

Converting Colors

RGB(101, 22, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(101, 22, 180) contains.

RGB(101, 22, 180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(101, 22, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6516B4
RGB	101, 22, 180
RGB Percent	40%, 9%, 71%
CMY	0.6039, 0.9137, 0.2941
CMYK	0.44, 0.88, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	270°, 78%, 40%
HSV	270°, 88%, 71%
XYZ	13.8920, 6.6358, 43.7287
YIQ	63.6330, -3.6340, 65.8860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

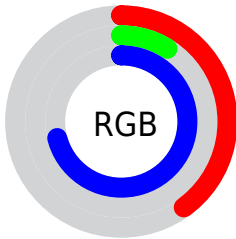
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 22, 180
Decimal	6624948
CIE _{Lab}	30.96, 60.95, -66.59
CIE _{LCh}	31, 90.272, 312.469
Yxy	6.6358, 0.2162, 0.1033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284815028 (0xFF6516B4)
YUV	63.6330, 57.3689, 32.7709
Hunter-Lab	25.7601, 51.1819, -82.6149

Details

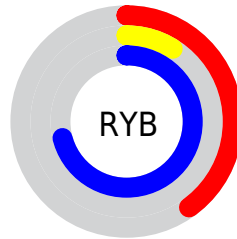
The RGB color **101, 22, 180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. A complement of this color would be **101, 180, 22**, and the grayscale version is **63, 63, 63**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 80, 237**, and **38, 0, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 4, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 40, 180**.

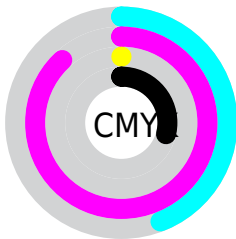
Distribution



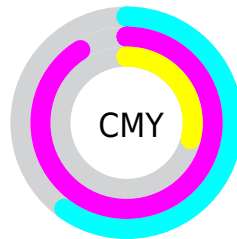
- Red (40%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)





- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 101, 22, 180 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 101, 22, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 101, 22, 180

 101, 22, 180


255, 255, 255

 71, 0, 153

 159, 80, 237

 38, 0, 126

 189, 107, 255

 0, 0, 100

 218, 134, 255

 0, 0, 75

 248, 161, 255

 0, 4, 51


 255, 190, 255


 0, 2, 29

 255, 218, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 247, 255

 101, 22, 180

 101, 22, 180

■ 92, 4, 180

■ 110, 40, 180

■ 90, 0, 180

■ 119, 58, 180

■ 128, 76, 180

■ 137, 94, 180

■ 146, 112, 180

■ 155, 130, 180

■ 164, 148, 180

■ 173, 166, 180

■ 182, 184, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 75, 216



101, 22, 180



170, 0, 117

Triad

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



101, 22, 180



122, 53, 0



0, 97, 102

Complementary

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



101, 22, 180



101, 180, 22

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, 95, 25



101, 22, 180



62, 80, 0

Square

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



101, 22, 180



165, 0, 0



0, 91, 0



0, 98, 169

Rectangle

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



101, 22, 180



185, 0, 71



0, 91, 0



0, 96, 77

Sweetspot

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



101, 22, 180



204, 174, 235



22, 101, 180



99, 81, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



101, 22, 180



117, 0, 235



180, 22, 180



85, 80, 89



77, 0, 153



13, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 22, 101



235, 0, 117



22, 180, 22



89, 80, 85



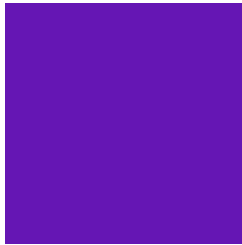
153, 0, 77



26, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 22, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

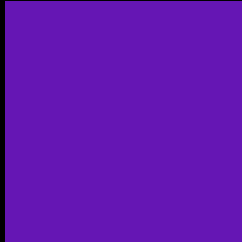
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 101, 22, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

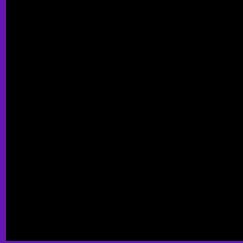
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 101, 22, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 22, 180.

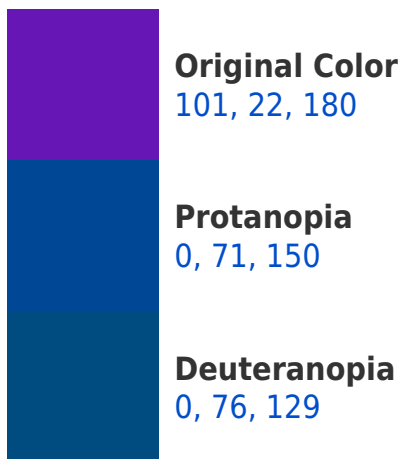


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 101, 22, 180.

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
77, 72, 78

Trichromacy



Original Color

101, 22, 180



Protanomaly

37, 53, 161



Deuteranomaly

37, 56, 148



Tritanomaly

86, 54, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

101, 22, 180



Achromatopsia

64, 64, 64



Achromatomaly

77, 49, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 101, 22, 180 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(101, 22, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 22, 180)  
}
```

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(101, 22, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 22, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 101, 22, 180 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(101, 22, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 22, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(101, 22, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 22, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 22, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 22,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 101, 22, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 22, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 22,  
180) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor