

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 88, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 88, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 88, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	755899
RGB	117, 88, 153
RGB Percent	46%, 35%, 60%
CMY	0.5412, 0.6549, 0.4000
CMYK	0.24, 0.42, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	267°, 27%, 47%
HSV	267°, 42%, 60%
XYZ	16.5756, 13.0613, 31.7844
YIQ	104.0810, -3.5810, 26.3630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

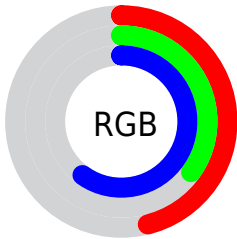
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 88, 153
Decimal	7690393
CIE Lab	42.86, 25.66, -31.20
CIE LCh	43, 40.396, 309.439
Yxy	13.0613, 0.2699, 0.2127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285880473 (0xFF755899)
YUV	104.0810, 24.1171, 11.3300
Hunter-Lab	36.1404, 18.6225, -26.8456

Details

The RGB color **117, 88, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 153, 88**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 138, 208**, and **67, 42, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 73, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 103, 153**.

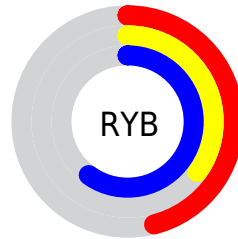
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (35%)

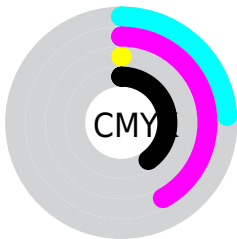
Blue (60%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (60%)

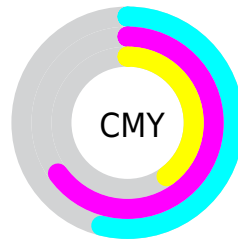


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 88, 153 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, 88, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



117, 88, 153



117, 88, 153

255, 255, 255



91, 64, 127



170, 138, 208



67, 42, 102



198, 165, 236



42, 20, 77



226, 192, 255



21, 0, 54



255, 220, 255



0, 2, 32



255, 249, 255



0, 0, 4



0, 0, 0



117, 88, 153



117, 88, 153



109, 73, 153



125, 103, 153

100, 57, 153

134, 119, 153

92, 42, 153

142, 134, 153

83, 27, 153

151, 149, 153

75, 11, 153

159, 164, 153

68, 0, 153

168, 180, 153

176, 195, 153

185, 210, 153

193, 226, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58, 101, 167



117, 88, 153



150, 75, 125

Triad

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



117, 88, 153



138, 91, 37



0, 118, 111

Complementary

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



117, 88, 153



124, 153, 88

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.



6, 116, 77



117, 88, 153



110, 103, 31

Square

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



117, 88, 153



157, 78, 60



74, 111, 47



0, 116, 143

Rectangle

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



117, 88, 153



161, 71, 103



74, 111, 47



0, 117, 99

Sweetspot

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



117, 88, 153



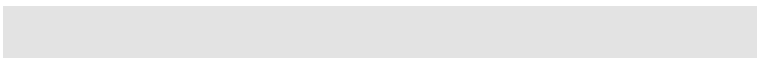
185, 173, 199



88, 125, 153



91, 84, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



117, 88, 153



143, 97, 199



149, 88, 153



72, 69, 77



63, 0, 140



6, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 88, 124



199, 97, 154



92, 153, 88



77, 69, 73



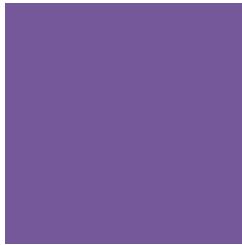
140, 0, 78



13, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 88, 153 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, 88, 153 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, 88, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 88, 153.

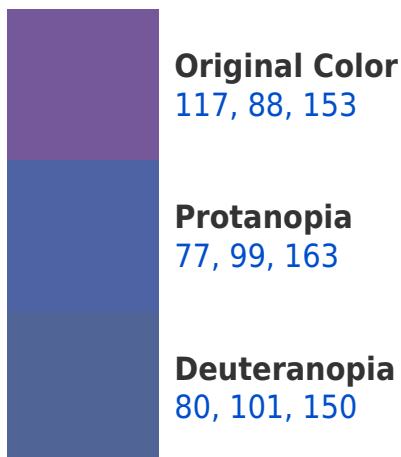


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 88, 153.

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
109, 98, 106

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 88, 153

Protanomaly

92, 95, 159

Deuteranomaly

93, 96, 151

Tritanomaly

112, 94, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 88, 153

Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly

109, 98, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 88, 153 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, 88, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 88, 153)  
}
```

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, 88, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 88, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 88, 153 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

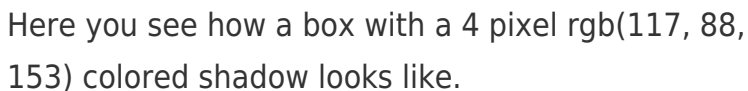
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 88, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 88, 153) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 88, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 88, 153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 88, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 88, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 88,  
153) }
```

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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