

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 113, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 113, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 113, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8071DC
RGB	128, 113, 220
RGB Percent	50%, 44%, 86%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5569, 0.1373
CMYK	0.42, 0.49, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	248°, 60%, 65%
HSV	248°, 49%, 86%
XYZ	27.7255, 21.5668, 70.4117
YIQ	129.6830, -25.4070, 36.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

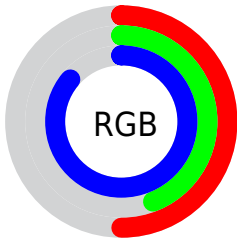
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 113, 220
Decimal	8417756
CIE Lab	53.56, 31.76, -53.01
CIE LCh	54, 61.797, 300.922
Yxy	21.5668, 0.2316, 0.1802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286607836 (0xFF8071DC)
YUV	129.6830, 44.5263, -1.4760
Hunter-Lab	46.4400, 25.2975, -57.3866

Details

The RGB color **128, 113, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **205, 220, 113**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 165, 255**, and **72, 65, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 91, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 135, 220**.

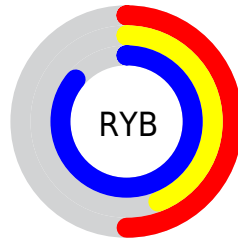
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (44%)

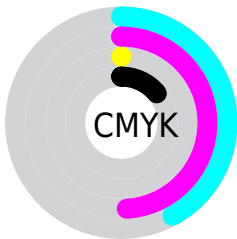
Blue (86%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (86%)

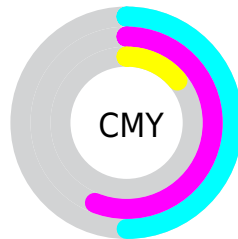


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 113, 220 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 128, 113, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 113, 220


255, 255, 255

 185, 165, 255

 214, 192, 255

 243, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 128, 113, 220

 100, 88, 192

 72, 65, 164

 41, 42, 137

 0, 21, 111

 0, 0, 86

 0, 3, 62

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 17


 0, 0, 0

 128, 113, 220

 128, 113, 220

 109, 91, 220

 147, 135, 220

 90, 69, 220


 166, 157, 220

 71, 47, 220


 185, 179, 220

 52, 25, 220

 204, 201, 220

 33, 3, 220

 223, 223, 220

 31, 0, 220

 241, 245, 220

 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 134, 235



128, 113, 220



193, 88, 181

Triad

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



128, 113, 220



193, 105, 29



0, 152, 128

Complementary

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



128, 113, 220



205, 220, 113

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.



0, 149, 73



128, 113, 220



152, 126, 0

Square

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



128, 113, 220



218, 82, 77



98, 140, 21



0, 152, 181

Rectangle

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



128, 113, 220



215, 75, 147



98, 140, 21



0, 152, 109

Sweetspot

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



128, 113, 220



222, 217, 255



113, 206, 220



108, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 113, 220



128, 107, 255



181, 113, 220



100, 99, 110



24, 0, 173



6, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 113, 205



255, 107, 234



152, 220, 113



110, 99, 108



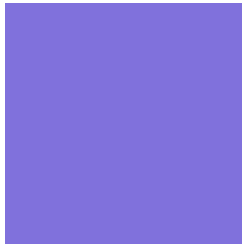
173, 0, 149



46, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 113, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

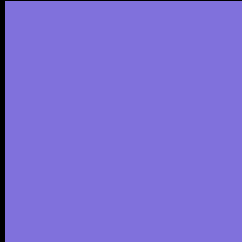
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 113, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

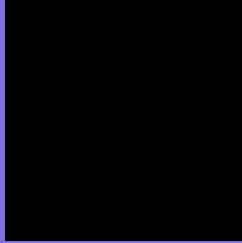
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 128, 113, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 113, 220.

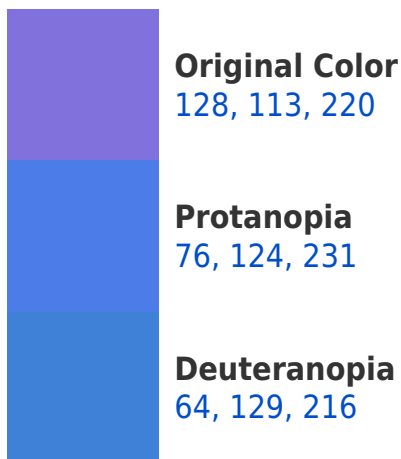


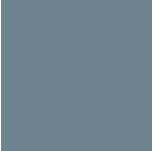
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 113, 220.

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, 131, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 113, 220

Protanomaly
95, 120, 227

Deuteranomaly
87, 123, 217

Tritanomaly
116, 124, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 113, 220

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
129, 124, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 113, 220 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(128, 113, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 113, 220)  
}
```

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(128, 113, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 113, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 113, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

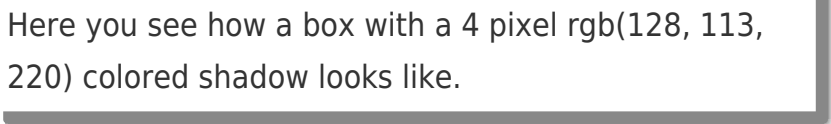
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(128, 113, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 113, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 113, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 113, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 113, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 113, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 113, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 113, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
113, 220) }
```

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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