

Converting Colors

RGB(69, 42, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(69, 42, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(69, 42, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	452AC6
RGB	69, 42, 198
RGB Percent	27%, 16%, 78%
CMY	0.7294, 0.8353, 0.2235
CMYK	0.65, 0.79, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	250°, 65%, 47%
HSV	250°, 79%, 78%
XYZ	13.4753, 6.9984, 54.0667
YIQ	67.8570, -33.9840, 54.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

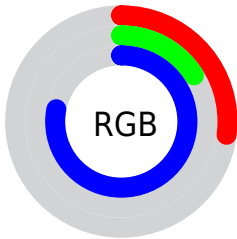
Format	Color
R _Y B	69, 42, 198
Decimal	4532934
CIE Lab	31.80, 54.67, -75.96
CIE LCh	32, 93.584, 305.744
Yxy	6.9984, 0.1808, 0.0939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282723014 (0xFF452AC6)
YUV	67.8570, 64.1605, 1.0024
Hunter-Lab	26.4544, 44.6285, -102.6569

Details

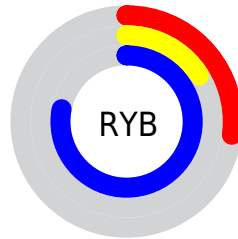
The RGB color **69, 42, 198** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3333CC**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **171, 198, 42**, and the grayscale version is **67, 67, 67**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 92, 255**, and **0, 0, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53, 22, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85, 62, 198**.

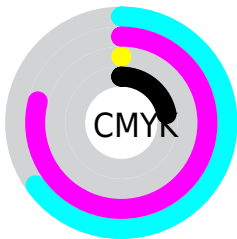
Distribution



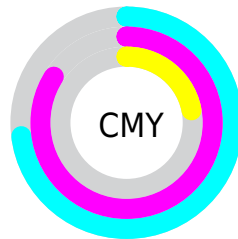
- Red (27%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 69, 42, 198 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 69, 42, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 69, 42, 198

 69, 42, 198


255, 255, 255

 25, 15, 170

 133, 92, 255

 0, 0, 143

 164, 118, 255

 0, 0, 116

 194, 145, 255

 0, 0, 90

 224, 172, 255

 0, 7, 66

 255, 200, 255

 0, 3, 43

 255, 228, 255

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 69, 42, 198

 69, 42, 198

■ 53, 22, 198

■ 85, 62, 198

■ 36, 2, 198

■ 102, 82, 198

■ 34, 0, 198

■ 118, 101, 198

■ 134, 121, 198

■ 151, 141, 198

■ 167, 161, 198

■ 184, 181, 198

■ 200, 200, 198

■ 216, 220, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 84, 227



69, 42, 198



166, 0, 137

Triad

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



69, 42, 198



138, 42, 0



0, 99, 88

Complementary

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



69, 42, 198



171, 198, 42

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, 97, 0



69, 42, 198



80, 78, 0

Square

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



69, 42, 198



178, 0, 0



0, 91, 0



0, 101, 161

Rectangle

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



69, 42, 198



188, 0, 89



0, 91, 0



0, 98, 62

Sweetspot

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



69, 42, 198



204, 194, 255



42, 172, 198



97, 91, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



69, 42, 198



55, 13, 255



146, 42, 198



91, 90, 99



28, 0, 163



6, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 42, 171



255, 13, 213



94, 198, 42



99, 90, 98



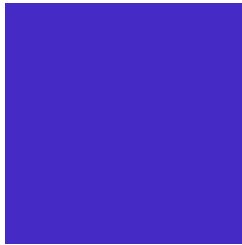
163, 0, 135



36, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 69, 42, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

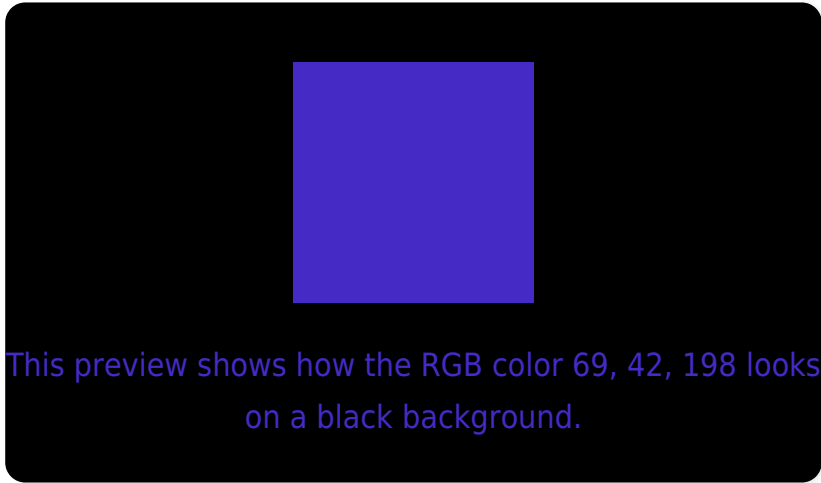
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

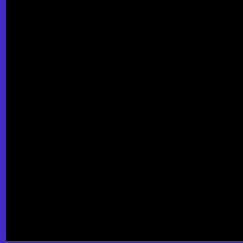
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 69, 42, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 69, 42, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 69, 42, 198.

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


69, 42, 198

Protanopia

0, 72, 152

Deuteranopia

0, 77, 129



Tritanopia
0, 83, 89

Trichromacy



Original Color

69, 42, 198



Protanomaly

25, 61, 169



Deuteranomaly

25, 64, 154



Tritanomaly

25, 68, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

69, 42, 198



Achromatopsia

68, 68, 68



Achromatomaly

68, 59, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 69, 42, 198 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(69, 42, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 42, 198)  
}
```

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(69, 42, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 42, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 69, 42, 198 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(69, 42, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 42, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 42, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 42, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 42, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 42,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 69, 42, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 42, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 42,  
198) }
```

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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