

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 89, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 89, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 89, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E5999
RGB	110, 89, 153
RGB Percent	43%, 35%, 60%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6510, 0.4000
CMYK	0.28, 0.42, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	260°, 26%, 47%
HSV	260°, 42%, 60%
XYZ	15.7526, 12.7597, 31.7696
YIQ	102.5750, -8.0280, 24.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

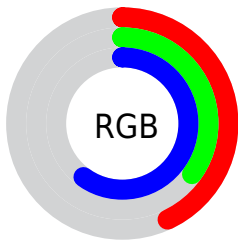
Format	Color
R _Y B	110, 89, 153
Decimal	7231897
CIE Lab	42.40, 22.93, -31.96
CIE LCh	42, 39.337, 305.651
Yxy	12.7597, 0.2613, 0.2117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285421977 (0xFF6E5999)
YUV	102.5750, 24.8595, 6.5117
Hunter-Lab	35.7207, 16.2060, -27.7275

Details

The RGB color **110, 89, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **132, 153, 89**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 139, 208**, and **60, 43, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 74, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 104, 153**.

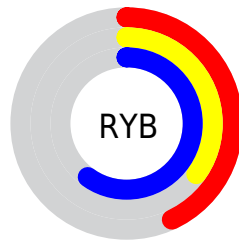
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (35%)

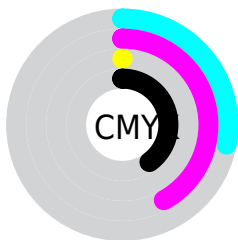
Blue (60%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (60%)

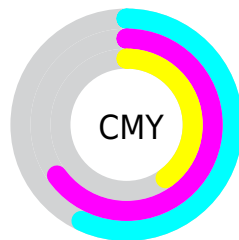


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 89, 153 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, 89, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110, 89, 153

255, 255, 255

■ 163, 139, 208

■ 191, 166, 236

■ 219, 193, 255

■ 248, 221, 255

■ 255, 250, 255

■ 110, 89, 153

■ 85, 65, 127

■ 60, 43, 102

■ 35, 22, 77

■ 15, 0, 54

■ 0, 2, 32

■ 0, 0, 4

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 110, 89, 153

■ 100, 74, 153

■ 110, 89, 153

■ 120, 104, 153

89, 58, 153

131, 120, 153

79, 43, 153

141, 135, 153

69, 28, 153

151, 150, 153

59, 13, 153

161, 165, 153

50, 0, 153

172, 181, 153

182, 196, 153

192, 211, 153

203, 227, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48, 102, 165



110, 89, 153



145, 76, 127

Triad

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



110, 89, 153



139, 89, 40



0, 116, 105

Complementary

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



110, 89, 153



132, 153, 89

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.



27, 114, 72



110, 89, 153



112, 100, 31

Square

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



110, 89, 153



156, 77, 64



78, 109, 45



0, 115, 137

Rectangle

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



110, 89, 153



157, 72, 106



78, 109, 45



0, 116, 94

Sweetspot

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



110, 89, 153



182, 173, 199



89, 133, 153



89, 84, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



110, 89, 153



132, 99, 199



141, 89, 153



71, 69, 77



46, 0, 140



4, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 89, 132



199, 99, 166



101, 153, 89



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 94



13, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 89, 153 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, 89, 153 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, 89, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 89, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 89, 153.

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, 89, 153

Protanopia
76, 98, 161

Deuteranopia
77, 100, 151



Tritanopia
101, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 89, 153

Protanomaly

88, 95, 158

Deuteranomaly

89, 96, 152

Tritanomaly

104, 95, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 89, 153

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

106, 98, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 89, 153 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, 89, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 89, 153)  
}
```

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, 89, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 89, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 89, 153 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, 89, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 89, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 89, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 89, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 89, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 89,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 89, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 89, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 89,  
153) }
```

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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