

# Converting Colors

RGB(83, 65, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(83, 65, 114) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(83, 65, 114)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	534172
RGB	83, 65, 114
RGB Percent	33%, 25%, 45%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7451, 0.5529
CMYK	0.27, 0.43, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	262°, 27%, 35%
HSV	262°, 43%, 45%
XYZ	8.4948, 6.8345, 16.7911
YIQ	75.9680, -5.0010, 19.0550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

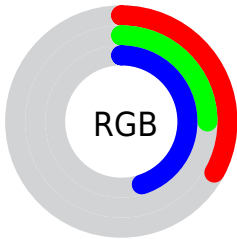
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	83, 65, 114
Decimal	5456242
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.43, 19.12, -25.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 31.858, 306.888
Yxy	6.8345, 0.2645, 0.2128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283646322 (0xFF534172)
YUV	75.9680, 18.7498, 6.1671
Hunter-Lab	26.1429, 12.2516, -19.7808

# Details

The RGB color **83, 65, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **96, 114, 65**, and the grayscale version is **76, 76, 76**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 113, 166**, and **36, 22, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 54, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90, 76, 114**.

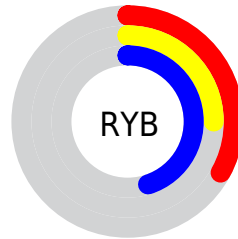
# Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (25%)

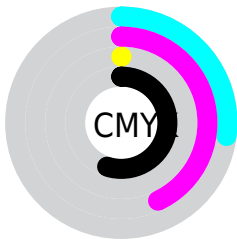
Blue (45%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (45%)

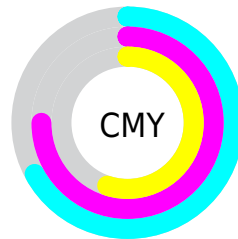


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 65, 114 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, 65, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





83, 65, 114



83, 65, 114

255, 255, 255



59, 43, 89



134, 113, 166



36, 22, 66



160, 139, 193



18, 0, 43



188, 165, 221



0, 1, 22



216, 192, 250



0, 0, 0



244, 220, 255



255, 249, 255



83, 65, 114



83, 65, 114



76, 54, 114



90, 76, 114

69, 42, 114

97, 88, 114

61, 31, 114

105, 99, 114

54, 19, 114

112, 111, 114

47, 8, 114

119, 122, 114

42, 0, 114

126, 133, 114

133, 145, 114

141, 156, 114

148, 168, 114

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



37, 75, 123



83, 65, 114



109, 55, 94

# Triad

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



83, 65, 114



103, 66, 27



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, 65, 114



96, 114, 65

# 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.



15, 85, 53



83, 65, 114



82, 75, 21

# Square

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



83, 65, 114



117, 56, 45



56, 81, 32



0, 85, 103

# Rectangle

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



83, 65, 114



118, 52, 78



56, 81, 32



0, 86, 70



# Sweetspot

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



83, 65, 114



136, 129, 148



65, 96, 114



66, 62, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74



# Same Dimension

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



83, 65, 114



99, 71, 148



107, 65, 114



53, 50, 56



44, 0, 120



91, 0, 247



# Inverse Universe

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



114, 65, 96



148, 71, 120



72, 114, 65



56, 50, 54



120, 0, 76



247, 0, 156



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 65, 114 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

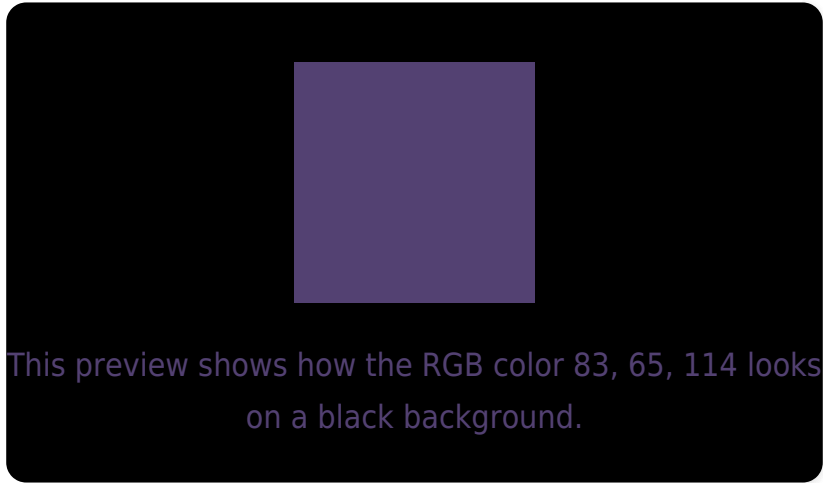
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

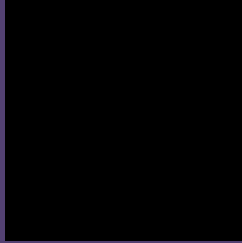
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 83, 65, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 65, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 65, 114.

# 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, 65, 114

**Protanopia**

55, 73, 121

**Deuteranopia**

56, 74, 112



# Tritanopia

76, 73, 79

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 65, 114

**Protanomaly**  
65, 70, 118

**Deuteranomaly**  
66, 71, 113

**Tritanomaly**  
79, 70, 92

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
83, 65, 114

**Achromatopsia**  
76, 76, 76

**Achromatomaly**  
79, 72, 90

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 65, 114 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, 65, 114) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 65, 114)  
}
```

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, 65, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 65, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 65, 114 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, 65, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 65, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 65, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 65, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 65, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 65,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 65, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 65, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 65,  
114) }
```

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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