

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 66, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 66, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 66, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6042A4
RGB	96, 66, 164
RGB Percent	38%, 26%, 64%
CMY	0.6235, 0.7412, 0.3569
CMYK	0.41, 0.60, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	258°, 43%, 45%
HSV	258°, 60%, 64%
XYZ	13.4729, 9.0636, 36.1613
YIQ	86.1420, -13.5780, 36.8380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

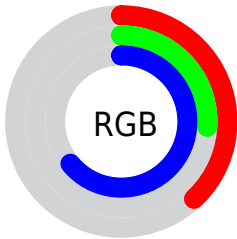
Format	Color
RYB	96, 66, 164
Decimal	6308516
CIELab	36.11, 36.11, -48.66
CIElCh	36, 60.595, 306.573
Yxy	9.0636, 0.2295, 0.1544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284498596 (0xFF6042A4)
YUV	86.1420, 38.3840, 8.6455
Hunter-Lab	30.1057, 27.1973, -50.1417

Details

The RGB color **96, 66, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **134, 164, 66**, and the grayscale version is **86, 86, 86**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 115, 220**, and **41, 20, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85, 50, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 82, 164**.

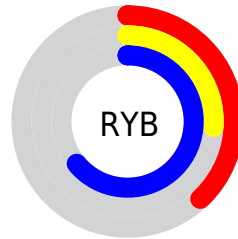
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (26%)

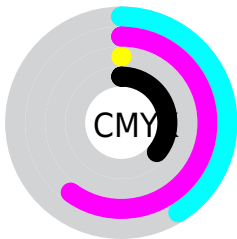
Blue (64%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (64%)

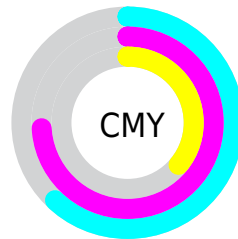


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 66, 164 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 96, 66, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 66, 164



96, 66, 164

255, 255, 255



69, 43, 137



151, 115, 220



41, 20, 111



179, 141, 249



4, 0, 86



207, 168, 255



0, 0, 62



236, 195, 255



0, 3, 39



255, 223, 255



0, 1, 17



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



96, 66, 164



96, 66, 164



85, 50, 164



107, 82, 164

■ 73, 33, 164

■ 119, 99, 164

■ 62, 17, 164

■ 130, 115, 164

■ 50, 0, 164

■ 142, 132, 164

■ 50, 0, 164

■ 153, 148, 164

■ 164, 164, 164

■ 176, 181, 164

■ 187, 197, 164

■ 198, 214, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 88, 183



96, 66, 164



149, 34, 125

Triad

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



96, 66, 164



134, 67, 0



0, 105, 95

Complementary

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



96, 66, 164



134, 164, 66

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, 103, 43



96, 66, 164



95, 86, 0

Square

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



96, 66, 164



160, 39, 29



40, 98, 0



0, 105, 142

Rectangle

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



96, 66, 164



165, 13, 93



40, 98, 0



0, 105, 78

Sweetspot

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



96, 66, 164



187, 176, 214



66, 135, 164



91, 84, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



96, 66, 164



107, 60, 214



144, 66, 164



76, 73, 82



44, 0, 145



5, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 66, 134



214, 60, 167



86, 164, 66



82, 73, 79



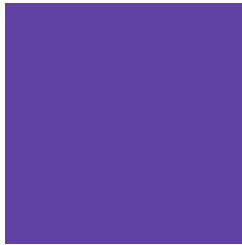
145, 0, 101



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 66, 164 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 66, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

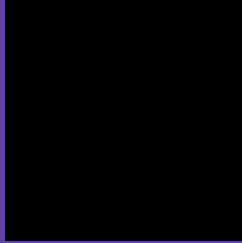
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 96, 66, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 66, 164.

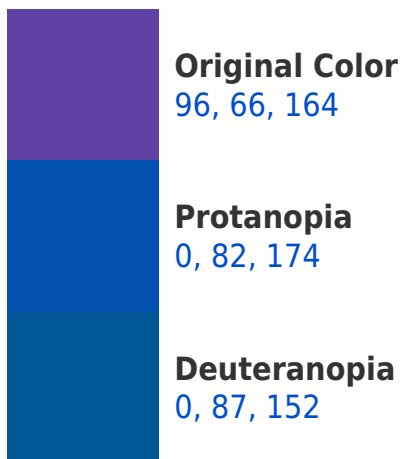



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 66, 164.

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

79, 86, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 66, 164

Protanomaly

35, 76, 170

Deuteranomaly

35, 79, 156

Tritanomaly

85, 79, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 66, 164

Achromatopsia

86, 86, 86

Achromatomaly

90, 79, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 66, 164 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(96, 66, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 66, 164)  
}
```

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(96, 66, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 66, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 66, 164 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(96, 66, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 66, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 66, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 66, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 66, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 66,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 66, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 66, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 66,  
164) }
```

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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