

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 83, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 83, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 83, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A53DF
RGB	106, 83, 223
RGB Percent	42%, 33%, 87%
CMY	0.5843, 0.6745, 0.1255
CMYK	0.52, 0.63, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	250°, 69%, 60%
HSV	250°, 63%, 87%
XYZ	22.3564, 14.5784, 71.4476
YIQ	105.8370, -31.2320, 48.4160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

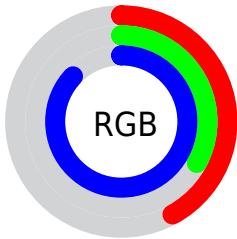
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 83, 223
Decimal	6968287
CIE _{Lab}	45.05, 45.49, -68.54
CIE _{LCh}	45, 82.259, 303.575
Yxy	14.5784, 0.2063, 0.1345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285158367 (0xFF6A53DF)
YUV	105.8370, 57.7614, 0.1430
Hunter-Lab	38.1817, 37.6987, -84.2195

Details

The RGB color **106, 83, 223** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **200, 223, 83**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 134, 255**, and **38, 36, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87, 61, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 105, 223**.

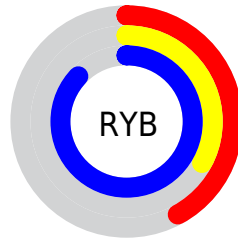
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (33%)

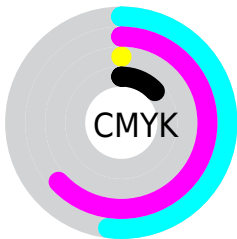
Blue (87%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (87%)

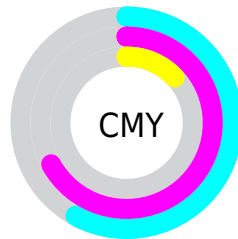


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (58%)


















Magenta (67%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 83, 223 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, 83, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 83, 223	 106, 83, 223
 255, 255, 255	 75, 59, 194
 166, 134, 255	 38, 36, 167
 195, 160, 255	 0, 12, 140
 225, 188, 255	 0, 0, 113
 255, 216, 255	 0, 0, 88
 255, 244, 255	 0, 6, 63
	 0, 3, 40
	 0, 1, 18
	 0, 0, 0


 106, 83, 223


 106, 83, 223


 87, 61, 223

 125, 105, 223


 69, 38, 223

 143, 128, 223

 50, 16, 223

 162, 150, 223

 37, 0, 223

 181, 172, 223

 199, 195, 223

 218, 217, 223

 236, 239, 223

 255, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 114, 246



106, 83, 223



191, 22, 169

Triad

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



106, 83, 223



177, 77, 0



0, 134, 113

Complementary

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



106, 83, 223



200, 223, 83

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, 131, 38



106, 83, 223



123, 107, 0

Square

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



106, 83, 223



212, 18, 35



46, 123, 0



0, 134, 182

Rectangle

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



106, 83, 223



216, 0, 125



46, 123, 0



0, 133, 89

Sweetspot

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



106, 83, 223



215, 207, 255



83, 202, 223



103, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



106, 83, 223



95, 64, 255



174, 83, 223



103, 101, 112



29, 0, 176



8, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 83, 200



255, 64, 224



132, 223, 83



112, 101, 110



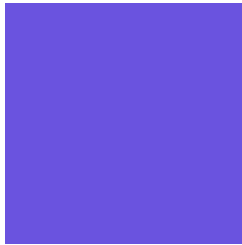
176, 0, 147



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 83, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

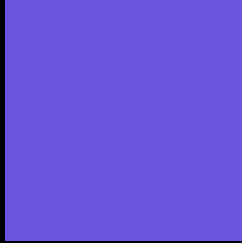
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 83, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

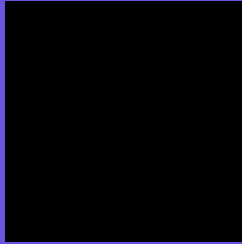
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 83, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 83, 223.

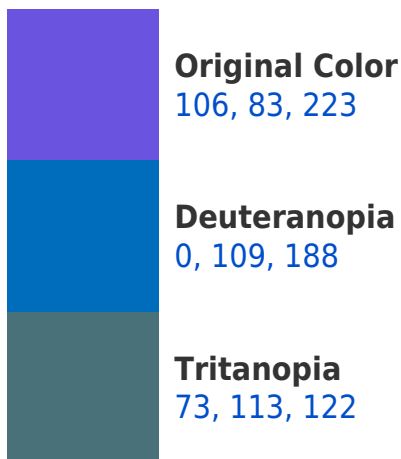


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 83, 223.

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



Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 83, 223

Deuteranomaly
39, 100, 201

Tritanomaly
85, 102, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 83, 223

Achromatopsia
106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly
106, 98, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 83, 223 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, 83, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 83, 223)  
}
```

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, 83, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 83, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 83, 223 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, 83, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 83, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 83, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 83, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 83, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 83,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 83, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 83, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 83,  
223) }
```

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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