

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 152, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 152, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 152, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D9885
RGB	109, 152, 133
RGB Percent	43%, 60%, 52%
CMY	0.5725, 0.4039, 0.4784
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.12, 0.40
HSL	153°, 17%, 51%
HSV	153°, 28%, 60%
XYZ	21.7685, 27.4011, 26.3319
YIQ	136.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

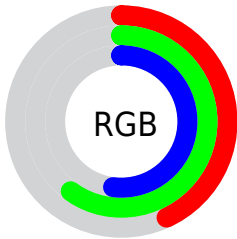
Format	Color
RYB	109, 137, 152
Decimal	7182469
CIELab	59.34, -18.84, 5.30
CIElCh	59, 19.574, 164.297
Yxy	27.4011, 0.2883, 0.3629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285372549 (0xFF6D9885)
YUV	136.9770, -1.9607, -24.5358
Hunter-Lab	52.3461, -17.3750, 6.8173

Details

The RGB color **109, 152, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 109, 128**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 206, 186**, and **60, 101, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 152, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 152, 140**.

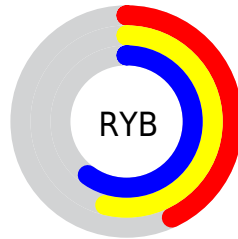
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (60%)

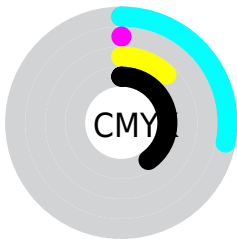
Blue (52%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (60%)

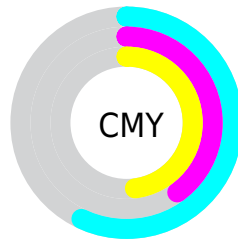


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 152, 133 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, 152, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 152, 133

255, 255, 255


 162, 206, 186


 189, 235, 214

 217, 255, 242


 246, 255, 255

 109, 152, 133

 84, 126, 108

 60, 101, 84


 36, 77, 60


 11, 54, 39

 0, 32, 18

 0, 0, 0

 109, 152, 133

 94, 152, 126

 79, 152, 120

 109, 152, 133

 124, 152, 140

 139, 152, 146

■ 63, 152, 113

■ 155, 152, 153

■ 48, 152, 106

■ 170, 152, 160

■ 33, 152, 99

■ 185, 152, 167

■ 18, 152, 93

■ 200, 152, 173

■ 3, 152, 86

■ 215, 152, 180

■ 0, 152, 85

■ 231, 152, 187

■ 246, 152, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 149, 118



109, 152, 133



96, 153, 151

Triad

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



109, 152, 133



134, 142, 176



175, 133, 120

Complementary

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



109, 152, 133



152, 109, 128

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.



178, 131, 135



109, 152, 133



156, 136, 168

Square

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



109, 152, 133



111, 147, 175



172, 132, 153



164, 139, 110

Rectangle

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



109, 152, 133



94, 152, 162



172, 132, 153



177, 132, 124

Sweetspot

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



109, 152, 133



181, 196, 189



128, 152, 109



90, 99, 95



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



109, 152, 133



130, 196, 167



109, 150, 152



69, 77, 73



0, 140, 78



0, 13, 7

Inverse Universe

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



152, 109, 128



196, 130, 159



152, 111, 109



77, 69, 72



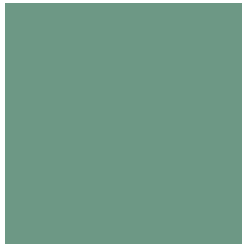
140, 0, 62



13, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 152, 133 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, 152, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

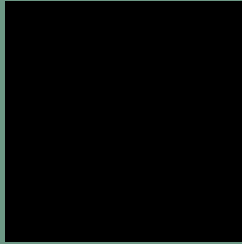
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 152, 133.

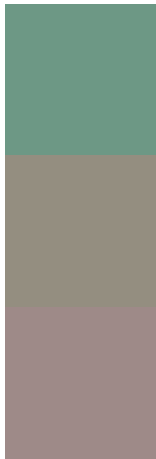


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 152, 133.

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, 152, 133

Protanopia
148, 142, 128

Deuteranopia
158, 138, 136



Tritanopia
115, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
109, 152, 133

Protanomaly
134, 146, 130

Deuteranomaly
140, 143, 135

Tritanomaly
113, 149, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
109, 152, 133

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
127, 142, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 152, 133 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, 152, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 152, 133)  
}
```

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, 152, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 152, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 152, 133 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, 152, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 152, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 152, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 152, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 152, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 152, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 152, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 152, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
152, 133) }
```

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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