

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 161, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 161, 127) contains.

RGB(109, 161, 127)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(109, 161, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DA17F
RGB	109, 161, 127
RGB Percent	43%, 63%, 50%
CMY	0.5725, 0.3686, 0.5020
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.21, 0.37
HSL	141°, 22%, 53%
HSV	141°, 32%, 63%
XYZ	22.8823, 30.2733, 24.7160
YIQ	141.5760, -20.0780, -21.5980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

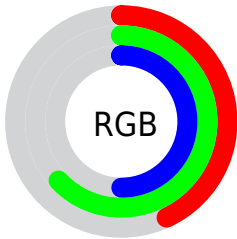
Format	Color
RYB	109, 148, 161
Decimal	7184767
CIELab	61.89, -24.68, 12.29
CIELCh	62, 27.574, 153.533
Yxy	30.2733, 0.2938, 0.3888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285374847 (0xFF6DA17F)
YUV	141.5760, -7.1860, -28.5692
Hunter-Lab	55.0211, -22.0520, 11.8812

Details

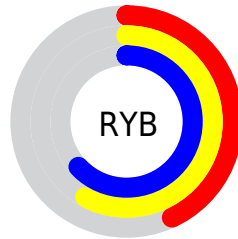
The RGB color **109, 161, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 109, 143**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 216, 180**, and **59, 109, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 161, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 161, 138**.

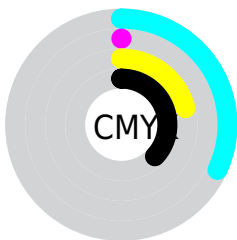
Distribution



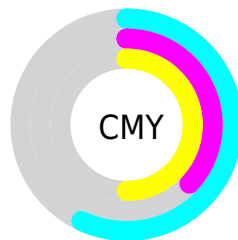
- Red (43%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 161, 127 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, 161, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 161, 127

255, 255, 255


 162, 216, 180

 189, 245, 207

 218, 255, 236

 246, 255, 255

 109, 161, 127


 84, 135, 102

 59, 109, 78

 34, 84, 55


 6, 61, 33

 0, 39, 12


 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 109, 161, 127

 93, 161, 116

 109, 161, 127

 125, 161, 138

■ 77, 161, 106

■ 141, 161, 148

■ 61, 161, 95

■ 157, 161, 159

■ 45, 161, 85

■ 173, 161, 169

■ 29, 161, 74

■ 190, 161, 180

■ 12, 161, 64

■ 206, 161, 190

■ 0, 161, 56

■ 222, 161, 201

■ 238, 161, 211

■ 254, 161, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 156, 108



109, 161, 127



82, 163, 152

Triad

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



109, 161, 127



122, 151, 198



197, 134, 124

Complementary

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



109, 161, 127



161, 109, 143

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.



197, 131, 147



109, 161, 127



157, 142, 190

Square

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



109, 161, 127



87, 158, 193



183, 135, 172



185, 141, 106

Rectangle

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



109, 161, 127



71, 163, 168



183, 135, 172



198, 132, 131

Sweetspot

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



109, 161, 127



188, 209, 195



144, 161, 109



92, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



109, 161, 127



128, 209, 156



109, 161, 152



73, 82, 76



0, 145, 50



0, 18, 6

Inverse Universe

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



161, 109, 143



209, 128, 181



161, 109, 118



82, 73, 79



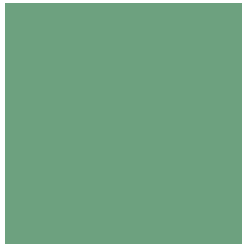
145, 0, 95



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 161, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 127 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 109, 161, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 161, 127.

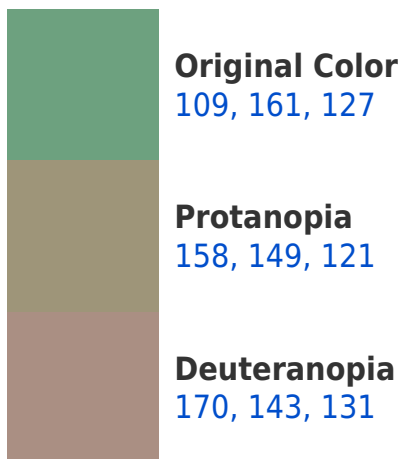


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 161, 127.

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
117, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 161, 127

Protanomaly

140, 153, 123

Deuteranomaly

148, 150, 130

Tritanomaly

114, 157, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 161, 127

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

130, 149, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 161, 127 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, 161, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 161, 127)  
}
```

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, 161, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 161, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 161, 127 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, 161, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 161, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 161, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 161, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 161, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 161, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
161, 127) }
```

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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