

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 50, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 50, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(131, 50, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8332C4
RGB	131, 50, 196
RGB Percent	51%, 20%, 77%
CMY	0.4863, 0.8039, 0.2314
CMYK	0.33, 0.74, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	273°, 59%, 48%
HSV	273°, 74%, 77%
XYZ	20.4645, 11.0920, 53.2869
YIQ	90.8630, 1.4100, 62.5780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

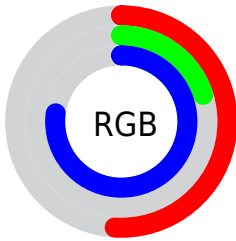
Format	Color
R_{YB}	131, 50, 196
Decimal	8598212
CIE _{Lab}	39.74, 59.44, -61.52
CIE _{LCh}	40, 85.543, 314.018
Yxy	11.0920, 0.2412, 0.1307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286788292 (0xFF8332C4)
YUV	90.8630, 51.8325, 35.2001
Hunter-Lab	33.3047, 51.3984, -71.5497

Details

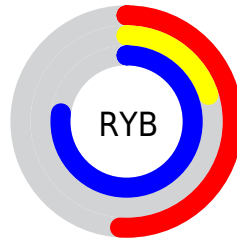
The RGB color **131, 50, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **115, 196, 50**, and the grayscale version is **90, 90, 90**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 104, 254**, and **74, 0, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 30, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 70, 196**.

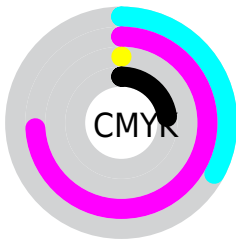
Distribution



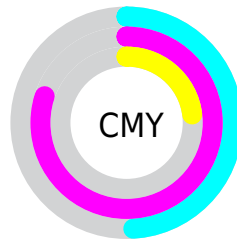
- Red (51%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 50, 196 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 131, 50, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



131, 50, 196



131, 50, 196

255, 255, 255



103, 18, 168



189, 104, 254



74, 0, 141



218, 131, 255



43, 0, 115



248, 159, 255



12, 0, 90



255, 187, 255



0, 0, 65



255, 215, 255



0, 3, 42



255, 244, 255



0, 1, 20



0, 0, 0



131, 50, 196



131, 50, 196

■ 122, 30, 196

■ 140, 70, 196

■ 114, 11, 196

■ 148, 89, 196

■ 109, 0, 196

■ 157, 109, 196

■ 166, 128, 196

■ 175, 148, 196

■ 183, 168, 196

■ 192, 187, 196

■ 201, 207, 196

■ 210, 226, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 93, 233



131, 50, 196



194, 0, 134

Triad

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



131, 50, 196



145, 76, 0



0, 120, 126

Complementary

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



131, 50, 196



115, 196, 50

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, 118, 52



131, 50, 196



85, 101, 0

Square

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



131, 50, 196



188, 18, 0



0, 113, 0



0, 120, 191

Rectangle

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



131, 50, 196



208, 0, 88



0, 113, 0



0, 120, 102

Sweetspot

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



131, 50, 196



230, 199, 255



50, 116, 196



113, 94, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



131, 50, 196



154, 28, 255



196, 50, 189



93, 87, 97



89, 0, 161



18, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 50, 115



255, 28, 129



50, 196, 57



97, 87, 92



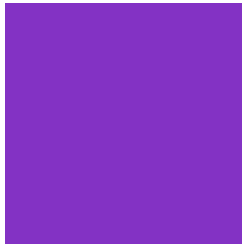
161, 0, 72



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 50, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

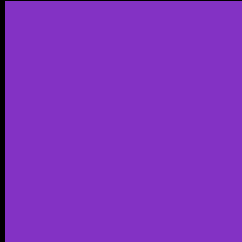
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 50, 196 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 131, 50, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 50, 196.

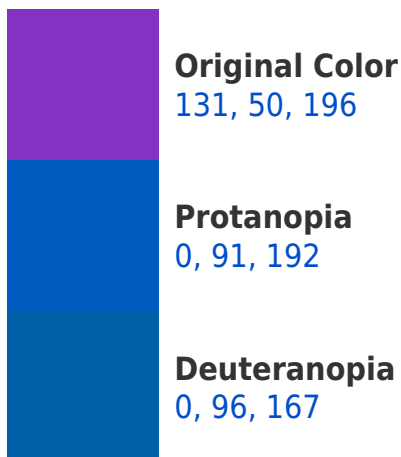


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 50, 196.

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, 87, 94

Trichromacy



Original Color

131, 50, 196



Protanomaly

48, 76, 193



Deuteranomaly

48, 79, 178



Tritanomaly

119, 74, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

131, 50, 196



Achromatopsia

91, 91, 91



Achromatomaly

106, 76, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 50, 196 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(131, 50, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 50, 196)  
}
```

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(131, 50, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 50, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 50, 196 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(131, 50, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 50, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 50, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 50, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 50, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 50,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 50, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 50, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 50,  
196) }
```

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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