

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 114, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 114, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 114, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D7272
RGB	109, 114, 114
RGB Percent	43%, 45%, 45%
CMY	0.5725, 0.5529, 0.5529
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	180°, 2%, 44%
HSV	180°, 4%, 45%
XYZ	15.3613, 16.5007, 18.2949
YIQ	112.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

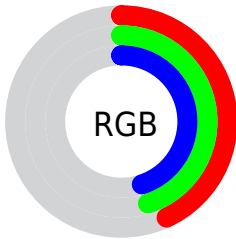
Format	Color
R_{YB}	109, 112, 114
Decimal	7172722
CIE _{Lab}	47.62, -1.89, -0.66
CIE _{LCh}	48, 2.004, 199.358
Yxy	16.5007, 0.3063, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285362802 (0xFF6D7272)
YUV	112.5050, 0.7370, -3.0739
Hunter-Lab	40.6211, -3.5855, 1.7318

Details

The RGB color **109, 114, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **114, 109, 109**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160, 166, 166**, and **62, 66, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 114, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **120, 114, 114**.

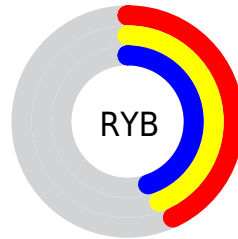
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (45%)

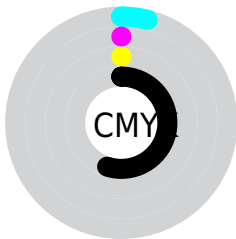
Blue (45%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (45%)

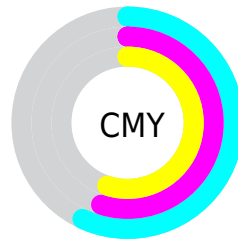


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 114, 114 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 109, 114, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 109, 114, 114

255, 255, 255

■ 160, 166, 166

■ 187, 193, 193

■ 215, 221, 221

■ 244, 249, 249

■ 109, 114, 114

■ 85, 90, 90

■ 62, 66, 66

■ 40, 44, 44

■ 19, 24, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 109, 114, 114

■ 98, 114, 114

■ 86, 114, 114

■ 75, 114, 114

■ 109, 114, 114

■ 120, 114, 114

■ 132, 114, 114

■ 143, 114, 114

■ 63, 114, 114

■ 155, 114, 114

■ 52, 114, 114

■ 166, 114, 114

■ 41, 114, 114

■ 177, 114, 114

■ 29, 114, 114

■ 189, 114, 114

■ 18, 114, 114

■ 200, 114, 114

■ 6, 114, 114

■ 212, 114, 114

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 114, 112



109, 114, 114



109, 114, 115

Triad

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



109, 114, 114



115, 112, 115



115, 113, 110

Complementary

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



109, 114, 114



114, 109, 109

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.



116, 112, 110



109, 114, 114



116, 112, 114

Square

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



109, 114, 114



113, 113, 116



117, 112, 112



113, 113, 110

Rectangle

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



109, 114, 114



110, 113, 116



117, 112, 112



116, 112, 110

Sweetspot

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



109, 114, 114



146, 148, 148



109, 114, 109



73, 74, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



109, 114, 114



141, 148, 148



109, 112, 114



53, 56, 56



0, 120, 120



0, 247, 247

Inverse Universe

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



114, 109, 114



148, 141, 148



114, 112, 109



56, 53, 56



120, 0, 120



247, 0, 247

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 114, 114 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 109, 114, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

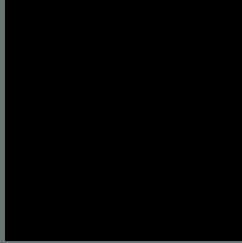
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

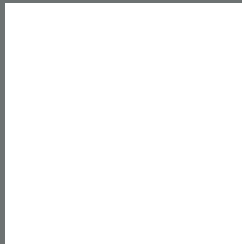
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 109, 114, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 114, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 114, 114.

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
109, 114, 114

Protanopia
115, 112, 113

Deuteranopia
123, 109, 115



Tritanopia
110, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 114, 114

Protanomaly

113, 113, 113

Deuteranomaly

118, 111, 115

Tritanomaly

110, 113, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 114, 114

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

112, 113, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 114, 114 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(109, 114, 114) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 114, 114)  
}
```

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(109, 114, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 114, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 114, 114 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(109, 114, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 114, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 114, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 114, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 114, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 114,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 114, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 114, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
114, 114) }
```

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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