

Converting Colors

RGB(119, 100, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(119, 100, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(119, 100, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	776499
RGB	119, 100, 153
RGB Percent	47%, 39%, 60%
CMY	0.5333, 0.6078, 0.4000
CMYK	0.22, 0.35, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	262°, 21%, 50%
HSV	262°, 35%, 60%
XYZ	17.9147, 15.3362, 32.1530
YIQ	111.7230, -5.6890, 20.5110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

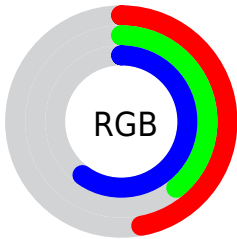
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 100, 153
Decimal	7824537
CIE _{Lab}	46.09, 19.04, -26.13
CIE _{LCh}	46, 32.332, 306.084
Yxy	15.3362, 0.2739, 0.2345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286014617 (0xFF776499)
YUV	111.7230, 20.3496, 6.3819
Hunter-Lab	39.1614, 13.1236, -21.2662

Details

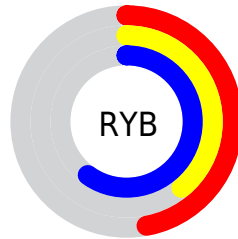
The RGB color **119, 100, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **134, 153, 100**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 151, 208**, and **69, 53, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 85, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 115, 153**.

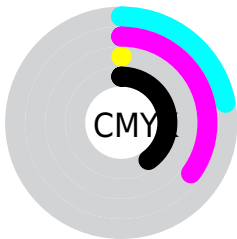
Distribution



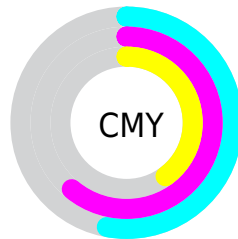
- Red (47%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 119, 100, 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 119, 100, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 100, 153


255, 255, 255

 172, 151, 208

 200, 178, 236

 228, 205, 255

 255, 234, 255

 119, 100, 153

 94, 76, 127

 69, 53, 102

 46, 31, 77

 23, 10, 54


 0, 0, 33

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 119, 100, 153

 109, 85, 153

 119, 100, 153

 129, 115, 153

■ 99, 69, 153

■ 139, 131, 153

■ 90, 54, 153

■ 148, 146, 153

■ 80, 39, 153

■ 158, 161, 153

■ 70, 23, 153

■ 168, 176, 153

■ 60, 8, 153

■ 178, 192, 153

■ 55, 0, 153

■ 188, 207, 153

■ 198, 222, 153

■ 207, 238, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 110, 163



119, 100, 153



147, 91, 132

Triad

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



119, 100, 153



144, 100, 60



0, 123, 114

Complementary

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



119, 100, 153



134, 153, 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.



57, 122, 86



119, 100, 153



121, 109, 54

Square

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



119, 100, 153



158, 91, 79



92, 117, 64



0, 122, 140

Rectangle

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



119, 100, 153



158, 87, 114



92, 117, 64



21, 123, 105

Sweetspot

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



119, 100, 153



186, 179, 199



100, 134, 153



92, 88, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



119, 100, 153



145, 115, 199



145, 100, 153



72, 69, 77



50, 0, 140



5, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 100, 134



199, 115, 169



108, 153, 100



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 90



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 119, 100, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

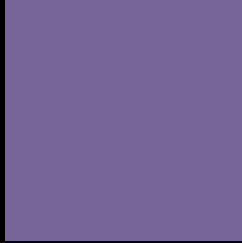
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119, 100, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

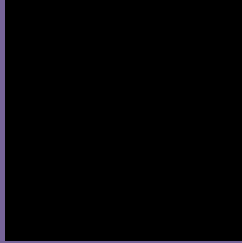
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 119, 100, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 100, 153.

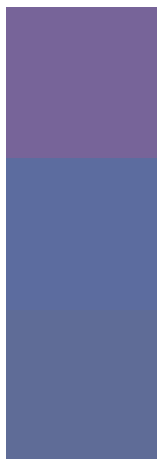


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 100, 153.

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



Original Color

119, 100, 153

Protanopia

92, 108, 159

Deuteranopia

95, 108, 151



Tritanopia
112, 107, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

119, 100, 153

Protanomaly

102, 105, 157

Deuteranomaly

104, 105, 152

Tritanomaly

115, 104, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

119, 100, 153

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

115, 108, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 100, 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(119, 100, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 100, 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(119, 100, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 100, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 119, 100, 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(119, 100, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 100, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 100, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 100, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 100, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 100,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 119, 100, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 100, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
100, 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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