

Converting Colors

RGB(107, 140, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(107, 140, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(107, 140, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B8C74
RGB	107, 140, 116
RGB Percent	42%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.5804, 0.4510, 0.5451
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.17, 0.45
HSL	136°, 13%, 48%
HSV	136°, 24%, 55%
XYZ	18.5939, 23.1429, 20.0100
YIQ	127.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

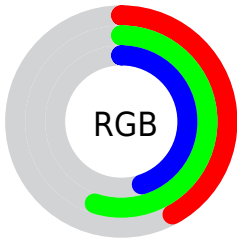
Format	Color
RYB	107, 133, 140
Decimal	7048308
CIELab	55.22, -16.72, 9.08
CIElCh	55, 19.032, 151.492
Yxy	23.1429, 0.3011, 0.3748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285238388 (0xFF6B8C74)
YUV	127.3970, -5.6187, -17.8882
Hunter-Lab	48.1071, -15.1954, 9.0134

Details

The RGB color **107, 140, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 107, 131**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159, 194, 168**, and **59, 90, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 140, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 140, 126**.

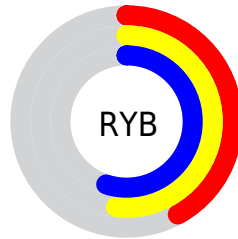
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (55%)

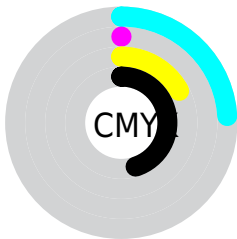
Blue (45%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (55%)

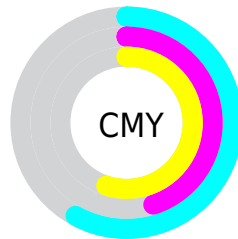


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 107, 140, 116 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 107, 140, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 107, 140, 116

255, 255, 255


 159, 194, 168

 186, 222, 195

 214, 250, 223


 242, 255, 252

 107, 140, 116

 82, 114, 91

 59, 90, 68


 36, 66, 46

 14, 44, 25

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0


 107, 140, 116

 93, 140, 106

 79, 140, 96

 107, 140, 116

 121, 140, 126

 135, 140, 136

■ 65, 140, 85

■ 149, 140, 147

■ 51, 140, 75

■ 163, 140, 157

■ 37, 140, 65

■ 177, 140, 167

■ 23, 140, 55

■ 191, 140, 177

■ 9, 140, 45

■ 205, 140, 187

■ 0, 140, 38

■ 219, 140, 197

■ 233, 140, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 136, 104



107, 140, 116



91, 142, 132

Triad

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



107, 140, 116



114, 133, 165



165, 122, 116

Complementary

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



107, 140, 116



140, 107, 131

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.



165, 120, 132



107, 140, 116



136, 128, 160

Square

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



107, 140, 116



94, 138, 161



154, 123, 148



158, 126, 104

Rectangle

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



107, 140, 116



86, 141, 144



154, 123, 148



166, 121, 121

Sweetspot

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



107, 140, 116



168, 181, 172



131, 140, 107



84, 92, 86



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



107, 140, 116



130, 181, 144



107, 140, 132



62, 69, 64



0, 133, 36



0, 5, 1

Inverse Universe

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



140, 107, 131



181, 130, 167



140, 107, 115



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 96



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 140, 116 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 107, 140, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

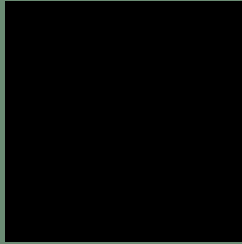
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 107, 140, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 140, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 107, 140, 116.

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

[107, 140, 116](#)

Protanopia

[139, 131, 112](#)

Deuteranopia

[149, 127, 119](#)



Tritanopia
113, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

107, 140, 116

Protanomaly

127, 134, 113

Deuteranomaly

134, 132, 118

Tritanomaly

111, 137, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

107, 140, 116

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

120, 132, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 107, 140, 116 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(107, 140, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 140, 116)  
}
```

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(107, 140, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 140, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 107, 140, 116 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(107, 140, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 140, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 140, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 140, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 140, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 140,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 107, 140, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 140, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
140, 116) }
```

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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