

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 96, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 96, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 96, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	766093
RGB	118, 96, 147
RGB Percent	46%, 38%, 58%
CMY	0.5373, 0.6235, 0.4235
CMYK	0.20, 0.35, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	266°, 21%, 48%
HSV	266°, 35%, 58%
XYZ	16.9205, 14.3239, 29.4767
YIQ	108.3920, -3.2590, 20.5250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

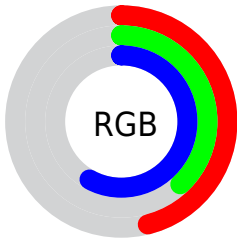
Format	Color
R _Y B	118, 96, 147
Decimal	7757971
CIE Lab	44.69, 19.66, -24.74
CIE LCh	45, 31.599, 308.480
Yxy	14.3239, 0.2787, 0.2359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285948051 (0xFF766093)
YUV	108.3920, 19.0337, 8.4262
Hunter-Lab	37.8469, 13.5715, -19.6847

Details

The RGB color **118, 96, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **125, 147, 96**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 147, 201**, and **68, 49, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 81, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 111, 147**.

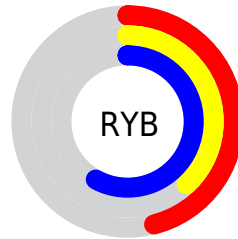
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (38%)

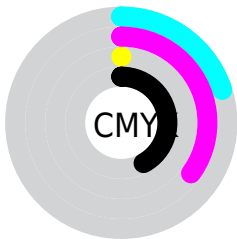
Blue (58%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (58%)

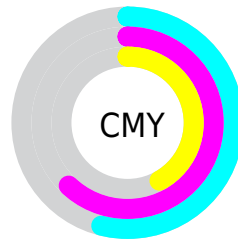


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 96, 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 118, 96, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



118, 96, 147



118, 96, 147

255, 255, 255



93, 72, 121



171, 147, 201



68, 49, 96



198, 173, 229



45, 28, 72



227, 201, 255



23, 5, 49



255, 229, 255



0, 1, 28



0, 0, 0



118, 96, 147



118, 96, 147



110, 81, 147



126, 111, 147



101, 67, 147



135, 125, 147

93, 52, 147

143, 140, 147

85, 37, 147

151, 155, 147

76, 23, 147

160, 170, 147

68, 8, 147

168, 184, 147

63, 0, 147

177, 199, 147

185, 214, 147

193, 228, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 106, 158



118, 96, 147



144, 87, 126

Triad

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



118, 96, 147



138, 98, 57



0, 119, 113

Complementary

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



118, 96, 147



125, 147, 96

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.



51, 118, 86



118, 96, 147



115, 107, 52

Square

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



118, 96, 147



153, 89, 74



87, 114, 63



0, 118, 138

Rectangle

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



118, 96, 147



154, 84, 108



87, 114, 63



12, 119, 103

Sweetspot

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



118, 96, 147



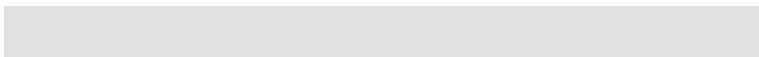
180, 172, 191



96, 126, 147



90, 85, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



118, 96, 147



146, 111, 191



143, 96, 147



70, 67, 74



59, 0, 138



4, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 96, 125



191, 111, 157



100, 147, 96



74, 67, 71



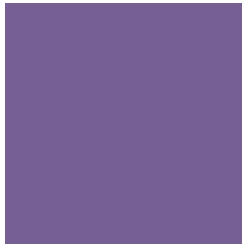
138, 0, 78



10, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 96, 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 118, 96, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

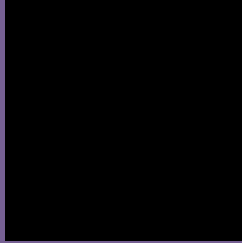
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 118, 96, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 96, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 96, 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

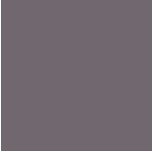
118, 96, 147

Protanopia

90, 104, 154

Deuteranopia

93, 104, 145



Tritanopia
112, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 96, 147

Protanomaly

100, 101, 151

Deuteranomaly

102, 101, 146

Tritanomaly

114, 100, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 96, 147

Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly

112, 104, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 96, 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(118, 96, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 96, 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(118, 96, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 96, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 96, 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(118, 96, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 96, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(118, 96, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 96, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 96, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 96,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 96, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 96, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118, 96,  
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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