

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 135, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 135, 206) contains.

RGB(112, 135, 206)	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>	29

Color

RGB(112, 135, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7087CE
RGB	112, 135, 206
RGB Percent	44%, 53%, 81%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4706, 0.1922
CMYK	0.46, 0.34, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	225°, 49%, 62%
HSV	225°, 46%, 81%
XYZ	26.4866, 25.2289, 61.8662
YIQ	136.2170, -36.4990, 17.2050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

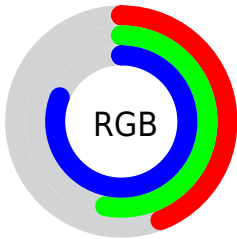
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 130, 206
Decimal	7374798
CIE _{Lab}	57.30, 10.65, -39.28
CIE _{LCh}	57, 40.694, 285.170
Yxy	25.2289, 0.2332, 0.2221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285564878 (0xFF7087CE)
YUV	136.2170, 34.4030, -21.2383
Hunter-Lab	50.2284, 6.2276, -37.8675

Details

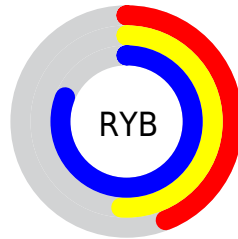
The RGB color **112, 135, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 183, 112**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 188, 255**, and **56, 86, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 119, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 151, 206**.

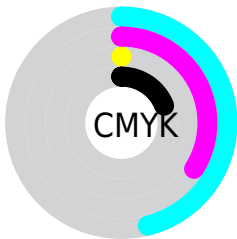
Distribution



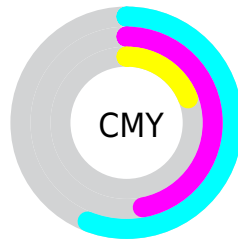
- Red (44%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 135, 206 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, 135, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112, 135, 206

255, 255, 255

■ 168, 188, 255

■ 196, 216, 255

■ 225, 244, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 112, 135, 206

■ 85, 110, 178

■ 56, 86, 151

■ 24, 63, 125

■ 0, 41, 100

■ 0, 22, 75

■ 0, 4, 52

■ 0, 2, 30

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 112, 135, 206

■ 112, 135, 206

■ 91, 119, 206

■ 133, 151, 206

■ 71, 104, 206

■ 153, 166, 206

■ 50, 88, 206

■ 174, 182, 206

■ 30, 73, 206

■ 194, 197, 206

■ 9, 57, 206

■ 215, 213, 206

■ 0, 50, 206

■ 236, 228, 206

■ 255, 244, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18, 146, 206



112, 135, 206



164, 121, 188

Triad

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



112, 135, 206



197, 117, 89



46, 155, 118

Complementary

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



112, 135, 206



206, 183, 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.



102, 150, 86



112, 135, 206



174, 129, 68

Square

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



112, 135, 206



205, 109, 121



142, 141, 67



0, 156, 155

Rectangle

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



112, 135, 206



187, 113, 168



142, 141, 67



69, 153, 106

Sweetspot

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



112, 135, 206



219, 228, 255



112, 206, 183



106, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



112, 135, 206



115, 149, 255



136, 112, 206



92, 94, 102



0, 41, 166



0, 9, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 112, 135



255, 115, 149



183, 206, 112



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 41



38, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 135, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

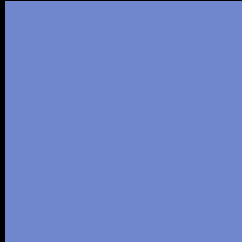
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 206 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, 135, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 135, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 135, 206.

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

112, 135, 206

Protanopia

113, 135, 206

Deuteranopia

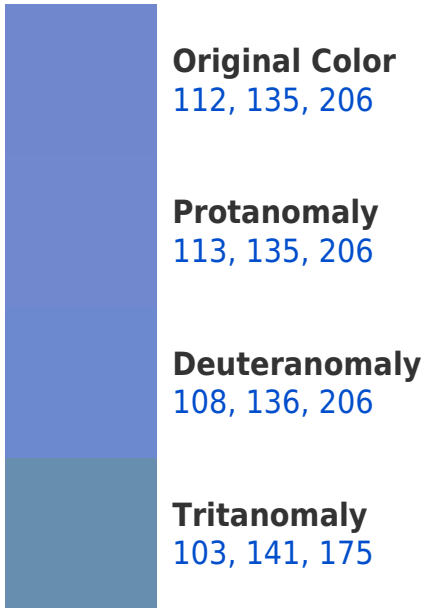
106, 137, 206



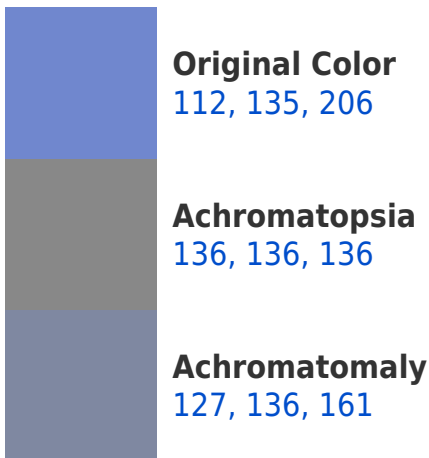
Tritanopia

98, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 135, 206 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, 135, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 135, 206)  
}
```

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, 135, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 135, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 135, 206 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, 135, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 135, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 135, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 135, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 135, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 135,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 135, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 135, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
135, 206) }
```

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