

Converting Colors

CMY(0.5681, 0.5680, 0.5681)

Have a look what the booklet for
CMY(0.5681, 0.5680, 0.5681)
contains.

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Color

CMY(0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E6E6E
RGB	110, 110, 110
RGB Percent	43%, 43%, 43%
CMY	0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	0°, 0%, 43%
HSV	0°, 0%, 43%
XYZ	14.8228, 15.5948, 16.9827
YIQ	110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 110, 110
Decimal	7237230
CIE Lab	46.44, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	46, 0.006, 296.813
Yxy	15.5948, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285427310 (0xFF6E6E6E)
YUV	110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	39.4902, -2.1071, 2.1456

Details

The CMY color **0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686**, and the grayscale version is **0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **0.3647, 0.3647, 0.3647**, and **0.7529, 0.7529, 0.7529** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0.5686, 0.6117, 0.6117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **0.5686, 0.5255, 0.5255**.

Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (43%)

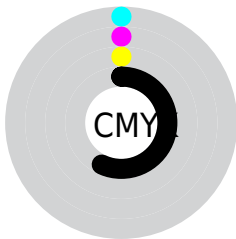
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (43%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the CMY color 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 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 CMY color 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 0.5686, 0.5686,
0.5686

■ 0.5686, 0.5686,
0.5686

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 0.6639, 0.6639,
0.6639

■ 0.3666, 0.3666,
0.3666

■ 0.7548, 0.7548,
0.7548

■ 0.2607, 0.2607,
0.2607

■ 0.8405, 0.8405,
0.8404

■ 0.1519, 0.1518,
0.1519

■ 0.9205, 0.9205,
0.9205

■ 0.0403, 0.0403,
0.0404

■ 1.0000, 1.0000,
1.0000

■ 0.5686, 0.5686,

■ 0.5686, 0.5686,

0.5686

■ 0.5686, 0.6117,
0.6117

■ 0.5686, 0.6549,
0.6549

■ 0.5686, 0.6980,
0.6980

■ 0.5686, 0.7412,
0.7412

■ 0.5686, 0.7843,
0.7843

■ 0.5686, 0.8274,
0.8274

■ 0.5686, 0.8706,
0.8706

■ 0.5686, 0.9137,
0.9137

0.5686

■ 0.5686, 0.5255,
0.5255

■ 0.5686, 0.4823,
0.4823

■ 0.5686, 0.4392,
0.4392

■ 0.5686, 0.3960,
0.3960

■ 0.5686, 0.3529,
0.3529

■ 0.5686, 0.3098,
0.3098

■ 0.5686, 0.2666,
0.2666

■ 0.5686, 0.2235,
0.2235

■ 0.5686, 0.9569,
0.9569

■ 0.5686, 0.1803,
0.1803

Harmonies

Triad

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



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5687



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

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.



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5687



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5687

Square

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



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5687



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5687



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Rectangle

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



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5687



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Sweetspot

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



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.4400, 0.4400, 0.4400



0.7200, 0.7200, 0.7200



0.2200, 0.2200, 0.2200

Same Dimension

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



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.4400, 0.4400, 0.4400



0.7800, 0.7800, 0.7800



0.5300, 1.0000, 1.0000



0.0300, 1.0000, 1.0000

Inverse Universe

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



0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686



0.4400, 0.4400, 0.4400



0.7800, 0.7800, 0.7800



1.0000, 0.5300, 0.5300



1.0000, 0.0300, 0.0300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the CMY color 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 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 CMY color 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

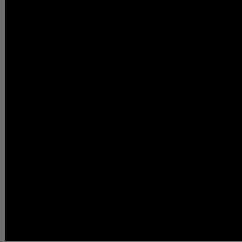
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

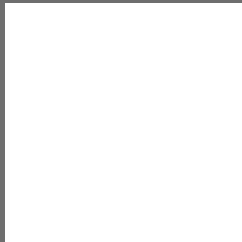
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

CMY 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the CMY color 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the CMY color 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686.

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

0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Protanopia

0.5608, 0.5725, 0.5686

Deuteranopia

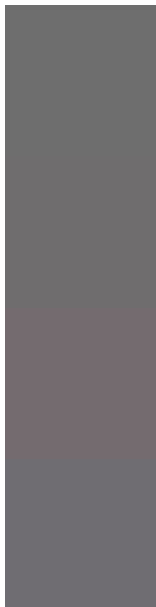
0.5294, 0.5843, 0.5647



Tritanopia

0.5647, 0.5725, 0.5412

Trichromacy



Original Color

0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Protanomaly

0.5647, 0.5725, 0.5686

Deuteranomaly

0.5451, 0.5804, 0.5647

Tritanomaly

0.5647, 0.5725, 0.5529

Monochromacy



Original Color

0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Achromatopsia

0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

Achromatomaly

0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to CMY 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 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(110, 110, 110)` looks like.

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

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

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to CMY 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 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(110, 110, 110) }
```

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

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

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

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

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to CMY 0.5686, 0.5686, 0.5686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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