

Converting Colors

RGB(106, 88, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(106, 88, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(106, 88, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A5889
RGB	106, 88, 137
RGB Percent	42%, 35%, 54%
CMY	0.5843, 0.6549, 0.4627
CMYK	0.23, 0.36, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	262°, 22%, 44%
HSV	262°, 36%, 54%
XYZ	13.9489, 11.8498, 25.2190
YIQ	98.9680, -5.0010, 19.0550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

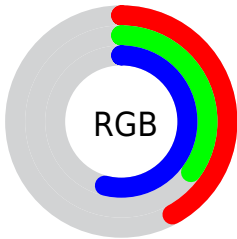
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 88, 137
Decimal	6969481
CIE _{Lab}	40.98, 18.15, -24.59
CIE _{LCh}	41, 30.562, 306.431
Yxy	11.8498, 0.2734, 0.2323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285159561 (0xFF6A5889)
YUV	98.9680, 18.7498, 6.1671
Hunter-Lab	34.4235, 12.0899, -19.3400

Details

The RGB color **106, 88, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **119, 137, 88**, and the grayscale version is **99, 99, 99**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 138, 191**, and **57, 42, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 74, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 102, 137**.

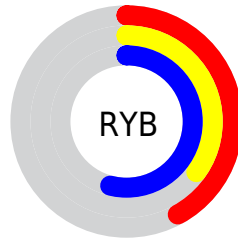
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (35%)

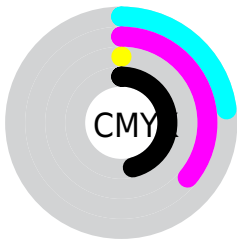
Blue (54%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (54%)

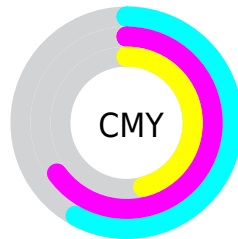


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 106, 88, 137 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, 88, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



106, 88, 137



106, 88, 137

255, 255, 255



81, 65, 111



158, 138, 191



57, 42, 87



185, 164, 219



34, 21, 63



213, 192, 247



17, 0, 41



242, 219, 255



0, 1, 19



255, 248, 255



0, 0, 0



106, 88, 137



106, 88, 137



97, 74, 137



115, 102, 137



89, 61, 137



123, 115, 137

80, 47, 137

132, 129, 137

71, 33, 137

141, 143, 137

63, 19, 137

149, 156, 137

54, 6, 137

158, 170, 137

50, 0, 137

167, 184, 137

175, 198, 137

184, 211, 137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 97, 146



106, 88, 137



132, 79, 117

Triad

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



106, 88, 137



128, 88, 51



0, 110, 101

Complementary

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



106, 88, 137



119, 137, 88

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.



47, 108, 76



106, 88, 137



107, 97, 46

Square

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



106, 88, 137



142, 80, 68



80, 104, 55



0, 109, 126

Rectangle

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



106, 88, 137



141, 76, 101



80, 104, 55



8, 109, 93

Sweetspot

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



106, 88, 137



166, 159, 179



88, 119, 137



82, 78, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



106, 88, 137



130, 102, 179



130, 88, 137



64, 62, 69



49, 0, 133



2, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



137, 88, 119



179, 102, 150



95, 137, 88



69, 62, 66



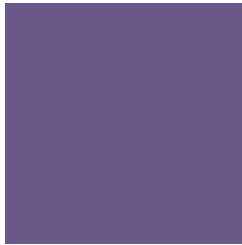
133, 0, 84



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 106, 88, 137 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, 88, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

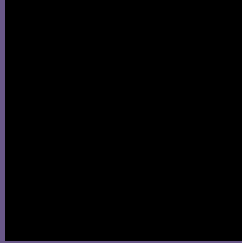
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 88, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 88, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 106, 88, 137.

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, 88, 137

Protanopia

81, 95, 143

Deuteranopia

83, 96, 135



Tritanopia
100, 95, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 88, 137

Protanomaly
90, 92, 141

Deuteranomaly
91, 93, 136

Tritanomaly
102, 92, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 88, 137

Achromatopsia
99, 99, 99

Achromatomaly
102, 95, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 106, 88, 137 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, 88, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 88, 137)  
}
```

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, 88, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 88, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 106, 88, 137 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, 88, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 88, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 88, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 88, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 88, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 88,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 106, 88, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 88, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 88,  
137) }
```

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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