

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 117, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 117, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 117, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8075AC
RGB	128, 117, 172
RGB Percent	50%, 46%, 67%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5412, 0.3255
CMYK	0.26, 0.32, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	252°, 25%, 57%
HSV	252°, 32%, 67%
XYZ	22.7098, 20.2903, 41.7492
YIQ	126.5590, -11.0990, 19.4370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

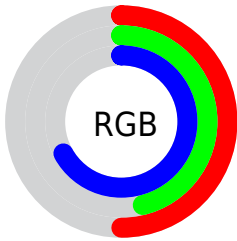
Format	Color
R _{YB}	128, 117, 172
Decimal	8418732
CIE _{Lab}	52.16, 16.45, -27.77
CIE _{LCh}	52, 32.281, 300.640
Yxy	20.2903, 0.2680, 0.2394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286608812 (0xFF8075AC)
YUV	126.5590, 22.4024, 1.2638
Hunter-Lab	45.0448, 11.1641, -23.4209

Details

The RGB color `128, 117, 172` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `161, 172, 117`, and the grayscale version is `126, 126, 126`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `182, 169, 228`, and `77, 69, 119` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `114, 100, 172`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `142, 134, 172`.

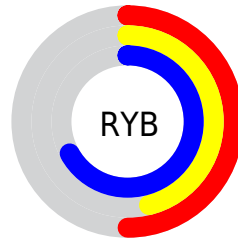
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (46%)

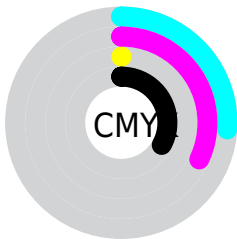
Blue (67%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (67%)

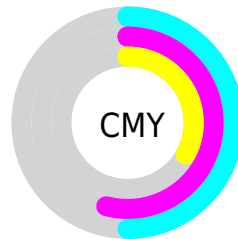


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 117, 172 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, 117, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128, 117, 172

255, 255, 255

■ 182, 169, 228

■ 210, 196, 255

■ 238, 224, 255

■ 255, 253, 255

■ 128, 117, 172

■ 102, 92, 145

■ 77, 69, 119

■ 53, 46, 94

■ 29, 26, 71

■ 9, 0, 48

■ 0, 1, 26


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 117, 172

■ 114, 100, 172

■ 128, 117, 172

■ 142, 134, 172

 100, 83, 172

 156, 151, 172

 87, 65, 172

 169, 169, 172

 73, 48, 172

 183, 186, 172

 59, 31, 172

 197, 203, 172

 45, 14, 172

 211, 220, 172

 34, 0, 172

 224, 237, 172

 238, 255, 172

 252, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 127, 179



128, 117, 172



160, 107, 152

Triad

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



128, 117, 172



164, 113, 77



36, 139, 124

Complementary

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



128, 117, 172



161, 172, 117

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.



79, 137, 96



128, 117, 172



142, 123, 68

Square

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



128, 117, 172



177, 105, 98



113, 131, 76



0, 138, 152

Rectangle

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



128, 117, 172



172, 103, 134



113, 131, 76



53, 139, 114

Sweetspot

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



128, 117, 172



206, 202, 224



117, 161, 172



101, 99, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



128, 117, 172



156, 139, 224



156, 117, 172



80, 78, 87



30, 0, 150



5, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 117, 161



224, 139, 207



134, 172, 117



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 120



23, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 117, 172 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, 117, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

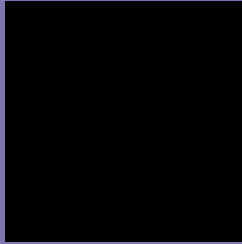
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 117, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 117, 172.

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](#).

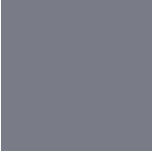
Dichromacy



Original Color
[128, 117, 172](#)

Protanopia
[108, 123, 176](#)

Deuteranopia
[110, 123, 171](#)



Tritanopia

121, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 117, 172

Protanomaly
115, 121, 175

Deuteranomaly
117, 121, 171

Tritanomaly
124, 121, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 117, 172

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
127, 123, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 117, 172 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, 117, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 117, 172)  
}
```

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, 117, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 117, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 117, 172 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, 117, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 117, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 117, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 117, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 117, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 117,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 117, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 117, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
117, 172) }
```

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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