

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 112, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 112, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 112, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7070D9
RGB	112, 112, 217
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 85%
CMY	0.5608, 0.5608, 0.1490
CMYK	0.48, 0.48, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	240°, 58%, 65%
HSV	240°, 48%, 85%
XYZ	25.0006, 20.0428, 68.1966
YIQ	123.9700, -33.7050, 32.6550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

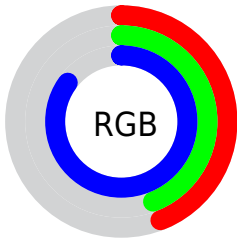
Format	Color
R _{YB}	112, 112, 217
Decimal	7368921
CIE Lab	51.89, 27.75, -54.07
CIE LCh	52, 60.780, 297.167
Yxy	20.0428, 0.2208, 0.1770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285559001 (0xFF7070D9)
YUV	123.9700, 45.8638, -10.4977
Hunter-Lab	44.7692, 21.3343, -58.9775

Details

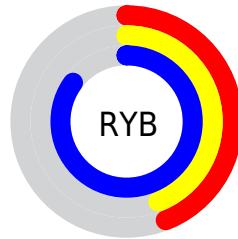
The RGB color **112, 112, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 217, 112**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 164, 255**, and **53, 64, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 90, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 134, 217**.

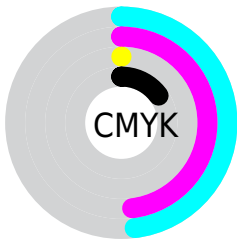
Distribution



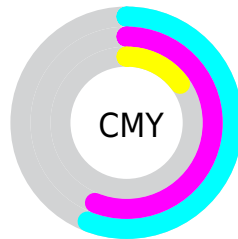
- Red (44%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 112, 217 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 112, 112, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 112, 217

255, 255, 255

 169, 164, 255

 198, 191, 255

 228, 219, 255

 255, 247, 255

 112, 112, 217

 83, 88, 189

 53, 64, 161

 9, 42, 135

 0, 22, 109

 0, 0, 84

 0, 6, 60

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 112, 112, 217

 112, 112, 217


 90, 90, 217

 134, 134, 217

 69, 69, 217

 155, 155, 217

 47, 47, 217


 177, 177, 217

 25, 25, 217

 199, 199, 217

 3, 3, 217

 220, 220, 217

 0, 0, 217

 242, 242, 217

 255, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 131, 228



112, 112, 217



181, 87, 181

Triad

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



112, 112, 217



191, 98, 33



0, 147, 117

Complementary

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



112, 112, 217



217, 217, 112

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, 143, 64



112, 112, 217



153, 120, 0

Square

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



112, 112, 217



214, 76, 79



102, 135, 10



0, 147, 170

Rectangle

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



112, 112, 217



206, 74, 148



102, 135, 10



0, 146, 99

Sweetspot

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



112, 112, 217



217, 217, 255



112, 217, 217



105, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



112, 112, 217



107, 107, 255



164, 112, 217



99, 99, 110



0, 0, 173



0, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 112, 217



255, 107, 255



164, 217, 112



110, 99, 110



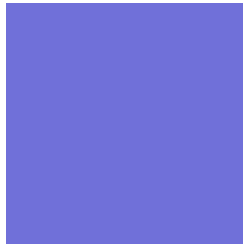
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 112, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

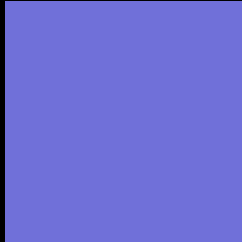
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 112, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

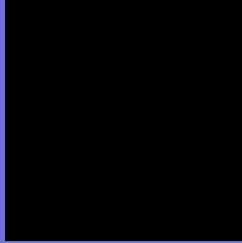
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 112, 112, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 112, 217.

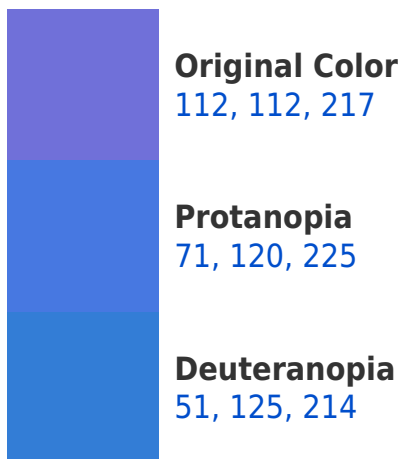


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 112, 217.

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
90, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
112, 112, 217

Protanomaly
86, 117, 222

Deuteranomaly
73, 120, 215

Tritanomaly
98, 123, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
112, 112, 217

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
120, 120, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 112, 217 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(112, 112, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 112, 217)  
}
```

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(112, 112, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 112, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 112, 217 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(112, 112, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 112, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 112, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 112, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 112, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 112,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 112, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 112, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
112, 217) }
```

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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