

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 100, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 100, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 100, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76649E
RGB	118, 100, 158
RGB Percent	46%, 39%, 62%
CMY	0.5373, 0.6078, 0.3804
CMYK	0.25, 0.37, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	259°, 23%, 51%
HSV	259°, 37%, 62%
XYZ	18.1999, 15.4345, 34.3677
YIQ	111.9940, -7.8900, 21.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

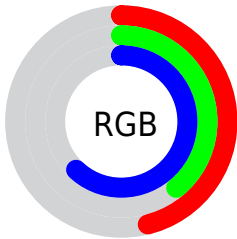
Format	Color
RYB	118, 100, 158
Decimal	7759006
CIELab	46.22, 19.99, -28.89
CIELCh	46, 35.130, 304.673
Yxy	15.4345, 0.2676, 0.2270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285949086 (0xFF76649E)
YUV	111.9940, 22.6810, 5.2673
Hunter-Lab	39.2868, 13.9398, -24.3655

Details

The RGB color **118, 100, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **140, 158, 100**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 151, 213**, and **68, 53, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 84, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 116, 158**.

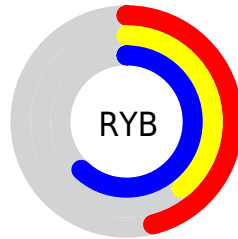
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (39%)

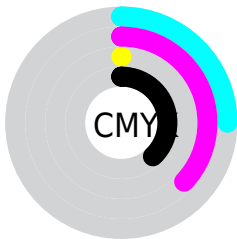
Blue (62%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (62%)

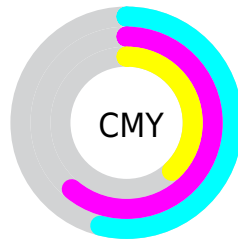


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 100, 158 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 118, 100, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 118, 100, 158

255, 255, 255

■ 171, 151, 213

■ 199, 178, 241

■ 227, 205, 255

■ 255, 234, 255

■ 118, 100, 158

■ 93, 76, 132

■ 68, 53, 106

■ 44, 31, 82

■ 20, 11, 58

■ 0, 0, 36

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 118, 100, 158

■ 107, 84, 158

■ 118, 100, 158

■ 129, 116, 158

96, 68, 158

140, 132, 158

85, 53, 158

151, 147, 158

74, 37, 158

162, 163, 158

64, 21, 158

172, 179, 158

53, 5, 158

183, 195, 158

49, 0, 158

194, 211, 158

205, 226, 158

216, 242, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 111, 168



118, 100, 158



150, 89, 135

Triad

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



118, 100, 158



147, 99, 56



0, 125, 113

Complementary

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



118, 100, 158



140, 158, 100

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.



53, 123, 83



118, 100, 158



123, 109, 49

Square

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



118, 100, 158



162, 89, 78



92, 118, 59



0, 124, 142

Rectangle

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



118, 100, 158



161, 85, 116



92, 118, 59



0, 124, 103

Sweetspot

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



118, 100, 158



191, 184, 207



100, 141, 158



95, 91, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



118, 100, 158



144, 116, 207



146, 100, 158



74, 71, 79



44, 0, 143



5, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 100, 140



207, 116, 178



112, 158, 100



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 98



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 100, 158 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 118, 100, 158 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 118, 100, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 100, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 100, 158.

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


118, 100, 158

Protanopia

90, 108, 164

Deuteranopia

92, 109, 156



Tritanopia
110, 108, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 100, 158

Protanomaly

100, 105, 162

Deuteranomaly

101, 106, 157

Tritanomaly

113, 105, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 100, 158

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

114, 108, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 100, 158 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(118, 100, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 100, 158)  
}
```

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(118, 100, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 100, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 100, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

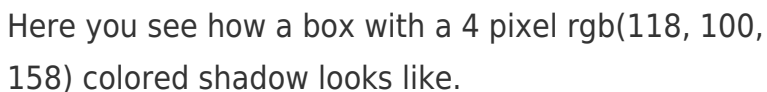
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 100, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 100, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 100, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 100, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 100, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 100, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 100, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 100, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
100, 158) }
```

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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