

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 66, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 66, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 66, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E4270
RGB	110, 66, 112
RGB Percent	43%, 26%, 44%
CMY	0.5686, 0.7412, 0.5608
CMYK	0.02, 0.41, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	297°, 26%, 35%
HSV	297°, 41%, 44%
XYZ	11.3033, 8.3813, 16.3512
YIQ	84.4000, 11.4580, 23.6340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

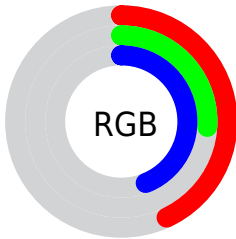
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 66, 112
Decimal	7225968
CIE _{Lab}	34.76, 27.07, -18.78
CIE _{LCh}	35, 32.946, 325.245
Yxy	8.3813, 0.3137, 0.2326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285416048 (0xFF6E4270)
YUV	84.4000, 13.6068, 22.4512
Hunter-Lab	28.9504, 19.0293, -13.2217

Details

The RGB color **110, 66, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **68, 112, 66**, and the grayscale version is **84, 84, 84**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 115, 164**, and **61, 20, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 55, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 77, 112**.

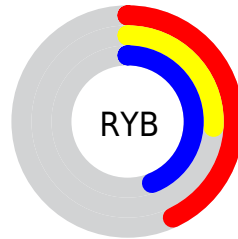
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (26%)

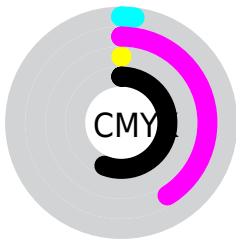
Blue (44%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (44%)

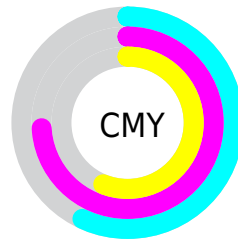


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 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 110, 66, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



110, 66, 112



110, 66, 112

255, 255, 255



85, 43, 87



163, 115, 164



61, 20, 64



190, 141, 191



39, 0, 42



218, 168, 219



1, 0, 21



247, 195, 247



0, 0, 0



255, 223, 255



255, 252, 255



110, 66, 112



110, 66, 112



110, 55, 112



110, 77, 112

109, 44, 112

111, 88, 112

109, 32, 112

111, 100, 112

108, 21, 112

112, 111, 112

108, 10, 112

112, 122, 112

107, 0, 112

113, 133, 112

113, 144, 112

114, 156, 112

114, 167, 112

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 77, 129



110, 66, 112



127, 59, 87

Triad

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



110, 66, 112



100, 79, 27



0, 95, 103

Complementary

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



110, 66, 112



68, 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, 95, 77



110, 66, 112



75, 87, 32

Square

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



110, 66, 112



120, 69, 39



42, 92, 51



0, 92, 124

Rectangle

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



110, 66, 112



131, 59, 69



42, 92, 51



0, 95, 95

Sweetspot

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



110, 66, 112



145, 128, 145



66, 68, 112



73, 64, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



110, 66, 112



142, 74, 145



112, 66, 91



56, 50, 56



115, 0, 120



237, 0, 247

Inverse Universe

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



112, 66, 68



145, 74, 77



66, 112, 87



56, 50, 51



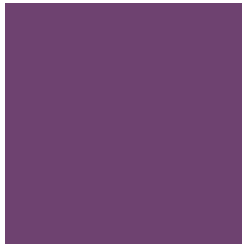
120, 0, 5



247, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 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 110, 66, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

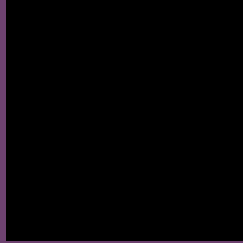
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 110, 66, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 66, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 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
110, 66, 112

Protanopia
67, 81, 124

Deuteranopia
75, 81, 109



Tritanopia
106, 73, 79

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 66, 112

Protanomaly

83, 76, 120

Deuteranomaly

88, 76, 110

Tritanomaly

107, 70, 91

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 66, 112

Achromatopsia

84, 84, 84

Achromatomaly

93, 77, 94

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 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(110, 66, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 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(110, 66, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 66, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 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(110, 66, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 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(110, 66, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 66, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 66, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 66,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 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(110, 66, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 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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