

Converting Colors

RGB(103, 132, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(103, 132, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(103, 132, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6784D3
RGB	103, 132, 211
RGB Percent	40%, 52%, 83%
CMY	0.5961, 0.4824, 0.1725
CMYK	0.51, 0.37, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	224°, 55%, 62%
HSV	224°, 51%, 83%
XYZ	25.6027, 24.0892, 64.9283
YIQ	132.3350, -42.6430, 18.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

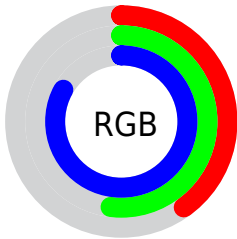
Format	Color
RYB	103, 126, 211
Decimal	6784211
CIELab	56.18, 11.81, -43.90
CIElCh	56, 45.457, 285.052
Yxy	24.0892, 0.2234, 0.2102
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284974291 (0xFF6784D3)
YUV	132.3350, 38.7818, -25.7268
Hunter-Lab	49.0808, 7.2219, -44.0774

Details

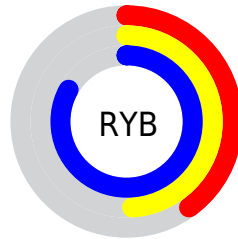
The RGB color **103, 132, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **211, 182, 103**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 185, 255**, and **43, 83, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 117, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 147, 211**.

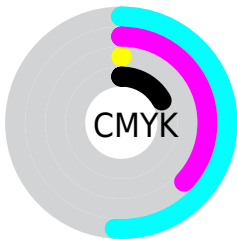
Distribution



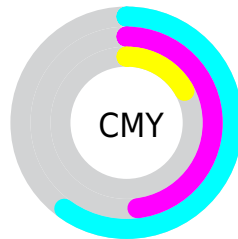
- Red (40%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (17%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 103, 132, 211 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, 132, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 103, 132, 211


255, 255, 255


 160, 185, 255

 188, 212, 255

 218, 241, 255

 247, 255, 255

 103, 132, 211

 74, 107, 183

 43, 83, 156

 0, 60, 130

 0, 39, 104

 0, 20, 79

 0, 5, 56

 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

■ 103, 132, 211

■ 103, 132, 211

■ 82, 117, 211

■ 124, 147, 211

■ 61, 101, 211

■ 145, 163, 211

■ 40, 86, 211

■ 166, 178, 211

■ 19, 70, 211

■ 187, 194, 211

■ 0, 57, 211

■ 209, 209, 211

■ 230, 225, 211

■ 251, 240, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 145, 211



103, 132, 211



163, 116, 191

Triad

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



103, 132, 211



199, 111, 80



8, 153, 113

Complementary

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



103, 132, 211



211, 182, 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.



94, 148, 77



103, 132, 211



174, 126, 56

Square

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



103, 132, 211



209, 101, 116



138, 139, 54



0, 155, 154

Rectangle

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



103, 132, 211



189, 107, 169



138, 139, 54



52, 152, 100

Sweetspot

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



103, 132, 211



217, 227, 255



103, 211, 180



105, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



103, 132, 211



99, 141, 255



126, 103, 211



94, 97, 105



0, 45, 168



0, 11, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 103, 132



255, 99, 141



188, 211, 103



105, 94, 97



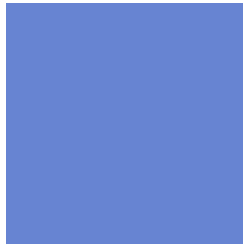
168, 0, 45



41, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 132, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

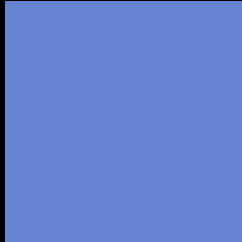
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 103, 132, 211 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, 132, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 132, 211.

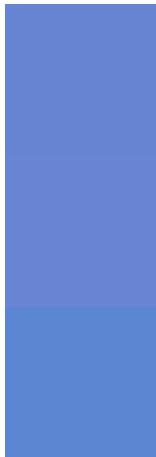


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 103, 132, 211.

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
103, 132, 211

Protanopia
105, 132, 211

Deuteranopia
93, 134, 210



Tritanopia

85, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
103, 132, 211

Protanomaly
104, 132, 211

Deuteranomaly
97, 133, 210

Tritanomaly
92, 140, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
103, 132, 211

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
121, 132, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 103, 132, 211 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, 132, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 132, 211)  
}
```

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, 132, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 132, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 103, 132, 211 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, 132, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 132, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 132, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 132, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 132, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 132,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 103, 132, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 132, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
132, 211) }
```

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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