

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 103, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(103, 103, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(103, 103, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6767D8
RGB	103, 103, 216
RGB Percent	40%, 40%, 85%
CMY	0.5961, 0.5961, 0.1529
CMYK	0.52, 0.52, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	240°, 59%, 63%
HSV	240°, 52%, 85%
XYZ	22.8384, 17.5419, 67.1480
YIQ	115.8820, -36.2730, 35.1430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

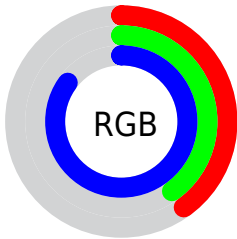
Format	Color
RYB	103, 103, 216
Decimal	6776792
CIELab	48.94, 30.95, -58.28
CIELCh	49, 65.988, 297.972
Yxy	17.5419, 0.2124, 0.1631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284966872 (0xFF6767D8)
YUV	115.8820, 49.3582, -11.2975
Hunter-Lab	41.8831, 24.0389, -65.7370

Details

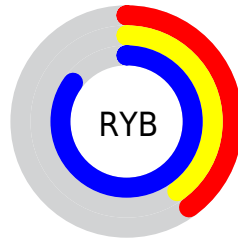
The RGB color **103, 103, 216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 216, 103**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161, 154, 255**, and **39, 56, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81, 81, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 125, 216**.

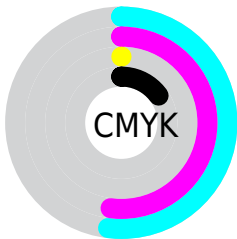
Distribution



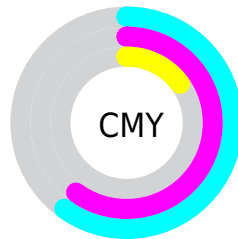
- Red (40%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (15%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 103, 103, 216 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 103, 103, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 103, 216

255, 255, 255

 161, 154, 255

 190, 181, 255

 220, 209, 255


 250, 237, 255

 103, 103, 216

 73, 79, 188

 39, 56, 160

 0, 35, 133

 0, 15, 108

 0, 0, 83

 0, 6, 58


 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0

 103, 103, 216

 103, 103, 216


 81, 81, 216


 125, 125, 216

 60, 60, 216


 146, 146, 216


 38, 38, 216

 168, 168, 216

 17, 17, 216

 189, 189, 216

 0, 0, 216

 211, 211, 216

 233, 233, 216

 254, 254, 216

 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 125, 229



103, 103, 216



179, 74, 176

Triad

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



103, 103, 216



185, 89, 9



0, 141, 111

Complementary

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



103, 103, 216



216, 216, 103

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, 137, 52



103, 103, 216



144, 113, 0

Square

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



103, 103, 216



210, 61, 68



89, 128, 0



0, 141, 167

Rectangle

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



103, 103, 216



204, 56, 141



89, 128, 0



0, 140, 91

Sweetspot

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



103, 103, 216



214, 214, 255



103, 216, 216



103, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



103, 103, 216



94, 94, 255



160, 103, 216



96, 96, 107



0, 0, 171



0, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 103, 216



255, 94, 255



160, 216, 103



107, 96, 107



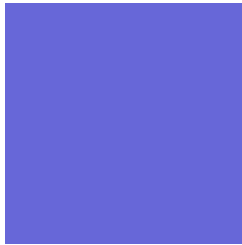
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 103, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

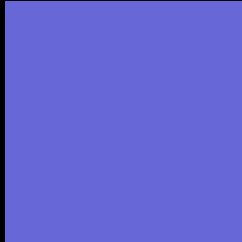
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 103, 103, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

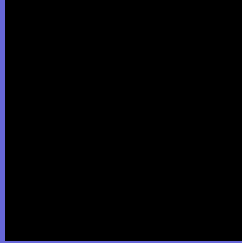
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 103, 103, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 103, 216.

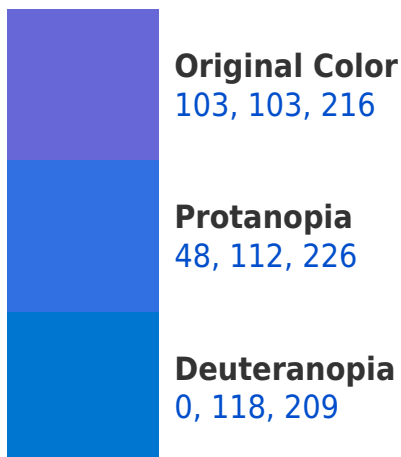


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 103, 216.

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
76, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
103, 103, 216

Protanomaly
68, 109, 222

Deuteranomaly
37, 113, 212

Tritanomaly
86, 116, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 103, 216

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
111, 111, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 103, 103, 216 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(103, 103, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 103, 216)  
}
```

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(103, 103, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 103, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 103, 103, 216 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(103, 103, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 103, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 103, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 103, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 103, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 103,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 103, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 103, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
103, 216) }
```

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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