

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 117, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 117, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 117, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8075DF
RGB	128, 117, 223
RGB Percent	50%, 46%, 87%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5412, 0.1255
CMYK	0.43, 0.48, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	246°, 62%, 67%
HSV	246°, 48%, 87%
XYZ	28.5827, 22.6395, 72.6754
YIQ	132.3730, -27.4700, 35.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

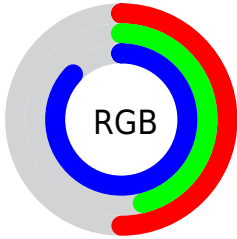
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 117, 223
Decimal	8418783
CIE Lab	54.70, 30.25, -52.89
CIE LCh	55, 60.929, 299.764
Yxy	22.6395, 0.2307, 0.1827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286608863 (0xFF8075DF)
YUV	132.3730, 44.6791, -3.8351
Hunter-Lab	47.5810, 23.9611, -57.2532

Details

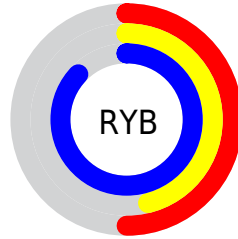
The RGB color **128, 117, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 223, 117**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 169, 255**, and **71, 69, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 95, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 139, 223**.

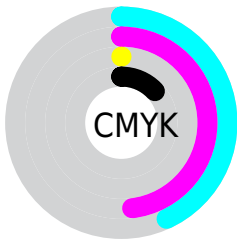
Distribution



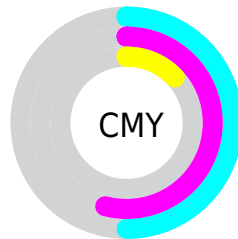
- Red (50%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 117, 223 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, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 117, 223


255, 255, 255

 185, 169, 255


 214, 197, 255

 243, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 128, 117, 223

 100, 92, 195

 71, 69, 167

 40, 46, 140

 0, 25, 114


 0, 4, 89

 0, 1, 65

 0, 3, 42


 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 128, 117, 223

 128, 117, 223

 108, 95, 223

 148, 139, 223

 88, 72, 223


 168, 162, 223

 68, 50, 223

 188, 184, 223

 48, 28, 223

 208, 206, 223

 28, 5, 223

 228, 228, 223

 23, 0, 223

 248, 251, 223

 255, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 137, 237



128, 117, 223



193, 93, 185

Triad

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



128, 117, 223



197, 108, 36



0, 155, 129

Complementary

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



128, 117, 223



212, 223, 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.



0, 151, 75



128, 117, 223



157, 128, 0

Square

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



128, 117, 223



222, 86, 82



104, 143, 25



0, 155, 182

Rectangle

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



128, 117, 223



216, 80, 151



104, 143, 25



0, 154, 110

Sweetspot

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



128, 117, 223



223, 219, 255



117, 212, 223



108, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 117, 223



125, 110, 255



181, 117, 223



102, 101, 112



18, 0, 176



5, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 117, 212



255, 110, 240



159, 223, 117



112, 101, 111



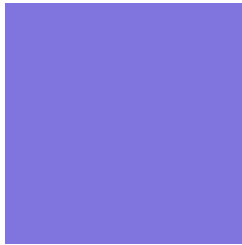
176, 0, 158



48, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 117, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

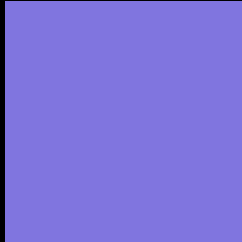
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

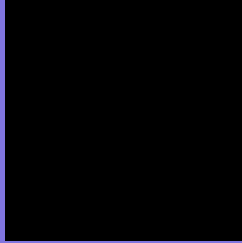
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 117, 223.

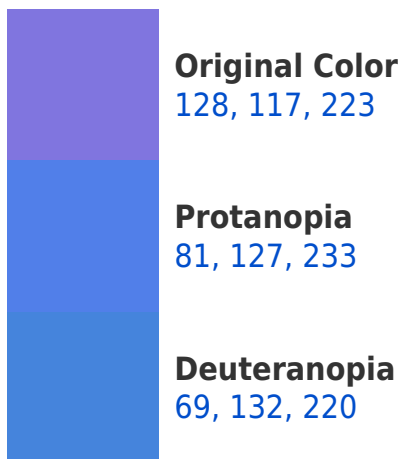


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 117, 223.

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
108, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 117, 223

Protanomaly
98, 123, 229

Deuteranomaly
90, 127, 221

Tritanomaly
115, 128, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 117, 223

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
131, 127, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 117, 223 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, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 117, 223)  
}
```

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, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 117, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 117, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 117, 223) }
```

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, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 117, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 117, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 117,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 117, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
117, 223) }
```

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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