

# Converting Colors

RGB(110, 99, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(110, 99, 175) contains.

<b>RGB(110, 99, 175)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(110, 99, 175)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E63AF
RGB	110, 99, 175
RGB Percent	43%, 39%, 69%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6118, 0.3137
CMYK	0.37, 0.43, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	249°, 32%, 54%
HSV	249°, 43%, 69%
XYZ	18.6301, 15.3338, 42.5352
YIQ	110.9530, -17.8400, 25.9680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

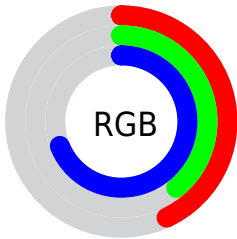
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	110, 99, 175
Decimal	7234479
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.09, 22.82, -39.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	46, 45.322, 300.237
Yxy	15.3338, 0.2435, 0.2004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285424559 (0xFF6E63AF)
YUV	110.9530, 31.5752, -0.8358
Hunter-Lab	39.1584, 16.3964, -36.9920

# Details

The RGB color **110, 99, 175** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 175, 99**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 150, 231**, and **58, 52, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 82, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 117, 175**.

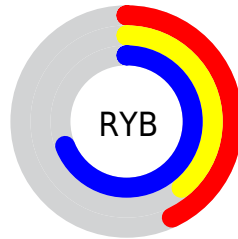
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (39%)

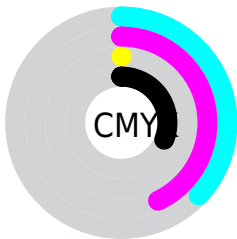
Blue (69%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (69%)

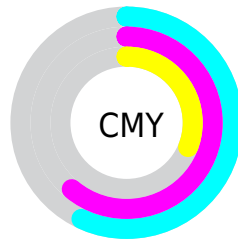


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (61%)


Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 99, 175 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, 99, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 110, 99, 175       110, 99, 175


255, 255, 255       84, 75, 148

 164, 150, 231       58, 52, 122

 192, 177, 255       30, 31, 97

 221, 204, 255       0, 10, 72

 250, 232, 255       0, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 110, 99, 175       110, 99, 175

 95, 82, 175       125, 117, 175

80, 64, 175

140, 134, 175

65, 47, 175

155, 152, 175

50, 29, 175

170, 169, 175

35, 12, 175

185, 187, 175

25, 0, 175

200, 204, 175

215, 221, 175

230, 239, 175

245, 255, 175

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 113, 185



110, 99, 175



155, 83, 147

# Triad

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



110, 99, 175



159, 93, 43



0, 127, 108

# Complementary

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



110, 99, 175



164, 175, 99

# 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.



34, 125, 70



110, 99, 175



129, 107, 27

# Square

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



110, 99, 175



176, 79, 73



91, 118, 39



0, 127, 146

# Rectangle

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



110, 99, 175



172, 76, 123



91, 118, 39



0, 127, 95



# Sweetspot

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



110, 99, 175



202, 197, 227



99, 165, 175



99, 96, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115



# Same Dimension

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



110, 99, 175



126, 109, 227



147, 99, 175



79, 78, 87



22, 0, 150



3, 0, 23



# Inverse Universe

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



175, 99, 164



227, 109, 210



127, 175, 99



87, 78, 85



150, 0, 129



23, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 99, 175 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, 99, 175 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

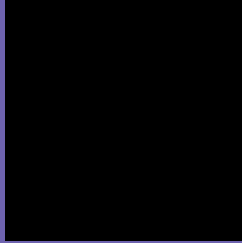
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 110, 99, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 99, 175.

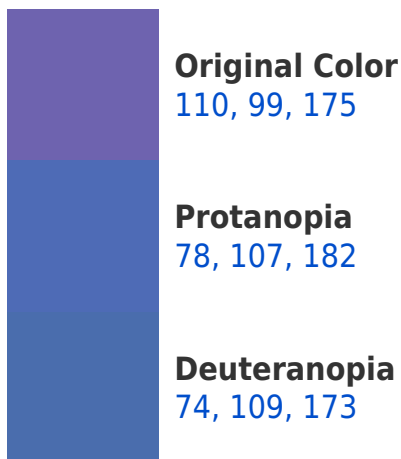


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 99, 175.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
98, 111, 120

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
110, 99, 175

**Protanomaly**  
90, 104, 179

**Deuteranomaly**  
87, 105, 174

**Tritanomaly**  
102, 107, 140

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
110, 99, 175

**Achromatopsia**  
111, 111, 111

**Achromatomaly**  
111, 107, 134

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 99, 175 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, 99, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 99, 175)  
}
```

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, 99, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 99, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 99, 175 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, 99, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 99, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 99, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 99, 175); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 99, 175); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 99, 175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 99, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 99, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 99,  
175) }
```

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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