

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 66, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 66, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 66, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A4270
RGB	106, 66, 112
RGB Percent	42%, 26%, 44%
CMY	0.5843, 0.7412, 0.5608
CMYK	0.05, 0.41, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	292°, 26%, 35%
HSV	292°, 41%, 44%
XYZ	10.8167, 8.1305, 16.3285
YIQ	83.2040, 9.0740, 22.7860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

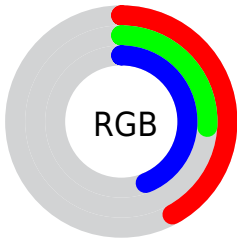
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 66, 112
Decimal	6963824
CIE _{Lab}	34.25, 25.69, -19.61
CIE _{LCh}	34, 32.324, 322.642
Yxy	8.1305, 0.3066, 0.2305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285153904 (0xFF6A4270)
YUV	83.2040, 14.1964, 19.9921
Hunter-Lab	28.5139, 17.8142, -13.9926

Details

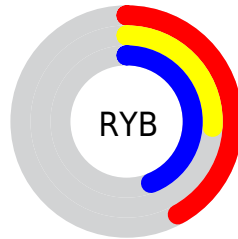
The RGB color **106, 66, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **72, 112, 66**, and the grayscale version is **83, 83, 83**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 115, 164**, and **57, 21, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 55, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 77, 112**.

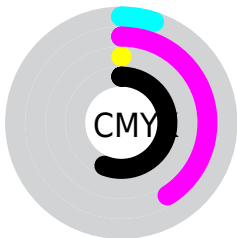
Distribution



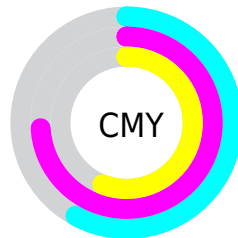
- Red (42%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 66, 112 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, 66, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106, 66, 112



106, 66, 112

255, 255, 255



81, 43, 87



158, 115, 164



57, 21, 64



185, 141, 191



36, 0, 42



213, 167, 219



0, 0, 20



242, 195, 248



0, 0, 0



255, 223, 255



255, 252, 255



106, 66, 112



106, 66, 112



105, 55, 112



107, 77, 112

■ 103, 44, 112

■ 109, 88, 112

■ 102, 32, 112

■ 110, 100, 112

■ 100, 21, 112

■ 112, 111, 112

■ 99, 10, 112

■ 113, 122, 112

■ 97, 0, 112

■ 115, 133, 112

■ 116, 144, 112

■ 118, 156, 112

■ 119, 167, 112

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71, 76, 128



106, 66, 112



124, 59, 88

Triad

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



106, 66, 112



101, 77, 28



0, 93, 100

Complementary

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



106, 66, 112



72, 112, 66

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, 73



106, 66, 112



76, 85, 31

Square

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



106, 66, 112



119, 67, 40



45, 90, 48



0, 91, 121

Rectangle

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



106, 66, 112



128, 58, 71



45, 90, 48



0, 93, 91

Sweetspot

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



106, 66, 112



143, 128, 145



66, 72, 112



73, 64, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



106, 66, 112



136, 74, 145



112, 66, 95



55, 50, 56



104, 0, 120



215, 0, 247

Inverse Universe

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



112, 66, 72



145, 74, 83



66, 112, 83



56, 50, 51



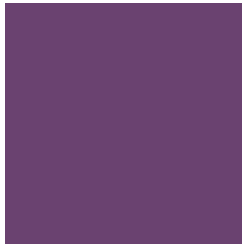
120, 0, 16



247, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 66, 112 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, 66, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

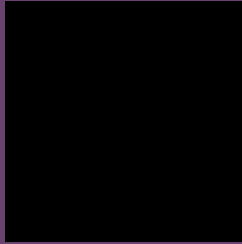
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 66, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 66, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 66, 112.

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, 66, 112

Protanopia

66, 80, 123

Deuteranopia

73, 80, 109



Tritanopia
101, 73, 79

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 66, 112

Protanomaly
81, 75, 119

Deuteranomaly
85, 75, 110

Tritanomaly
103, 70, 91

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 66, 112

Achromatopsia
83, 83, 83

Achromatomaly
91, 77, 94

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 66, 112 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, 66, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 66, 112)  
}
```

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, 66, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 66, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 66, 112 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, 66, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 66, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 66, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 66, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 66, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 66,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 66, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 66, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 66,  
112) }
```

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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