

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 64, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 64, 115) contains.

RGB(106, 64, 115)	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(106, 64, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A4073
RGB	106, 64, 115
RGB Percent	42%, 25%, 45%
CMY	0.5843, 0.7490, 0.5490
CMYK	0.08, 0.44, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	289°, 28%, 35%
HSV	289°, 44%, 45%
XYZ	10.8718, 7.9688, 17.1848
YIQ	82.3720, 8.6610, 24.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

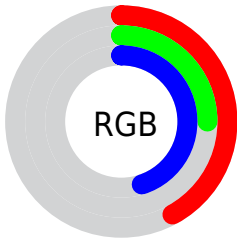
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 64, 115
Decimal	6963315
CIE Lab	33.92, 27.55, -22.02
CIE LCh	34, 35.267, 321.367
Yxy	7.9688, 0.3018, 0.2212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285153395 (0xFF6A4073)
YUV	82.3720, 16.0856, 20.7218
Hunter-Lab	28.2290, 19.3445, -16.3333

Details

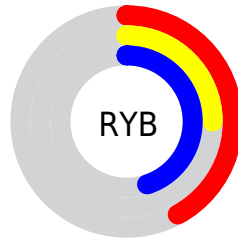
The RGB color **106, 64, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **73, 115, 64**, and the grayscale version is **82, 82, 82**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 113, 167**, and **57, 18, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 53, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 76, 115**.

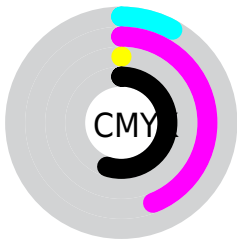
Distribution



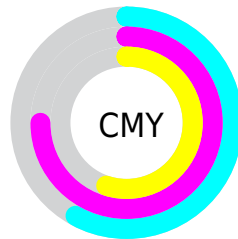
- Red (42%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 64, 115 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, 64, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106, 64, 115



106, 64, 115

255, 255, 255



81, 41, 90



158, 113, 167



57, 18, 67



186, 139, 194



35, 0, 44



214, 165, 222



0, 0, 23



242, 193, 251



0, 0, 0



255, 221, 255



255, 249, 255



106, 64, 115



106, 64, 115



104, 53, 115



108, 76, 115

102, 41, 115

110, 87, 115

100, 29, 115

112, 98, 115

98, 18, 115

114, 110, 115

96, 6, 115

116, 122, 115

95, 0, 115

118, 133, 115

120, 145, 115

122, 156, 115

124, 168, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67, 76, 132



106, 64, 115



127, 55, 89

Triad

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



106, 64, 115



102, 75, 21



0, 93, 99

Complementary

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



106, 64, 115



73, 115, 64

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, 93, 70



106, 64, 115



76, 84, 24

Square

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



106, 64, 115



121, 65, 37



41, 90, 43



0, 91, 123

Rectangle

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



106, 64, 115



131, 54, 70



41, 90, 43



0, 93, 90

Sweetspot

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



106, 64, 115



147, 131, 150



64, 73, 115



74, 64, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



106, 64, 115



136, 71, 150



115, 64, 99



58, 53, 59



101, 0, 122



206, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



115, 64, 73



150, 71, 85



64, 115, 80



59, 53, 54



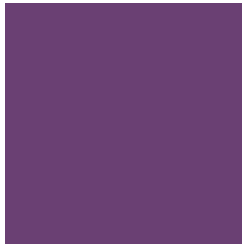
122, 0, 22



250, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 64, 115 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 106, 64, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

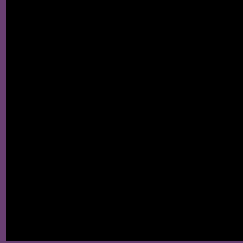
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 106, 64, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 64, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 64, 115.

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
106, 64, 115

Protanopia
62, 79, 127

Deuteranopia
69, 79, 112



Tritanopia
101, 72, 78

Trichromacy



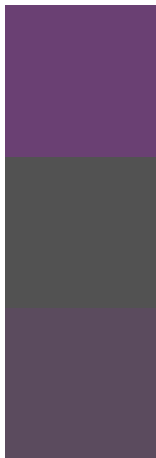
Original Color
106, 64, 115

Protanomaly
78, 74, 123

Deuteranomaly
82, 74, 113

Tritanomaly
103, 69, 91

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 64, 115

Achromatopsia
82, 82, 82

Achromatomaly
91, 75, 94

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 64, 115 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, 64, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 64, 115)  
}
```

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, 64, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 64, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 64, 115 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, 64, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 64, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 64, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 64, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 64, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 64,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 64, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 64, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 64,  
115) }
```

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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