

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 116, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 116, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 116, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8174B2
RGB	129, 116, 178
RGB Percent	51%, 45%, 70%
CMY	0.4941, 0.5451, 0.3020
CMYK	0.28, 0.35, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	253°, 29%, 58%
HSV	253°, 35%, 70%
XYZ	23.3345, 20.3723, 44.8219
YIQ	126.9550, -12.1540, 22.0380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

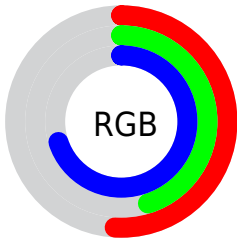
Format	Color
R_{YB}	129, 116, 178
Decimal	8484018
CIE _{Lab}	52.26, 18.88, -31.10
CIE _{LCh}	52, 36.377, 301.259
Yxy	20.3723, 0.2636, 0.2301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286674098 (0xFF8174B2)
YUV	126.9550, 25.1652, 1.7935
Hunter-Lab	45.1356, 13.2948, -27.2829

Details

The RGB color **129, 116, 178** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **165, 178, 116**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 168, 234**, and **78, 68, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 98, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 134, 178**.

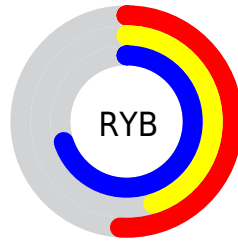
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (45%)

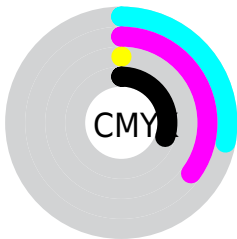
Blue (70%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (70%)

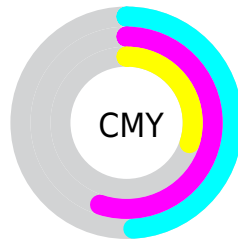


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 116, 178 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 129, 116, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 129, 116, 178

 129, 116, 178

255, 255, 255

 103, 91, 151

 183, 168, 234

 78, 68, 125

 211, 195, 255


 53, 45, 100

 240, 223, 255

 28, 25, 76

 255, 252, 255

 7, 0, 53

 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 129, 116, 178

 129, 116, 178

■ 115, 98, 178

■ 143, 134, 178

■ 101, 80, 178

■ 157, 152, 178

■ 87, 63, 178

■ 171, 169, 178

■ 73, 45, 178

■ 185, 187, 178

■ 59, 27, 178

■ 199, 205, 178

■ 45, 9, 178

■ 213, 223, 178

■ 37, 0, 178

■ 227, 241, 178

■ 242, 255, 178

■ 255, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 127, 187



129, 116, 178



164, 105, 155

Triad

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



129, 116, 178



168, 112, 70



0, 141, 125

Complementary

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



129, 116, 178



165, 178, 116

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.



71, 138, 94



129, 116, 178



143, 123, 61

Square

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



129, 116, 178



182, 102, 94



110, 132, 70



0, 140, 156

Rectangle

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



129, 116, 178



178, 100, 135



110, 132, 70



33, 140, 114

Sweetspot

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



129, 116, 178



214, 209, 232



116, 166, 178



106, 103, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



129, 116, 178



155, 135, 232



159, 116, 178



82, 80, 89



32, 0, 153



5, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 116, 165



232, 135, 212



135, 178, 116



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 121



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 116, 178 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 129, 116, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

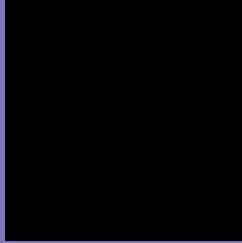
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 129, 116, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 116, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 116, 178.

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
129, 116, 178

Protanopia
104, 123, 183

Deuteranopia
106, 123, 176



Tritanopia
121, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
129, 116, 178

Protanomaly
113, 120, 181

Deuteranomaly
114, 120, 177

Tritanomaly
124, 122, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
129, 116, 178

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
128, 123, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 116, 178 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(129, 116, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 116, 178)  
}
```

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(129, 116, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 116, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 116, 178 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(129, 116, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 116, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 116, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 116, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 116, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 116,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 116, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 116, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
116, 178) }
```

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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