

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 110, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 110, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 110, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	746ECF
RGB	116, 110, 207
RGB Percent	45%, 43%, 81%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5686, 0.1882
CMYK	0.44, 0.47, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	244°, 50%, 62%
HSV	244°, 47%, 81%
XYZ	24.0409, 19.3699, 61.5031
YIQ	122.8520, -27.5610, 31.4390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

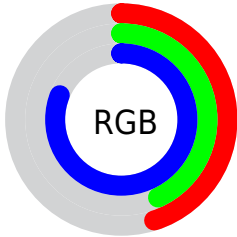
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 110, 207
Decimal	7630543
CIE _{Lab}	51.12, 26.91, -49.61
CIE _{LCh}	51, 56.436, 298.479
Yxy	19.3699, 0.2291, 0.1846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285820623 (0xFF746ECF)
YUV	122.8520, 41.4850, -6.0092
Hunter-Lab	44.0112, 20.4850, -52.0466

Details

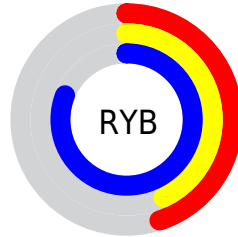
The RGB color **116, 110, 207** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 207, 110**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 162, 255**, and **60, 62, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 89, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 131, 207**.

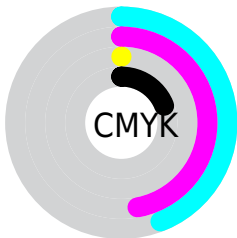
Distribution



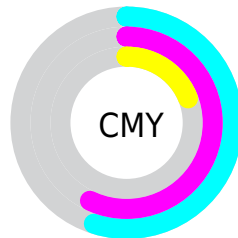
- Red (45%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (19%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 110, 207 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 116, 110, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 110, 207


255, 255, 255

 172, 162, 255

 201, 189, 255

 230, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 116, 110, 207

 88, 86, 179

 60, 62, 152

 27, 40, 126

 0, 20, 100


 0, 0, 76

 0, 4, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 116, 110, 207

 116, 110, 207

■ 97, 89, 207

■ 135, 131, 207

■ 77, 69, 207

■ 155, 151, 207

■ 58, 48, 207

■ 174, 172, 207

■ 38, 27, 207

■ 194, 193, 207

■ 19, 7, 207

■ 213, 213, 207

■ 13, 0, 207

■ 233, 234, 207

■ 252, 255, 207

■ 255, 255, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 128, 218



116, 110, 207



177, 88, 173

Triad

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



116, 110, 207



184, 100, 37



0, 144, 118

Complementary

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



116, 110, 207



201, 207, 110

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.



14, 140, 68



116, 110, 207



148, 119, 3

Square

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



116, 110, 207



206, 80, 79



100, 132, 25



0, 144, 166

Rectangle

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



116, 110, 207



199, 77, 142



100, 132, 25



0, 143, 101

Sweetspot

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



116, 110, 207



222, 219, 255



110, 202, 207



107, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 110, 207



121, 112, 255



163, 110, 207



95, 94, 105



10, 0, 168



3, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



207, 110, 201



255, 112, 246



154, 207, 110



105, 94, 104



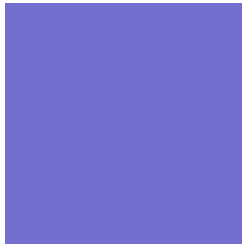
168, 0, 158



41, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 110, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

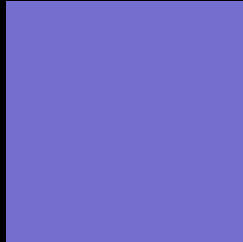
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116, 110, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

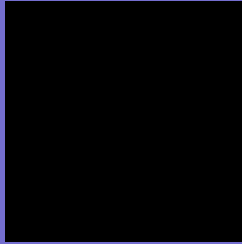
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 116, 110, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 110, 207.

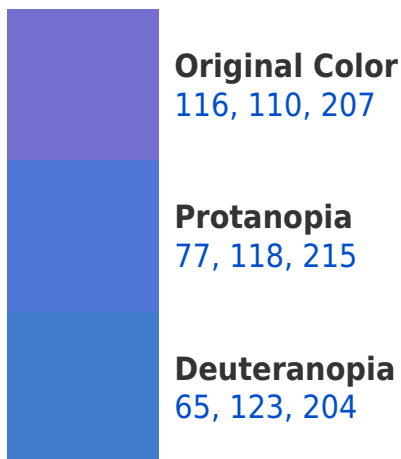


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 110, 207.

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, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 110, 207

Protanomaly
91, 115, 212

Deuteranomaly
84, 118, 205

Tritanomaly
105, 120, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 110, 207

Achromatopsia
123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly
120, 118, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 110, 207 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(116, 110, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 110, 207)  
}
```

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(116, 110, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 110, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 110, 207 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(116, 110, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 110, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 110, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 110, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 110, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 110,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 110, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 110, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
110, 207) }
```

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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