148

140, 123, 148

145, 138, 148

149, 153, 148

154, 167, 148

159, 182, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 77, 176



116, 49, 148



156, 2, 103

Triad

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



116, 49, 148



116, 70, 0



0, 101, 109

Complementary

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



116, 49, 148



81, 148, 49

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, 99, 57



116, 49, 148



72, 87, 0

Square

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



116, 49, 148



148, 44, 1



0, 95, 0



0, 99, 153

Rectangle

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



116, 49, 148



164, 0, 70



0, 95, 0



0, 100, 92

Sweetspot

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



116, 49, 148



179, 153, 191



49, 82, 148



89, 74, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



116, 49, 148



142, 38, 191



148, 49, 132



72, 67, 74



93, 0, 138



7, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 49, 81



191, 38, 88



49, 148, 65



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 45



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 49, 148 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, 49, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

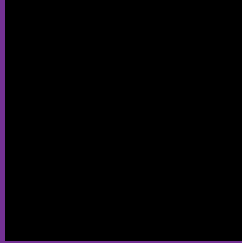
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 49, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 49, 148.

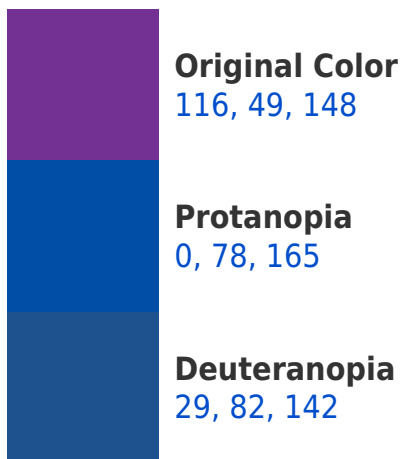


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 49, 148.

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
105, 71, 77

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 49, 148



Protanomaly

42, 67, 159



Deuteranomaly

61, 70, 144



Tritanomaly

109, 63, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 49, 148



Achromatopsia

80, 80, 80



Achromatomaly

93, 69, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 49, 148 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, 49, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 49, 148)  
}
```

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, 49, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 49, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 49, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

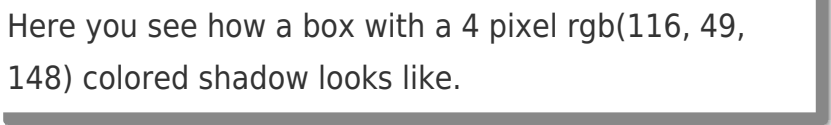
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 49, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 49, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 49, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 49, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 49, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 49, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 49, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 49, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 49,  
148) }
```

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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