

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 148, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 148, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 148, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E9475
RGB	110, 148, 117
RGB Percent	43%, 58%, 46%
CMY	0.5686, 0.4196, 0.5412
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.21, 0.42
HSL	131°, 15%, 51%
HSV	131°, 26%, 58%
XYZ	20.2312, 25.7792, 20.7392
YIQ	133.1040, -12.6970, -17.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

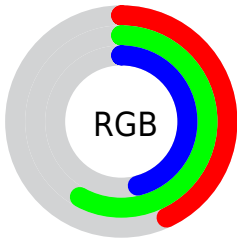
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 142, 148
Decimal	7246965
CIE _{Lab}	57.83, -19.68, 12.21
CIE _{LCh}	58, 23.164, 148.177
Yxy	25.7792, 0.3031, 0.3862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285437045 (0xFF6E9475)
YUV	133.1040, -7.9393, -20.2622
Hunter-Lab	50.7732, -17.7276, 11.3232

Details

The RGB color **110, 148, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **148, 110, 141**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 202, 169**, and **61, 97, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 148, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 148, 129**.

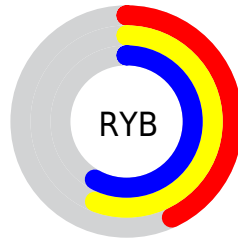
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (58%)

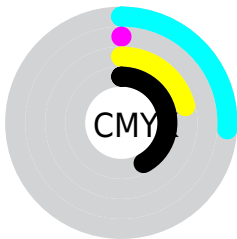
Blue (46%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

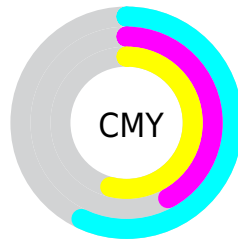


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 148, 117 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, 148, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 148, 117


255, 255, 255

 162, 202, 169


 190, 230, 196

 218, 255, 224


 246, 255, 253

 110, 148, 117

 85, 122, 92

 61, 97, 69


 38, 73, 46

 15, 50, 25


 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 110, 148, 117

 95, 148, 105

 80, 148, 93

 110, 148, 117

 125, 148, 129

 140, 148, 141

■ 66, 148, 81

■ 154, 148, 153

■ 51, 148, 69

■ 169, 148, 165

■ 36, 148, 57

■ 184, 148, 177

■ 21, 148, 45

■ 199, 148, 189

■ 6, 148, 32

■ 214, 148, 202

■ 0, 148, 27

■ 228, 148, 214

■ 243, 148, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 143, 103



110, 148, 117



89, 150, 137

Triad

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



110, 148, 117



112, 141, 179



180, 125, 121

Complementary

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



110, 148, 117



148, 110, 141

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.



177, 124, 141



110, 148, 117



140, 134, 175

Square

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



110, 148, 117



87, 147, 173



164, 128, 161



171, 130, 105

Rectangle

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



110, 148, 117



79, 150, 151



164, 128, 161



180, 124, 127

Sweetspot

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



110, 148, 117



176, 191, 179



141, 148, 110



87, 97, 89



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



110, 148, 117



132, 191, 143



110, 148, 136



67, 74, 68



0, 138, 25



0, 10, 2

Inverse Universe

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



148, 110, 141



191, 132, 180



148, 110, 122



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 112



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 148, 117 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, 148, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

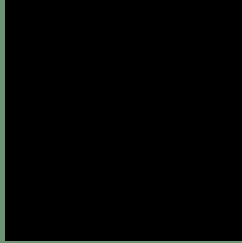
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 148, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 148, 117.

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
[110, 148, 117](#)

Protanopia
[147, 138, 112](#)

Deuteranopia
[158, 133, 120](#)



Tritanopia
117, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 148, 117

Protanomaly

134, 142, 114

Deuteranomaly

141, 138, 119

Tritanomaly

114, 145, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 148, 117

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

125, 138, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 148, 117 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, 148, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 148, 117)  
}
```

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, 148, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 148, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 148, 117 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, 148, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 148, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 148, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 148, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 148, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 148,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 148, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 148, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
148, 117) }
```

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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