

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 109, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 109, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 109, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D6DB1
RGB	109, 109, 177
RGB Percent	43%, 43%, 69%
CMY	0.5725, 0.5725, 0.3059
CMYK	0.38, 0.38, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	240°, 30%, 56%
HSV	240°, 38%, 69%
XYZ	19.7111, 17.3628, 43.9074
YIQ	116.7520, -21.8280, 21.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

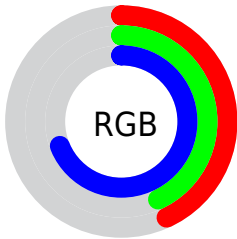
Format	Color
RYB	109, 109, 177
Decimal	7171505
CIELab	48.71, 17.02, -36.18
CIELCh	49, 39.986, 295.187
Yxy	17.3628, 0.2434, 0.2144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285361585 (0xFF6D6DB1)
YUV	116.7520, 29.7023, -6.7985
Hunter-Lab	41.6687, 11.5181, -33.3074

Details

The RGB color **109, 109, 177** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **177, 177, 109**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 160, 233**, and **57, 62, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 91, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 127, 177**.

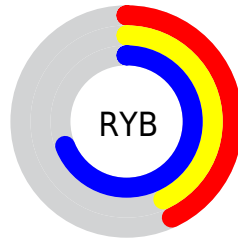
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (43%)

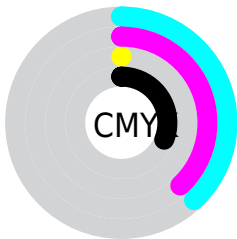
Blue (69%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (69%)

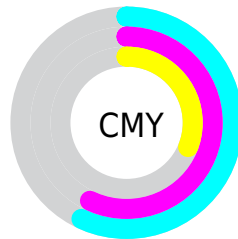


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 109, 177 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 109, 109, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109, 109, 177

255, 255, 255

■ 163, 160, 233

■ 191, 187, 255

■ 219, 215, 255

■ 248, 244, 255

■ 109, 109, 177

■ 83, 85, 150

■ 57, 62, 124

■ 30, 40, 99

■ 0, 20, 74

■ 0, 0, 51

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 109, 109, 177

■ 91, 91, 177

■ 109, 109, 177

■ 127, 127, 177

■ 74, 74, 177

■ 144, 144, 177

■ 56, 56, 177

■ 162, 162, 177

■ 38, 38, 177

■ 180, 180, 177

■ 20, 20, 177

■ 197, 197, 177

■ 3, 3, 177

■ 215, 215, 177

■ 0, 0, 177

■ 233, 233, 177

■ 251, 251, 177

■ 255, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30, 121, 183



109, 109, 177



152, 96, 155

Triad

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



109, 109, 177



165, 99, 61



0, 132, 109

Complementary

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



109, 109, 177



177, 177, 109

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.



65, 129, 76



109, 109, 177



140, 112, 46

Square

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



109, 109, 177



178, 89, 89



107, 122, 52



0, 132, 143

Rectangle

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



109, 109, 177



170, 89, 134



107, 122, 52



14, 132, 97

Sweetspot

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



109, 109, 177



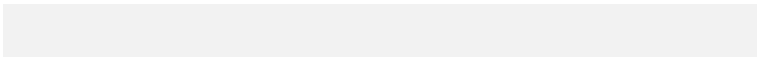
202, 202, 230



109, 177, 177



99, 99, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



109, 109, 177



124, 124, 230



143, 109, 177



80, 80, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 109, 177



230, 124, 230



143, 177, 109



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 109, 177 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 109, 109, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

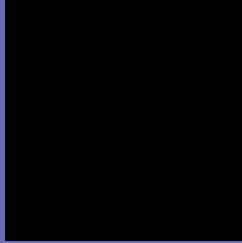
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 109, 109, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 109, 177.

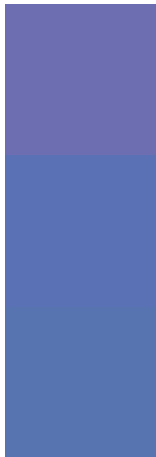


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 109, 177.

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
109, 109, 177

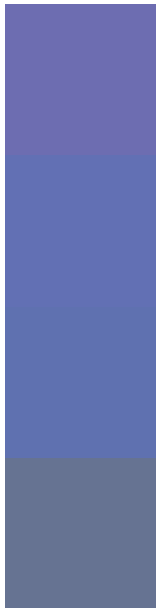
Protanopia
91, 113, 181

Deuteranopia
87, 115, 176



Tritanopia
98, 119, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 109, 177

Protanomaly

98, 112, 180

Deuteranomaly

95, 113, 176

Tritanomaly

102, 115, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 109, 177

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

114, 114, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 109, 177 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(109, 109, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 109, 177)  
}
```

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(109, 109, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 109, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 109, 177 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(109, 109, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 109, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 109, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 109, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 109, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 109, 177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 109, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 109, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
109, 177) }
```

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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