

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 81, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 81, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 81, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	745193
RGB	116, 81, 147
RGB Percent	45%, 32%, 58%
CMY	0.5451, 0.6824, 0.4235
CMYK	0.21, 0.45, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	272°, 29%, 45%
HSV	272°, 45%, 58%
XYZ	15.4113, 11.7044, 29.0507
YIQ	98.9890, -0.3260, 27.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

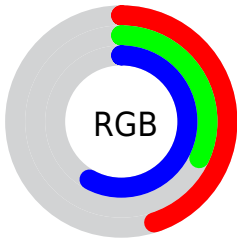
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 81, 147
Decimal	7623059
CIE _{Lab}	40.74, 28.07, -30.92
CIE _{LCh}	41, 41.762, 312.231
Yxy	11.7044, 0.2744, 0.2084
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285813139 (0xFF745193)
YUV	98.9890, 23.6694, 14.9186
Hunter-Lab	34.2118, 20.5382, -26.3975

Details

The RGB color **116, 81, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 147, 81**, and the grayscale version is **99, 99, 99**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 131, 201**, and **66, 35, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 66, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 96, 147**.

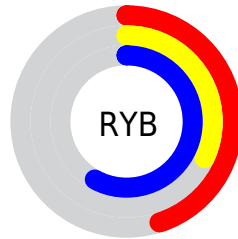
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (32%)

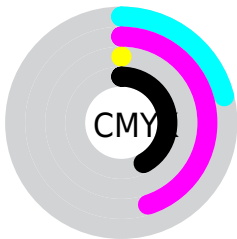
Blue (58%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (58%)

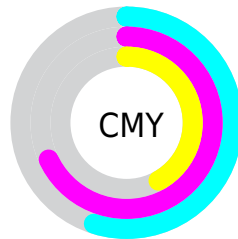


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 81, 147 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, 81, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



116, 81, 147



116, 81, 147

255, 255, 255



90, 57, 121



169, 131, 201



66, 35, 96



197, 157, 230



42, 13, 72



225, 185, 255



24, 0, 49



254, 212, 255



0, 1, 27



255, 241, 255



0, 0, 0



116, 81, 147



116, 81, 147



109, 66, 147



123, 96, 147



102, 52, 147



130, 110, 147

■ 95, 37, 147

■ 137, 125, 147

■ 88, 22, 147

■ 144, 140, 147

■ 81, 8, 147

■ 151, 155, 147

■ 78, 0, 147

■ 157, 169, 147

■ 164, 184, 147

■ 171, 199, 147

■ 178, 213, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57, 95, 163



116, 81, 147



148, 68, 118

Triad

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



116, 81, 147



131, 87, 28



0, 113, 109

Complementary

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



116, 81, 147



112, 147, 81

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, 111, 74



116, 81, 147



101, 99, 23

Square

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



116, 81, 147



152, 73, 52



63, 107, 42



0, 111, 141

Rectangle

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



116, 81, 147



157, 64, 95



63, 107, 42



0, 113, 98

Sweetspot

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



116, 81, 147



180, 166, 191



81, 113, 147



90, 81, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



116, 81, 147



143, 88, 191



147, 81, 146



70, 67, 74



73, 0, 138



5, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 81, 112



191, 88, 136



81, 147, 82



74, 67, 70



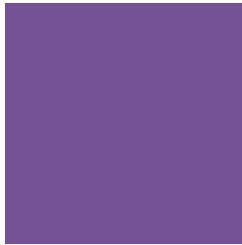
138, 0, 65



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 81, 147 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, 81, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

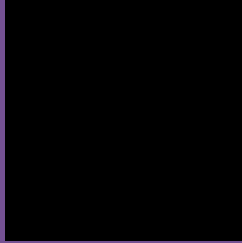
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 81, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 81, 147.

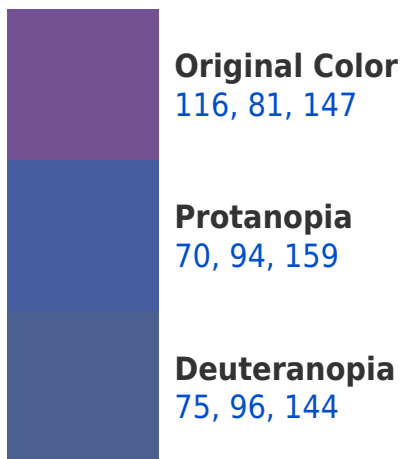



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 81, 147.

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
108, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 81, 147

Protanomaly
87, 89, 155

Deuteranomaly
90, 91, 145

Tritanomaly
111, 88, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 81, 147

Achromatopsia
99, 99, 99

Achromatomaly
105, 92, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 81, 147 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, 81, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 81, 147)  
}
```

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, 81, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 81, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 81, 147 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, 81, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 81, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(116, 81, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 81, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 81, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 81,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 81, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 81, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 81,  
147) }
```

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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