

# Converting Colors

RGB(129, 118, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(129, 118, 217) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(129, 118, 217)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8176D9
RGB	129, 118, 217
RGB Percent	51%, 46%, 85%
CMY	0.4941, 0.5373, 0.1490
CMYK	0.41, 0.46, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	247°, 57%, 66%
HSV	247°, 46%, 85%
XYZ	28.0561, 22.6337, 68.5357
YIQ	132.5750, -25.2230, 33.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

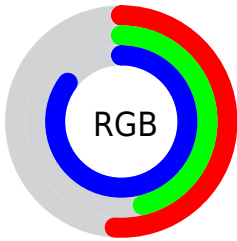
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	129, 118, 217
Decimal	8484569
CIE Lab	54.69, 28.20, -49.52
CIE LCh	55, 56.986, 299.664
Yxy	22.6337, 0.2353, 0.1898
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286674649 (0xFF8176D9)
YUV	132.5750, 41.6215, -3.1353
Hunter-Lab	47.5749, 22.0096, -52.1097

# Details

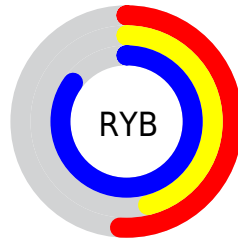
The RGB color **129, 118, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 217, 118**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 170, 255**, and **73, 70, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 96, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 140, 217**.

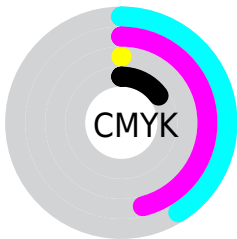
# Distribution



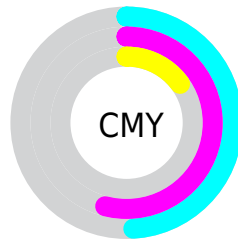
- Red (51%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 118, 217 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, 118, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 129, 118, 217

255, 255, 255


 185, 170, 255

 214, 198, 255

 244, 226, 255

255, 254, 255

 129, 118, 217

 101, 93, 189

 73, 70, 161

 44, 47, 135

 2, 26, 109

 0, 4, 84

 0, 2, 60


 0, 2, 37


 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 129, 118, 217

 129, 118, 217

 110, 96, 217

 148, 140, 217

 90, 75, 217

 168, 161, 217

 71, 53, 217


 187, 183, 217

 52, 31, 217

 206, 205, 217

 33, 10, 217

 225, 227, 217

 24, 0, 217

 245, 248, 217

 255, 255, 217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 137, 230



129, 118, 217



190, 96, 181

# Triad

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



129, 118, 217



194, 109, 44



0, 154, 129

# Complementary

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



129, 118, 217



206, 217, 118

# 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.



23, 150, 78



129, 118, 217



156, 128, 16

# Square

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



129, 118, 217



217, 90, 85



107, 142, 36



0, 154, 178

# Rectangle

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



129, 118, 217



211, 85, 150



107, 142, 36



0, 153, 112



# Sweetspot

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



129, 118, 217



223, 219, 255



118, 207, 217



108, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



129, 118, 217



130, 115, 255



177, 118, 217



100, 99, 110



19, 0, 173



5, 0, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



217, 118, 206



255, 115, 239



158, 217, 118



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 154

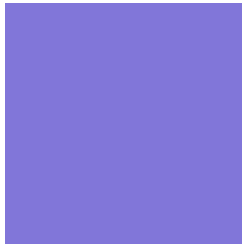


46, 0, 41



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 118, 217 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

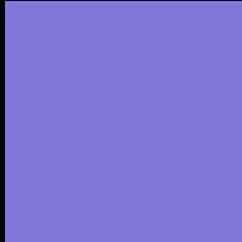
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 217 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, 118, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 118, 217.

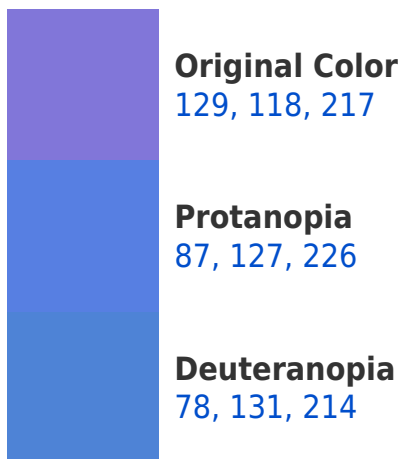


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 118, 217.

# 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

112, 134, 145

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
129, 118, 217

**Protanomaly**  
102, 124, 223

**Deuteranomaly**  
97, 126, 215

**Tritanomaly**  
118, 128, 171

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
129, 118, 217

**Achromatopsia**  
133, 133, 133

**Achromatomaly**  
132, 128, 164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 118, 217 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, 118, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 118, 217)  
}
```

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, 118, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 118, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 118, 217 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, 118, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 118, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 118, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 118, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 118, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 118,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 118, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 118, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
118, 217) }
```

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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