

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 63, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 63, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 63, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	743FD5
RGB	116, 63, 213
RGB Percent	45%, 25%, 84%
CMY	0.5451, 0.7529, 0.1647
CMYK	0.46, 0.70, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	261°, 64%, 54%
HSV	261°, 70%, 84%
XYZ	20.9902, 12.0721, 64.1746
YIQ	95.9470, -16.5620, 57.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

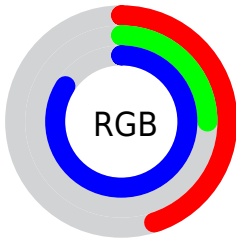
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 63, 213
Decimal	7618517
CIE _{Lab}	41.33, 55.11, -68.84
CIE _{LCh}	41, 88.183, 308.679
Yxy	12.0721, 0.2159, 0.1242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285808597 (0xFF743FD5)
YUV	95.9470, 57.7071, 17.5865
Hunter-Lab	34.7449, 47.0322, -85.1884

Details

The RGB color **116, 63, 213** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **160, 213, 63**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 115, 255**, and **54, 5, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 42, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 84, 213**.

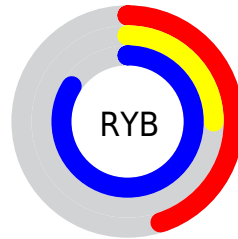
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (25%)

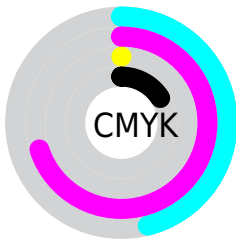
Blue (84%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (84%)

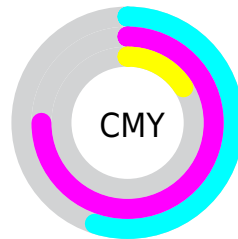


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (55%)



















Magenta (75%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 63, 213 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, 63, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 63, 213	 116, 63, 213
 255, 255, 255	 86, 37, 185
 175, 115, 255	 54, 5, 157
 205, 141, 255	 5, 0, 130
 235, 169, 255	 0, 0, 104
 255, 197, 255	 0, 0, 79
 255, 225, 255	 0, 5, 55
 255, 254, 255	 0, 2, 33
	 0, 0, 5
	 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 63, 213

■ 116, 63, 213

■ 102, 42, 213

■ 130, 84, 213

■ 88, 20, 213

■ 144, 106, 213

■ 75, 0, 213

■ 157, 127, 213

■ 171, 148, 213

■ 185, 170, 213

■ 199, 191, 213

■ 212, 212, 213

■ 226, 233, 213

■ 240, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 102, 244



116, 63, 213



194, 0, 152

Triad

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



116, 63, 213



160, 73, 0



0, 125, 118

Complementary

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



116, 63, 213



160, 213, 63

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, 122, 39



116, 63, 213



101, 102, 0

Square

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



116, 63, 213



201, 0, 3



0, 116, 0



0, 125, 188

Rectangle

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



116, 63, 213



214, 0, 104



0, 116, 0



0, 124, 92

Sweetspot

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



116, 63, 213



220, 201, 255



63, 161, 213



107, 96, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 63, 213



115, 38, 255



190, 63, 213



100, 96, 107



60, 0, 171



15, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 63, 160



255, 38, 178



86, 213, 63



107, 96, 103



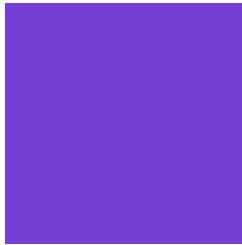
171, 0, 110



43, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 63, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

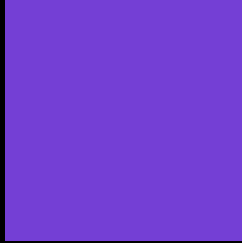
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 63, 213 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 116, 63, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 63, 213.

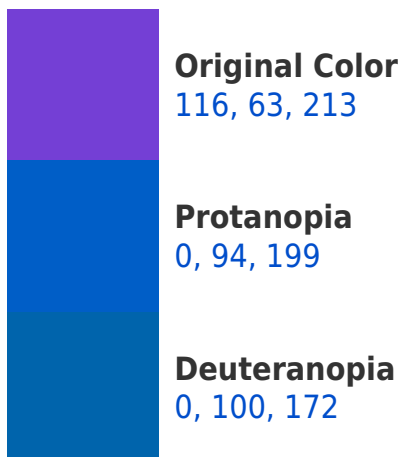


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 63, 213.

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
89, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 63, 213



Protanomaly

42, 83, 204



Deuteranomaly

42, 87, 187



Tritanomaly

99, 86, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 63, 213



Achromatopsia

96, 96, 96



Achromatomaly

103, 84, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 63, 213 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, 63, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 63, 213)  
}
```

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, 63, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 63, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 63, 213 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, 63, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 63, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 63, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 63, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 63, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 63,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 63, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 63, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 63,  
213) }
```

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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