

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 61, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 61, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(83, 61, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	533D76
RGB	83, 61, 118
RGB Percent	33%, 24%, 46%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7608, 0.5373
CMYK	0.30, 0.48, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	263°, 32%, 35%
HSV	263°, 48%, 46%
XYZ	8.5060, 6.4845, 17.9429
YIQ	74.0760, -5.1850, 22.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

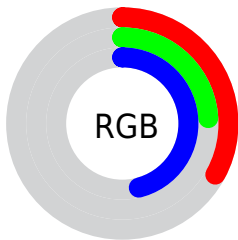
Format	Color
R _Y B	83, 61, 118
Decimal	5455222
CIE Lab	30.60, 22.77, -29.30
CIE LCh	31, 37.108, 307.856
Yxy	6.4845, 0.2583, 0.1969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283645302 (0xFF533D76)
YUV	74.0760, 21.6545, 7.8263
Hunter-Lab	25.4647, 15.0617, -23.9515

Details

The RGB color **83, 61, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **96, 118, 61**, and the grayscale version is **74, 74, 74**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 109, 171**, and **35, 18, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 49, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 73, 118**.

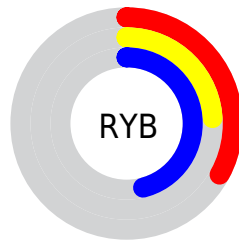
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (24%)

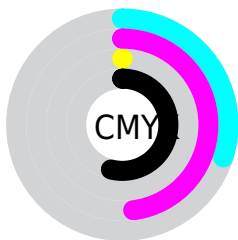
Blue (46%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (46%)

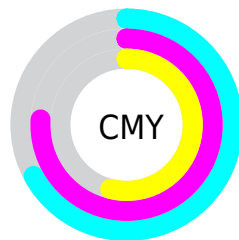


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 61, 118 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 83, 61, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83, 61, 118



83, 61, 118

255, 255, 255



59, 39, 93



134, 109, 171



35, 18, 69



161, 134, 198



18, 0, 47



188, 161, 226



0, 1, 25



216, 188, 255



0, 0, 0



245, 216, 255



255, 244, 255



83, 61, 118



83, 61, 118



76, 49, 118



90, 73, 118

■ 69, 37, 118

■ 97, 85, 118

■ 61, 26, 118

■ 105, 96, 118

■ 54, 14, 118

■ 112, 108, 118

■ 47, 2, 118

■ 119, 120, 118

■ 46, 0, 118

■ 126, 132, 118

■ 134, 144, 118

■ 141, 155, 118

■ 148, 167, 118

Harmonies

Analogous

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



19, 73, 130



83, 61, 118



113, 49, 94

Triad

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



83, 61, 118



104, 63, 15



0, 86, 79

Complementary

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



83, 61, 118



96, 118, 61

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, 84, 49



83, 61, 118



80, 73, 6

Square

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



83, 61, 118



120, 51, 38



49, 80, 23



0, 85, 107

Rectangle

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



83, 61, 118



122, 44, 75



49, 80, 23



0, 86, 69

Sweetspot

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



83, 61, 118



140, 132, 153



61, 96, 118



69, 63, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



83, 61, 118



99, 64, 153



111, 61, 118



55, 53, 59



47, 0, 122



96, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



118, 61, 96



153, 64, 119



68, 118, 61



59, 53, 56



122, 0, 75



250, 0, 153

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 61, 118 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

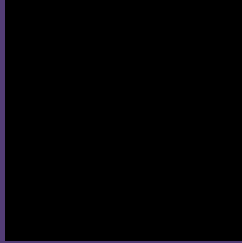
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 83, 61, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 61, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 61, 118.

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

83, 61, 118

Protanopia

46, 70, 127

Deuteranopia

47, 72, 116



Tritanopia

75, 71, 76

Trichromacy



Original Color
83, 61, 118

Protanomaly
59, 67, 124

Deuteranomaly
60, 68, 117

Tritanomaly
78, 67, 91

Monochromacy



Original Color
83, 61, 118

Achromatopsia
74, 74, 74

Achromatomaly
77, 69, 90

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 61, 118 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(83, 61, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 61, 118)  
}
```

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(83, 61, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 61, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 61, 118 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(83, 61, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 61, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 61, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 61, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 61, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 61,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 61, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 61, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 61,  
118) }
```

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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