

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 48, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 48, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 48, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A30D9
RGB	106, 48, 217
RGB Percent	42%, 19%, 85%
CMY	0.5843, 0.8118, 0.1490
CMYK	0.51, 0.78, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	261°, 69%, 52%
HSV	261°, 78%, 85%
XYZ	19.5252, 10.1878, 66.5830
YIQ	84.6080, -19.6810, 64.8550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

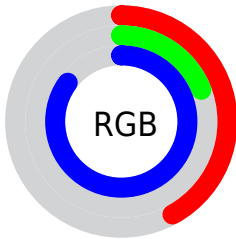
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 48, 217
Decimal	6959321
CIE _{Lab}	38.18, 61.50, -76.35
CIE _{LCh}	38, 98.037, 308.852
Yxy	10.1878, 0.2028, 0.1058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285149401 (0xFF6A30D9)
YUV	84.6080, 65.2693, 18.7608
Hunter-Lab	31.9184, 53.3353, -101.3384

Details

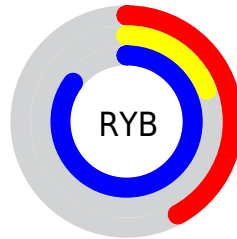
The RGB color **106, 48, 217** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **159, 217, 48**, and the grayscale version is **84, 84, 84**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 101, 255**, and **35, 0, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 26, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 70, 217**.

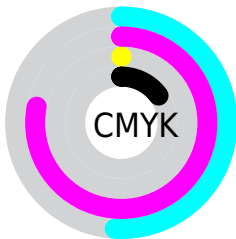
Distribution



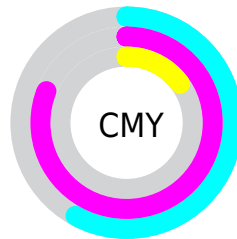
- Red (42%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 48, 217 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 106, 48, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106, 48, 217



106, 48, 217

255, 255, 255



74, 18, 189



167, 101, 255



35, 0, 161



197, 128, 255



0, 0, 134



227, 155, 255



0, 0, 107



255, 183, 255



0, 3, 82



255, 211, 255



0, 5, 58



255, 240, 255



0, 2, 35



0, 0, 10



0, 0, 0

■ 106, 48, 217

■ 106, 48, 217

■ 92, 26, 217

■ 120, 70, 217

■ 77, 5, 217

■ 135, 91, 217

■ 74, 0, 217

■ 149, 113, 217

■ 163, 135, 217

■ 177, 157, 217

■ 192, 178, 217

■ 206, 200, 217

■ 220, 222, 217

■ 234, 243, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 96, 252



106, 48, 217



195, 0, 149

Triad

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



106, 48, 217



154, 62, 0



0, 117, 113

Complementary

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



106, 48, 217



159, 217, 48

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, 115, 23



106, 48, 217



89, 95, 0

Square

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



106, 48, 217



200, 0, 0



0, 109, 0



0, 119, 190

Rectangle

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



106, 48, 217



215, 0, 97



0, 109, 0



0, 117, 85

Sweetspot

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



106, 48, 217



216, 196, 255



48, 161, 217



104, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 48, 217



99, 18, 255



189, 48, 217



102, 99, 110



60, 0, 173



16, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 48, 159



255, 18, 174



76, 217, 48



110, 99, 106



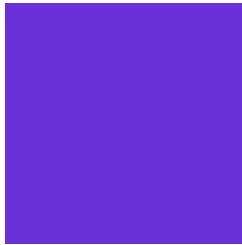
173, 0, 114



46, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 48, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

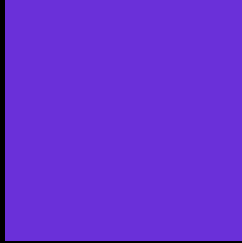
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 106, 48, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

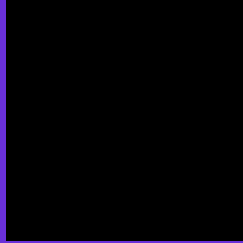
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 106, 48, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 48, 217.

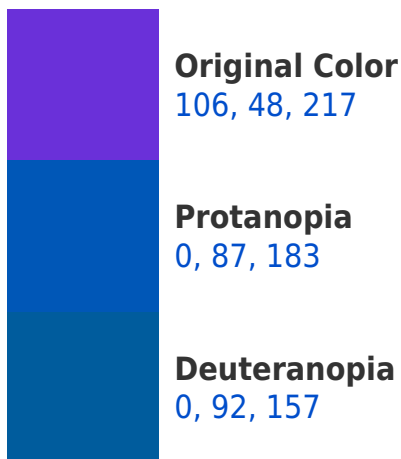


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 48, 217.

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
71, 93, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 48, 217



Protanomaly

39, 73, 195



Deuteranomaly

39, 76, 179



Tritanomaly

84, 77, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 48, 217



Achromatopsia

85, 85, 85



Achromatomaly

93, 72, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 48, 217 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(106, 48, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 48, 217)  
}
```

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(106, 48, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 48, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 48, 217 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(106, 48, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 48, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 48, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 48, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 48, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 48,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 48, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 48, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 48,  
217) }
```

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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