

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 149, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 149, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 149, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D95A4
RGB	109, 149, 164
RGB Percent	43%, 58%, 64%
CMY	0.5725, 0.4157, 0.3569
CMYK	0.34, 0.09, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	196°, 23%, 54%
HSV	196°, 34%, 64%
XYZ	23.7550, 27.4264, 39.1638
YIQ	138.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

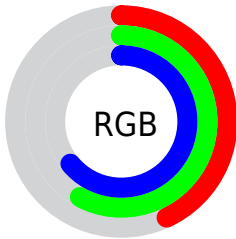
Format	Color
R _{YB}	109, 132, 164
Decimal	7181732
CIE Lab	59.37, -9.91, -12.29
CIE LCh	59, 15.787, 231.130
Yxy	27.4264, 0.2629, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285371812 (0xFF6D95A4)
YUV	138.7500, 12.4482, -26.0907
Hunter-Lab	52.3703, -10.6810, -7.6793

Details

The RGB color `109, 149, 164` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `164, 124, 109`, and the grayscale version is `139, 139, 139`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `162, 203, 219`, and `58, 98, 112` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `93, 145, 164`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `125, 153, 164`.

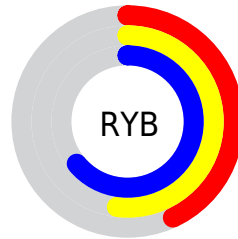
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (58%)

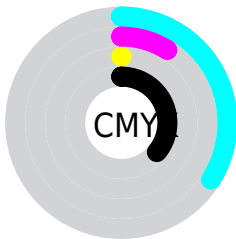
Blue (64%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (64%)

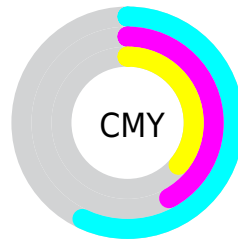


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 149, 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 109, 149, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 149, 164

255, 255, 255


 162, 203, 219

 190, 231, 247


 218, 255, 255

 247, 255, 255

 109, 149, 164

 83, 123, 138

 58, 98, 112

 33, 74, 88


 4, 52, 64

 0, 31, 42

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 109, 149, 164

 93, 145, 164

 109, 149, 164

 125, 153, 164

■ 76, 140, 164

■ 142, 158, 164

■ 60, 136, 164

■ 158, 162, 164

■ 43, 131, 164

■ 175, 167, 164

■ 27, 127, 164

■ 191, 171, 164

■ 11, 122, 164

■ 207, 176, 164

■ 0, 119, 164

■ 224, 180, 164

■ 240, 185, 164

■ 255, 189, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 151, 152



109, 149, 164



122, 145, 170

Triad

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



109, 149, 164



168, 134, 148



143, 145, 117

Complementary

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



109, 149, 164



164, 124, 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.



158, 141, 116



109, 149, 164



172, 134, 134

Square

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



109, 149, 164



157, 136, 160



168, 136, 122



127, 149, 125

Rectangle

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



109, 149, 164



134, 142, 170



168, 136, 122



148, 144, 116

Sweetspot

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



109, 149, 164



193, 208, 214



109, 164, 124



94, 104, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



109, 149, 164



129, 191, 214



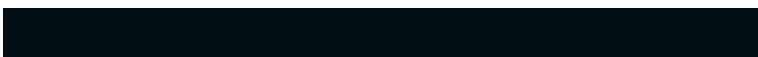
109, 122, 164



73, 79, 82



0, 106, 145



0, 13, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 109, 149



214, 129, 191



164, 151, 109



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 106



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 149, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

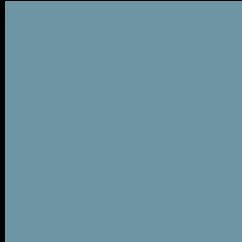
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 109, 149, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

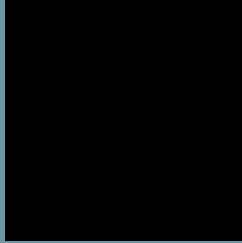
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 109, 149, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 149, 164.

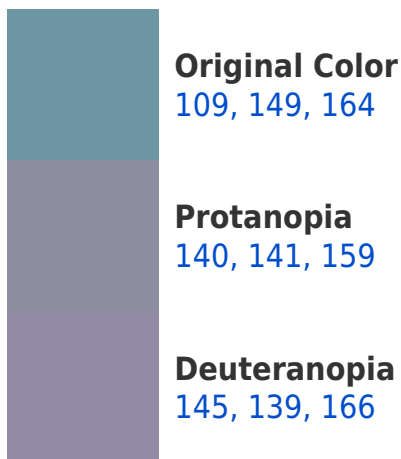


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 149, 164.

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
108, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 149, 164

Protanomaly

129, 144, 161

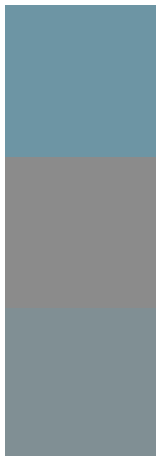
Deuteranomaly

132, 143, 165

Tritanomaly

108, 149, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 149, 164

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

128, 143, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 149, 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(109, 149, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 149, 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(109, 149, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 149, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 149, 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(109, 149, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 149, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 149, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 149, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 149, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 149,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 149, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 149, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
149, 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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