

Converting Colors

RGB(107, 116, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(107, 116, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(107, 116, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B7498
RGB	107, 116, 152
RGB Percent	42%, 45%, 60%
CMY	0.5804, 0.5451, 0.4039
CMYK	0.30, 0.24, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	228°, 18%, 51%
HSV	228°, 30%, 60%
XYZ	17.9763, 17.8836, 32.2102
YIQ	117.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

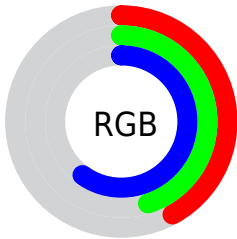
Format	Color
RYB	107, 115, 152
Decimal	7042200
CIELab	49.35, 5.30, -20.58
CIELCh	49, 21.255, 284.453
Yxy	17.8836, 0.2641, 0.2627
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285232280 (0xFF6B7498)
YUV	117.4130, 17.0514, -9.1322
Hunter-Lab	42.2890, 1.8714, -15.5570

Details

The RGB color **107, 116, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **152, 143, 107**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 168, 206**, and **58, 68, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 104, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **122, 128, 152**.

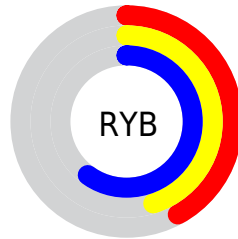
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (45%)

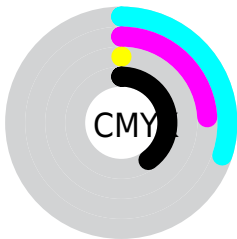
Blue (60%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (60%)

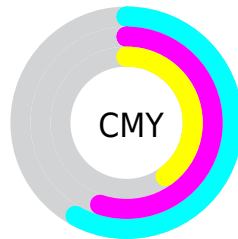


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 107, 116, 152 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 107, 116, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107, 116, 152

255, 255, 255

■ 159, 168, 206

■ 187, 195, 235

■ 215, 223, 255

■ 243, 252, 255

■ 107, 116, 152

■ 82, 91, 126

■ 58, 68, 101

■ 34, 46, 77

■ 10, 25, 54

■ 0, 0, 33

■ 0, 0, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 107, 116, 152

■ 92, 104, 152

■ 107, 116, 152

■ 122, 128, 152

■ 77, 92, 152

■ 137, 140, 152

■ 61, 80, 152

■ 153, 152, 152

■ 46, 67, 152

■ 168, 165, 152

■ 31, 55, 152

■ 183, 177, 152

■ 16, 43, 152

■ 198, 189, 152

■ 1, 31, 152

■ 213, 201, 152

■ 0, 30, 152

■ 229, 213, 152

■ 244, 225, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 122, 152



107, 116, 152



131, 110, 143

Triad

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



107, 116, 152



150, 107, 93



80, 127, 107

Complementary

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



107, 116, 152



152, 143, 107

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.



101, 124, 91



107, 116, 152



139, 113, 83

Square

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



107, 116, 152



154, 104, 109



121, 119, 82



65, 127, 126

Rectangle

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



107, 116, 152



143, 106, 133



121, 119, 82



87, 126, 101

Sweetspot

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



107, 116, 152



179, 182, 196



107, 152, 143



89, 91, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



107, 116, 152



126, 140, 196



121, 107, 152



69, 70, 77



0, 28, 140



0, 3, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 107, 116



196, 126, 140



139, 152, 107



77, 69, 70



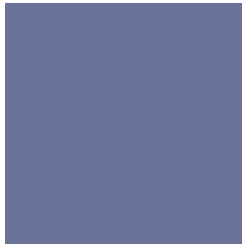
140, 0, 28



13, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 116, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

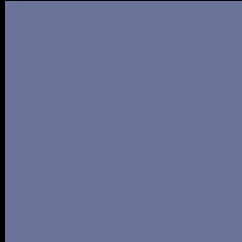
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 107, 116, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

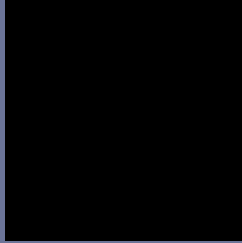
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

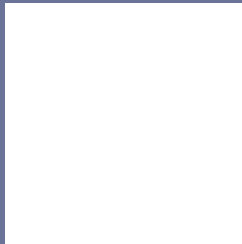
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 107, 116, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 116, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 116, 152.

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

107, 116, 152

Protanopia

108, 116, 152

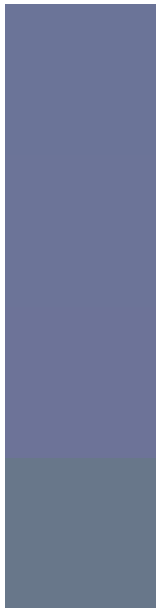
Deuteranopia

110, 115, 152



Tritanopia
102, 120, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color

107, 116, 152

Protanomaly

108, 116, 152

Deuteranomaly

109, 115, 152

Tritanomaly

104, 119, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

107, 116, 152

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

113, 117, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 107, 116, 152 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(107, 116, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 116, 152)  
}
```

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(107, 116, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 116, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 107, 116, 152 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(107, 116, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 116, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 116, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 116, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 116, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 116,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 107, 116, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 116, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
116, 152) }
```

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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