

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 149, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 149, 233) contains.

RGB(112, 149, 233)	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, 149, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7095E9
RGB	112, 149, 233
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 91%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4157, 0.0863
CMYK	0.52, 0.36, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	222°, 73%, 68%
HSV	222°, 52%, 91%
XYZ	32.1375, 30.8228, 81.3464
YIQ	147.5130, -49.0160, 18.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

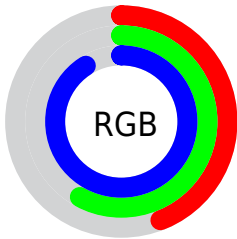
Format	Color
R _Y B	112, 140, 233
Decimal	7378409
CIE Lab	62.36, 10.58, -46.38
CIE LCh	62, 47.570, 282.855
Yxy	30.8228, 0.2227, 0.2136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285568489 (0xFF7095E9)
YUV	147.5130, 42.1451, -31.1449
Hunter-Lab	55.5183, 6.1701, -48.0099

Details

The RGB color **112, 149, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 196, 112**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 203, 255**, and **51, 99, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 133, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 165, 233**.

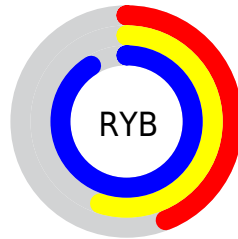
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (58%)

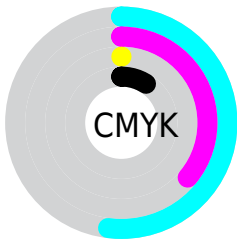
Blue (91%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (91%)

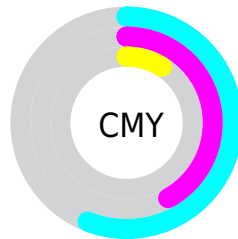


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (56%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 149, 233 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, 149, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 112, 149, 233


255, 255, 255


 170, 203, 255

 199, 231, 255

 229, 255, 255

 112, 149, 233

 83, 123, 205

 51, 99, 177

 0, 75, 150

 0, 53, 124

 0, 33, 98

 0, 9, 74

 0, 4, 50

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 112, 149, 233

■ 112, 149, 233

■ 89, 133, 233

■ 135, 165, 233

■ 65, 117, 233

■ 159, 181, 233

■ 42, 100, 233

■ 182, 198, 233

■ 19, 84, 233

■ 205, 214, 233

■ 0, 71, 233

■ 229, 230, 233

■ 252, 246, 233

■ 255, 255, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 162, 231



112, 149, 233



177, 132, 213

Triad

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



112, 149, 233



222, 124, 95



40, 170, 124

Complementary

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



112, 149, 233



233, 196, 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.



111, 165, 86



112, 149, 233



196, 140, 69

Square

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



112, 149, 233



230, 115, 134



158, 154, 65



0, 172, 168

Rectangle

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



112, 149, 233



206, 122, 190



158, 154, 65



71, 169, 111

Sweetspot

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



112, 149, 233



214, 227, 255



112, 233, 195



103, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



112, 149, 233



97, 145, 255



134, 112, 233



106, 109, 117



0, 55, 181



0, 16, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 112, 149



255, 97, 145



211, 233, 112



117, 106, 109



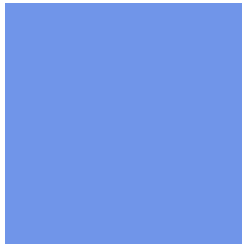
181, 0, 55



54, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 149, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

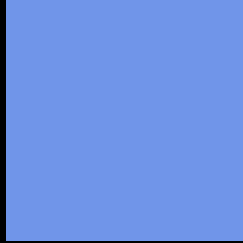
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 233 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

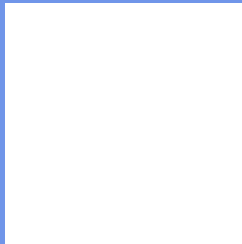
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 112, 149, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 149, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 149, 233.

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, 149, 233

Protanopia

120, 147, 232

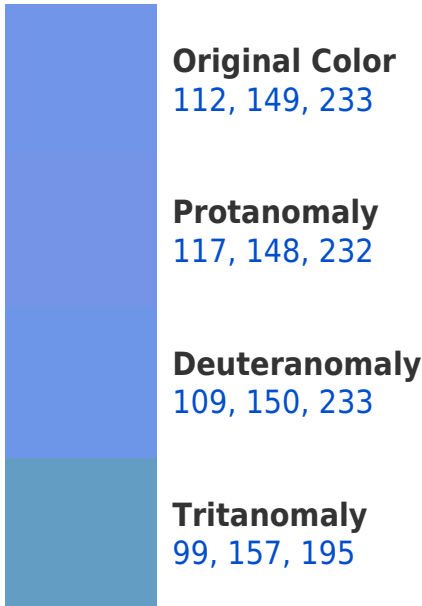
Deuteranopia

108, 150, 233

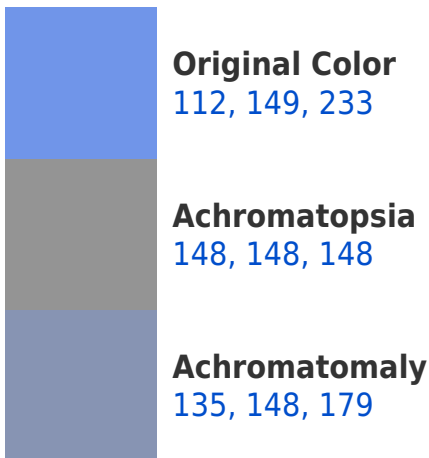


Tritanopia
92, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 149, 233 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, 149, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 149, 233)  
}
```

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, 149, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 149, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 149, 233 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, 149, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 149, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 149, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 149, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 149, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 149,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 149, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 149, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
149, 233) }
```

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