

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 69, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 69, 196) contains.

RGB(110, 69, 196)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	28

Color

RGB(110, 69, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E45C4
RGB	110, 69, 196
RGB Percent	43%, 27%, 77%
CMY	0.5686, 0.7294, 0.2314
CMYK	0.44, 0.65, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	259°, 52%, 52%
HSV	259°, 65%, 77%
XYZ	18.5223, 11.5568, 53.4790
YIQ	95.7370, -16.3310, 48.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

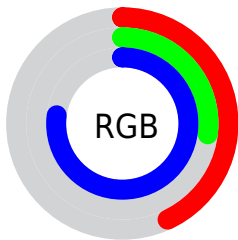
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 69, 196
Decimal	7226820
CIE _{Lab}	40.50, 46.34, -60.38
CIE _{LCh}	41, 76.111, 307.503
Yxy	11.5568, 0.2217, 0.1383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285416900 (0xFF6E45C4)
YUV	95.7370, 49.4297, 12.5087
Hunter-Lab	33.9952, 37.7642, -69.4743

Details

The RGB color **110, 69, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **155, 196, 69**, and the grayscale version is **95, 95, 95**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 120, 254**, and **51, 20, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 49, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 89, 196**.

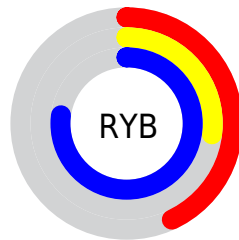
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (27%)

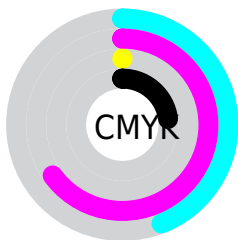
Blue (77%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (77%)

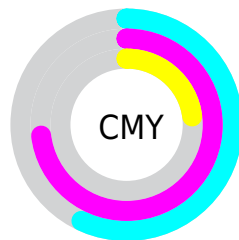


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 69, 196 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, 69, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



110, 69, 196



110, 69, 196

255, 255, 255



81, 45, 168



167, 120, 254



51, 20, 141



196, 146, 255



9, 0, 115



226, 173, 255



0, 0, 90



255, 201, 255



0, 3, 65



255, 229, 255



0, 3, 42



0, 1, 20



0, 0, 0



110, 69, 196



110, 69, 196

■ 97, 49, 196

■ 123, 89, 196

■ 83, 30, 196

■ 137, 108, 196

■ 70, 10, 196

■ 150, 128, 196

■ 63, 0, 196

■ 163, 147, 196

■ 176, 167, 196

■ 190, 187, 196

■ 203, 206, 196

■ 216, 226, 196

■ 229, 245, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 99, 221



110, 69, 196



178, 1, 145

Triad

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



110, 69, 196



154, 73, 0



0, 120, 110

Complementary

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



110, 69, 196



155, 196, 69

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, 118, 43



110, 69, 196



103, 98, 0

Square

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



110, 69, 196



188, 27, 21



22, 112, 0



0, 120, 171

Rectangle

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



110, 69, 196



197, 0, 104



22, 112, 0



0, 120, 88

Sweetspot

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



110, 69, 196



222, 207, 255



69, 156, 196



108, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



110, 69, 196



120, 56, 255



173, 69, 196



90, 87, 97



52, 0, 161



11, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 69, 155



255, 56, 191



92, 196, 69



97, 87, 94



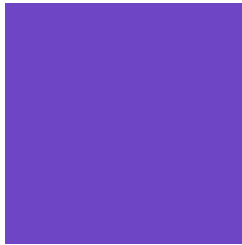
161, 0, 109



33, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 69, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

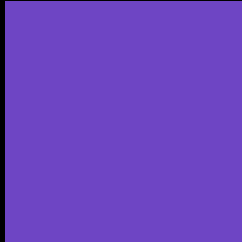
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 110, 69, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

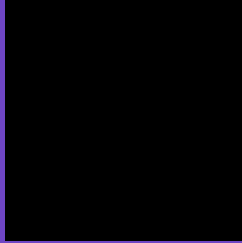
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 110, 69, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 69, 196.

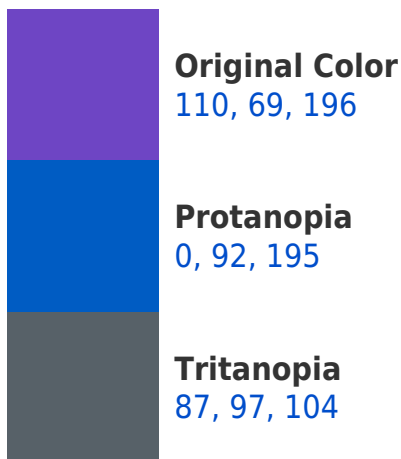


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 69, 196.

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

110, 69, 196



Protanomaly

40, 84, 195



Tritanomaly

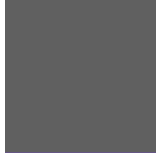
95, 87, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 69, 196



Achromatopsia

96, 96, 96



Achromatomaly

101, 86, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 69, 196 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, 69, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 69, 196)  
}
```

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, 69, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 69, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 69, 196 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, 69, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 69, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(110, 69, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 69, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 69, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 69,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 69, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 69, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 69,  
196) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor