

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 139, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 139, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 139, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E8B93
RGB	110, 139, 147
RGB Percent	43%, 55%, 58%
CMY	0.5686, 0.4549, 0.4235
CMYK	0.25, 0.05, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	193°, 15%, 50%
HSV	193°, 25%, 58%
XYZ	20.9295, 23.8868, 31.1113
YIQ	131.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

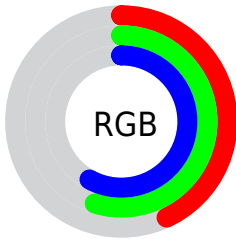
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 126, 147
Decimal	7244691
CIE _{Lab}	55.97, -8.30, -7.64
CIE _{LCh}	56, 11.279, 222.608
Yxy	23.8868, 0.2757, 0.3146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285434771 (0xFF6E8B93)
YUV	131.2410, 7.7692, -18.6284
Hunter-Lab	48.8741, -9.0903, -3.5297

Details

The RGB color **110, 139, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 118, 110**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 192, 201**, and **61, 89, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 136, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 142, 147**.

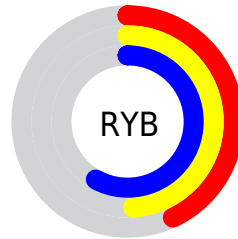
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (55%)

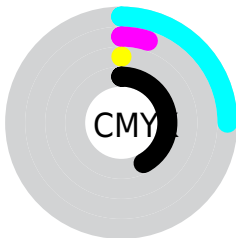
Blue (58%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (58%)

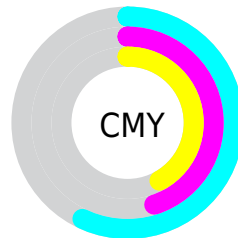


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 139, 147 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 110, 139, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 110, 139, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 162, 192, 201

■ 190, 220, 229

■ 218, 249, 255

■ 246, 255, 255

■ 110, 139, 147

■ 85, 114, 121

■ 61, 89, 96

■ 38, 66, 73

■ 14, 44, 50

■ 0, 23, 29

■ 0, 0, 2

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 110, 139, 147

■ 95, 136, 147

■ 110, 139, 147

■ 125, 142, 147

81, 133, 147

139, 145, 147

66, 129, 147

154, 149, 147

51, 126, 147

169, 152, 147

37, 123, 147

184, 155, 147

22, 120, 147

198, 158, 147

7, 117, 147

213, 161, 147

0, 115, 147

228, 164, 147

242, 168, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 140, 138



110, 139, 147



117, 137, 153

Triad

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



110, 139, 147



151, 128, 140



138, 135, 115

Complementary

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



110, 139, 147



147, 118, 110

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.



148, 132, 116



110, 139, 147



155, 127, 130

Square

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



110, 139, 147



141, 130, 149



154, 129, 121



126, 138, 120

Rectangle

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



110, 139, 147



125, 135, 153



154, 129, 121



141, 134, 115

Sweetspot

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



110, 139, 147



176, 188, 191



110, 147, 117



87, 95, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



110, 139, 147



134, 179, 191



110, 121, 147



67, 72, 74



0, 108, 138



0, 8, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 110, 139



191, 134, 179



147, 136, 110



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 108



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 139, 147 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 110, 139, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

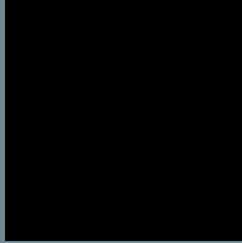
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

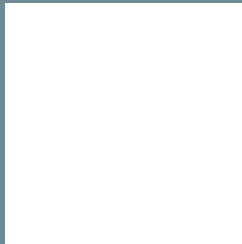
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 110, 139, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 139, 147.

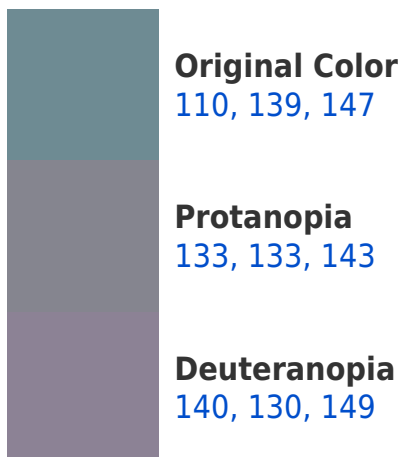


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 139, 147.

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](#).

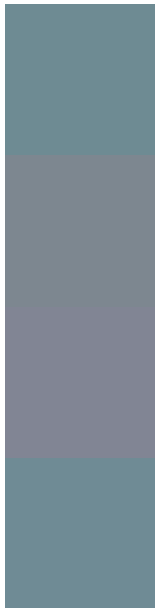
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
111, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 139, 147

Protanomaly

125, 135, 144

Deuteranomaly

129, 133, 148

Tritanomaly

111, 139, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 139, 147

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

123, 134, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 139, 147 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(110, 139, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 139, 147)  
}
```

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(110, 139, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 139, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 139, 147 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(110, 139, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 139, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 139, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 139, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 139, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 139,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 139, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 139, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
139, 147) }
```

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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