

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 163, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 163, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(109, 163, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DA364
RGB	109, 163, 100
RGB Percent	43%, 64%, 39%
CMY	0.5725, 0.3608, 0.6078
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.39, 0.36
HSL	111°, 26%, 52%
HSV	111°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	21.7041, 30.3657, 16.7738
YIQ	139.6720, -11.9610, -31.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

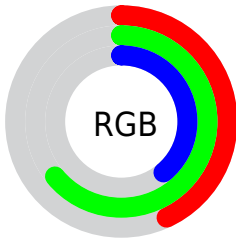
Format	Color
RYB	100, 163, 154
Decimal	7185252
CIELab	61.97, -30.46, 27.21
CIELCh	62, 40.845, 138.220
Yxy	30.3657, 0.3153, 0.4411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285375332 (0xFF6DA364)
YUV	139.6720, -19.5583, -26.8993
Hunter-Lab	55.1051, -26.1285, 20.5258

Details

The RGB color **109, 163, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **154, 100, 163**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 218, 152**, and **58, 111, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 163, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 163, 116**.

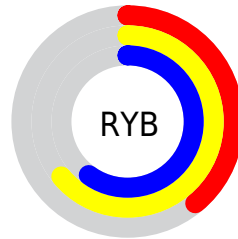
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (64%)

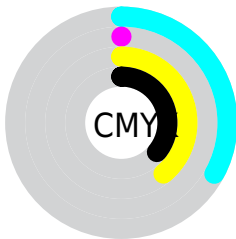
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (60%)

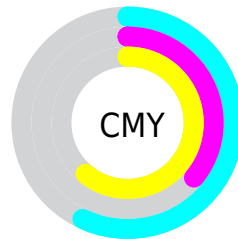


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 163, 100 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, 163, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 163, 100

255, 255, 255

 162, 218, 152

 190, 247, 178


 218, 255, 206


 247, 255, 235

 109, 163, 100

 95, 163, 84

 109, 163, 100

 83, 137, 76

 58, 111, 52

 32, 86, 29

 2, 62, 6

 0, 40, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 109, 163, 100

 123, 163, 116

■ 81, 163, 67

■ 137, 163, 133

■ 67, 163, 51

■ 151, 163, 149

■ 53, 163, 35

■ 165, 163, 165

■ 39, 163, 19

■ 179, 163, 181

■ 25, 163, 2

■ 193, 163, 198

■ 23, 163, 0

■ 207, 163, 214

■ 221, 163, 230

■ 235, 163, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 155, 79



109, 163, 100



54, 168, 134

Triad

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



109, 163, 100



57, 158, 220



219, 121, 129

Complementary

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



109, 163, 100



154, 100, 163

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.



210, 122, 166



109, 163, 100



131, 146, 218

Square

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



109, 163, 100



0, 165, 203



181, 132, 198



209, 130, 97

Rectangle

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



109, 163, 100



0, 169, 159



181, 132, 198



218, 120, 141

Sweetspot

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



109, 163, 100



190, 212, 186



163, 154, 100



94, 107, 92



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



109, 163, 100



128, 212, 114



100, 163, 122



75, 82, 73



21, 145, 0



3, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 100, 163



198, 114, 212



163, 100, 141



80, 73, 82



125, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 163, 100 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, 163, 100 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, 163, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 163, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 163, 100.

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, 163, 100

Protanopia
162, 149, 94

Deuteranopia
178, 143, 105



Tritanopia
121, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
109, 163, 100

Protanomaly
143, 154, 96

Deuteranomaly
153, 150, 103

Tritanomaly
117, 158, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
109, 163, 100

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
129, 148, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 163, 100 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, 163, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 163, 100)  
}
```

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, 163, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 163, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 163, 100 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, 163, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 163, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 163, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 163, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 163, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 163,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 163, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 163, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
163, 100) }
```

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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