

Converting Colors

RGB(96, 68, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(96, 68, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(96, 68, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6044BB
RGB	96, 68, 187
RGB Percent	38%, 27%, 73%
CMY	0.6235, 0.7333, 0.2667
CMYK	0.49, 0.64, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	254°, 47%, 50%
HSV	254°, 64%, 73%
XYZ	15.8606, 10.2089, 48.1483
YIQ	89.9380, -21.5110, 42.9450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

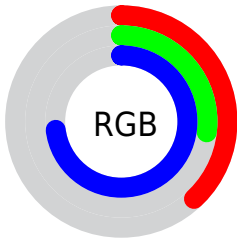
Format	Color
RYB	96, 68, 187
Decimal	6309051
CIELab	38.21, 41.59, -58.90
CIElCh	38, 72.101, 305.227
Yxy	10.2089, 0.2137, 0.1376
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284499131 (0xFF6044BB)
YUV	89.9380, 47.8516, 5.3164
Hunter-Lab	31.9514, 32.6924, -66.9796

Details

The RGB color **96, 68, 187** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **159, 187, 68**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 118, 244**, and **34, 21, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82, 49, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 87, 187**.

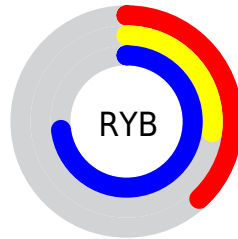
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (27%)

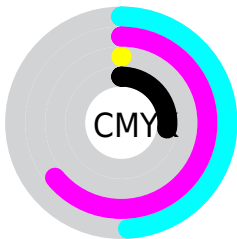
Blue (73%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (73%)

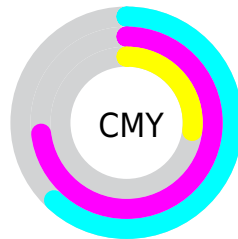


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 96, 68, 187 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, 68, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 96, 68, 187

 96, 68, 187


255, 255, 255


 67, 44, 159

 153, 118, 244


 34, 21, 133

 182, 144, 255

 0, 0, 107

 211, 171, 255

 0, 0, 82

 241, 198, 255

 0, 5, 58

 255, 226, 255

 0, 2, 35

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 96, 68, 187

 96, 68, 187

■ 82, 49, 187

■ 110, 87, 187

■ 67, 31, 187

■ 125, 105, 187

■ 53, 12, 187

■ 139, 124, 187

■ 44, 0, 187

■ 153, 143, 187

■ 168, 162, 187

■ 182, 180, 187

■ 196, 199, 187

■ 210, 218, 187

■ 225, 236, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 95, 209



96, 68, 187



165, 15, 140

Triad

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



96, 68, 187



148, 67, 0



0, 113, 99

Complementary

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



96, 68, 187



159, 187, 68

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, 111, 36



96, 68, 187



102, 91, 0

Square

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



96, 68, 187



179, 22, 25



33, 104, 0



0, 113, 157

Rectangle

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



96, 68, 187



184, 0, 102



33, 104, 0



0, 113, 79

Sweetspot

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



96, 68, 187



207, 196, 242



68, 159, 187



101, 94, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



96, 68, 187



101, 58, 242



155, 68, 187



87, 85, 94



37, 0, 158



7, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 68, 159



242, 58, 199



100, 187, 68



94, 85, 92



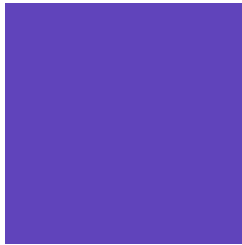
158, 0, 121



31, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 68, 187 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 96, 68, 187 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 96, 68, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 68, 187.

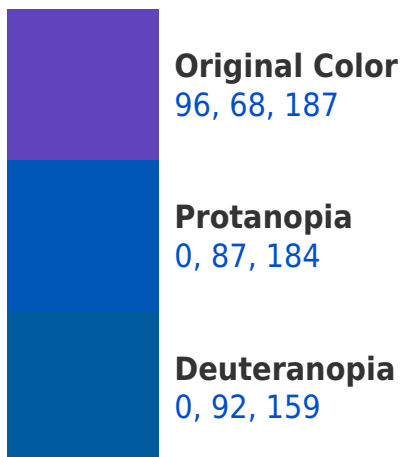


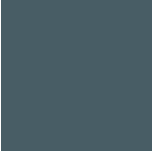
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 96, 68, 187.

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
72, 93, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 68, 187



Protanomaly

35, 80, 185



Deuteranomaly

35, 83, 169



Tritanomaly

81, 84, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 68, 187



Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90



Achromatomaly

92, 82, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 96, 68, 187 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, 68, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 68, 187)  
}
```

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, 68, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 68, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 96, 68, 187 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, 68, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 68, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 68, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 68, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 68, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 68,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 96, 68, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 68, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 68,  
187) }
```

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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