

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 80, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 80, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(83, 80, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5350E2
RGB	83, 80, 226
RGB Percent	33%, 31%, 89%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6863, 0.1137
CMYK	0.63, 0.65, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	241°, 72%, 60%
HSV	241°, 65%, 89%
XYZ	20.1634, 13.0673, 73.4110
YIQ	97.5410, -45.0780, 46.0420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

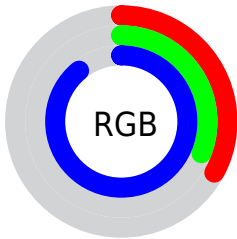
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 80, 226
Decimal	5460194
CIE _{Lab}	42.86, 44.48, -73.88
CIE _{LCh}	43, 86.237, 301.047
Yxy	13.0673, 0.1891, 0.1225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283650274 (0xFF5350E2)
YUV	97.5410, 63.3303, -12.7525
Hunter-Lab	36.1487, 36.3053, -95.1023

Details

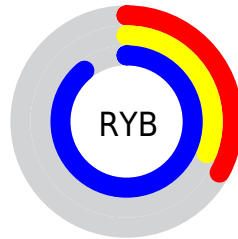
The RGB color **83, 80, 226** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. The color can be described as middle muted blue. A complement of this color would be **223, 226, 80**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 130, 255**, and **0, 34, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 57, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 103, 226**.

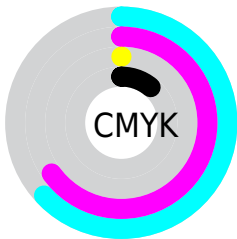
Distribution



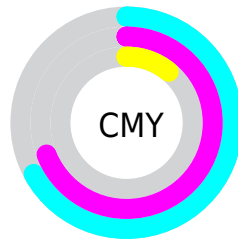
- Red (33%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)




















- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 80, 226 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, 80, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 83, 80, 226	 83, 80, 226
 255, 255, 255	 45, 57, 197
 146, 130, 255	 0, 34, 169
 177, 156, 255	 0, 13, 142
 207, 183, 255	 0, 0, 116
 238, 211, 255	 0, 3, 90
 255, 240, 255	 0, 7, 65
	 0, 3, 42
	 0, 1, 21
	 0, 0, 0

 83, 80, 226

 83, 80, 226

 61, 57, 226

 105, 103, 226


 39, 35, 226

 127, 125, 226

 17, 12, 226

 149, 148, 226

 5, 0, 226

 172, 170, 226

 194, 193, 226

 216, 216, 226

 238, 238, 226

 255, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 111, 247



83, 80, 226



184, 0, 172

Triad

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



83, 80, 226



176, 66, 0



0, 128, 102

Complementary

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



83, 80, 226



223, 226, 80

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, 125, 19



83, 80, 226



122, 100, 0

Square

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



83, 80, 226



211, 0, 33



44, 117, 0



0, 129, 174

Rectangle

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



83, 80, 226



212, 0, 126



44, 117, 0



0, 127, 77

Sweetspot

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



83, 80, 226



208, 207, 255



80, 224, 226



99, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



83, 80, 226



60, 56, 255



155, 80, 226



101, 101, 112



4, 0, 176



1, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 80, 223



255, 56, 251



151, 226, 80



112, 101, 112



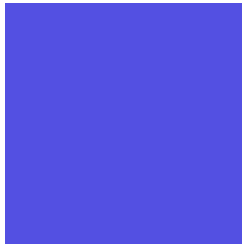
176, 0, 172



48, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 80, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

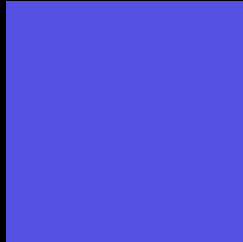
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83, 80, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

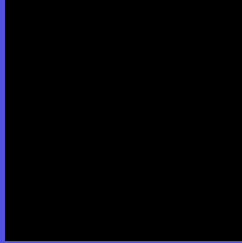
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 83, 80, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 80, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 80, 226.

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
11, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color
83, 80, 226

Protanomaly
30, 91, 213

Deuteranomaly
30, 95, 194

Tritanomaly
37, 100, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
83, 80, 226

Achromatopsia
98, 98, 98

Achromatomaly
93, 91, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 80, 226 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, 80, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 80, 226)  
}
```

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, 80, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 80, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 80, 226 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, 80, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 80, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 80, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 80, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 80, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 80,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 80, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 80, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 80,  
226) }
```

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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