

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 9, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 9, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 9, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4209D3
RGB	66, 9, 211
RGB Percent	26%, 4%, 83%
CMY	0.7412, 0.9647, 0.1725
CMYK	0.69, 0.96, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	257°, 92%, 43%
HSV	257°, 96%, 83%
XYZ	14.1023, 6.0568, 62.0538
YIQ	49.0710, -30.8700, 74.9060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

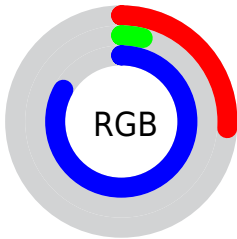
Format	Color
R _Y B	66, 9, 211
Decimal	4327891
CIE Lab	29.56, 68.34, -87.27
CIE LCh	30, 110.849, 308.063
Yxy	6.0568, 0.1715, 0.0737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282517971 (0xFF4209D3)
YUV	49.0710, 79.8310, 14.8467
Hunter-Lab	24.6105, 59.2157, -132.2685

Details

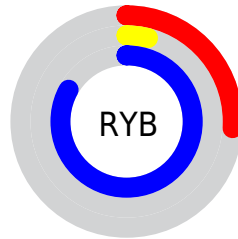
The RGB color **66, 9, 211** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **154, 211, 9**, and the grayscale version is **48, 48, 48**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 72, 255**, and **0, 0, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 0, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81, 30, 211**.

Distribution



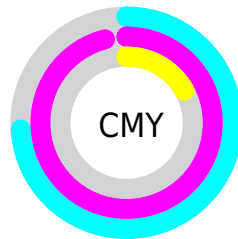
- Red (26%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)






















- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 9, 211 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 66, 9, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 9, 211	 66, 9, 211
 255, 255, 255	 4, 0, 182
 135, 72, 255	 0, 0, 155
 166, 99, 255	 0, 0, 128
 198, 126, 255	 0, 0, 101
 229, 154, 255	 0, 9, 76
 255, 182, 255	 0, 5, 52
 255, 211, 255	 0, 2, 30
 255, 240, 255	 0, 0, 1
	 0, 0, 0

■ 66, 9, 211

■ 66, 9, 211

■ 60, 0, 211

■ 81, 30, 211

■ 96, 51, 211

■ 111, 72, 211

■ 127, 93, 211

■ 142, 114, 211

■ 157, 136, 211

■ 172, 157, 211

■ 187, 178, 211

■ 202, 199, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 80, 250



66, 9, 211



179, 0, 136

Triad

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



66, 9, 211



134, 32, 0



0, 95, 92

Complementary

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



66, 9, 211



154, 211, 9

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, 92, 0



66, 9, 211



65, 75, 0

Square

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



66, 9, 211



182, 0, 0



0, 88, 0



0, 98, 178

Rectangle

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



66, 9, 211



201, 0, 80



0, 88, 0



0, 94, 62

Sweetspot

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



66, 9, 211



202, 181, 255



9, 157, 211



95, 83, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



66, 9, 211



72, 0, 255



164, 9, 211



97, 94, 105



47, 0, 168



12, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 9, 154



255, 0, 183



56, 211, 9



105, 94, 102



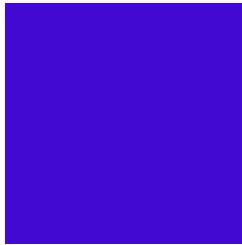
168, 0, 121



41, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 9, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

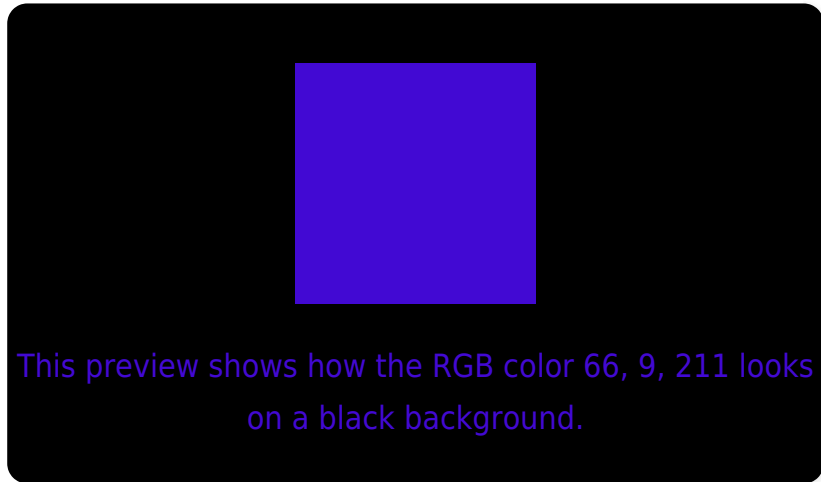
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

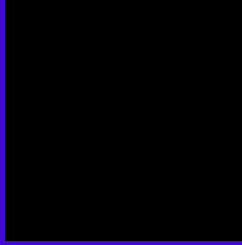
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 66, 9, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 9, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 9, 211.

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


66, 9, 211

Protanopia

0, 68, 143

Deuteranopia

0, 73, 122



Tritanopia
0, 78, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 9, 211

Protanomaly

24, 47, 168

Deuteranomaly

24, 50, 154

Tritanomaly

24, 53, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 9, 211

Achromatopsia

49, 49, 49

Achromatomaly

55, 34, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 9, 211 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(66, 9, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 9, 211)  
}
```

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(66, 9, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 9, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 9, 211 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

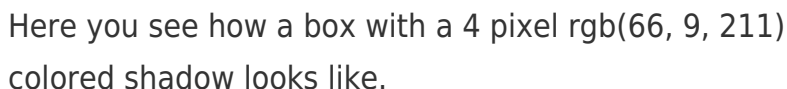
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(66, 9, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 9, 211) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 9, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 9, 211); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 9, 211); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 9, 211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 9, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 9, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 9,  
211) }
```

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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