

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 102, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 102, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 102, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	756693
RGB	117, 102, 147
RGB Percent	46%, 40%, 58%
CMY	0.5412, 0.6000, 0.4235
CMYK	0.20, 0.31, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	260°, 18%, 49%
HSV	260°, 31%, 58%
XYZ	17.3539, 15.3912, 29.6599
YIQ	111.6150, -5.5050, 17.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

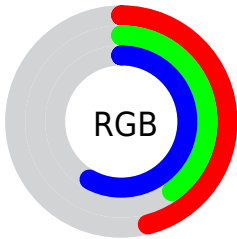
Format	Color
RYB	117, 102, 147
Decimal	7693971
CIELab	46.17, 15.70, -22.47
CIELCh	46, 27.409, 304.947
Yxy	15.3912, 0.2781, 0.2466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285884051 (0xFF756693)
YUV	111.6150, 17.4448, 4.7226
Hunter-Lab	39.2317, 10.3033, -17.3623

Details

The RGB color **117, 102, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **132, 147, 102**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 153, 201**, and **68, 55, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 87, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 117, 147**.

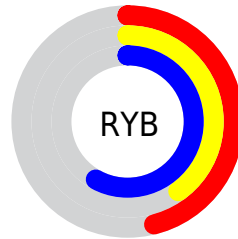
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (40%)

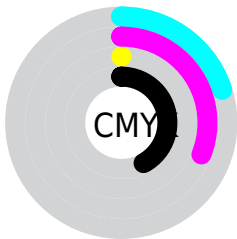
Blue (58%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (58%)

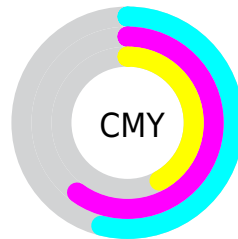


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 102, 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 117, 102, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 102, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 153, 201

■ 197, 180, 229

■ 225, 207, 255

■ 254, 236, 255

■ 117, 102, 147

■ 92, 78, 121

■ 68, 55, 96

■ 45, 33, 72

■ 22, 13, 50

■ 0, 2, 28

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 102, 147

■ 107, 87, 147

■ 97, 73, 147

■ 117, 102, 147

■ 127, 117, 147

■ 137, 131, 147

88, 58, 147

146, 146, 147

78, 43, 147

156, 161, 147

68, 29, 147

166, 176, 147

58, 14, 147

176, 190, 147

49, 0, 147

186, 205, 147

195, 220, 147

205, 234, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 110, 155



117, 102, 147



141, 95, 129

Triad

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



117, 102, 147



140, 101, 68



36, 122, 113

Complementary

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



117, 102, 147



132, 147, 102

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.



68, 120, 89



117, 102, 147



121, 109, 63

Square

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



117, 102, 147



152, 94, 84



96, 116, 71



7, 121, 135

Rectangle

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



117, 102, 147



151, 92, 114



96, 116, 71



47, 121, 105

Sweetspot

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



117, 102, 147



180, 174, 191



102, 132, 147



90, 86, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



117, 102, 147



144, 120, 191



140, 102, 147



69, 67, 74



46, 0, 138



3, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 102, 132



191, 120, 168



110, 147, 102



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 92



10, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 102, 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 117, 102, 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 117, 102, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 102, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 102, 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



Original Color

117, 102, 147

Protanopia

96, 108, 152

Deuteranopia

100, 108, 146



Tritanopia
112, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 102, 147

Protanomaly

104, 106, 150

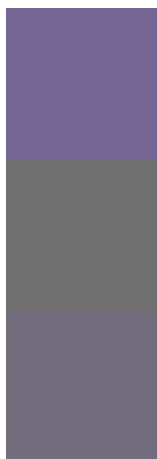
Deuteranomaly

106, 106, 146

Tritanomaly

114, 106, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 102, 147

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

114, 108, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 102, 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(117, 102, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 102, 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(117, 102, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 102, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 102, 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(117, 102, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 102, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 102, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 102, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 102, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 102,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 102, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 102, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
102, 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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