

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 148, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 148, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 148, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E9480
RGB	110, 148, 128
RGB Percent	43%, 58%, 50%
CMY	0.5686, 0.4196, 0.4980
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.14, 0.42
HSL	148°, 15%, 51%
HSV	148°, 26%, 58%
XYZ	20.9166, 26.0533, 24.3484
YIQ	134.3580, -16.2280, -14.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

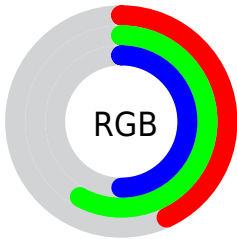
Format	Color
RYB	110, 136, 148
Decimal	7246976
CIELab	58.09, -17.47, 6.34
CIELCh	58, 18.588, 160.050
Yxy	26.0533, 0.2933, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285437056 (0xFF6E9480)
YUV	134.3580, -3.1345, -21.3620
Hunter-Lab	51.0425, -16.1771, 7.4470

Details

The RGB color **110, 148, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 110, 130**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 202, 181**, and **61, 97, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 148, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 148, 136**.

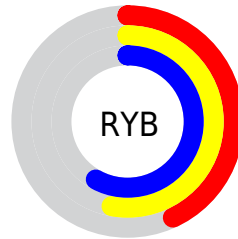
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (58%)

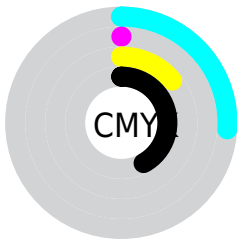
Blue (50%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (58%)

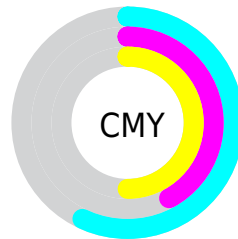


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 148, 128 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, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 148, 128

255, 255, 255


 162, 202, 181


 190, 230, 208


 218, 255, 237


 246, 255, 255

 110, 148, 128

 85, 122, 103

 61, 97, 79

 38, 73, 56

 15, 50, 35

 0, 30, 13

 0, 0, 0

 110, 148, 128

 95, 148, 120

 80, 148, 112

 110, 148, 128

 125, 148, 136

 140, 148, 144

■ 66, 148, 105

■ 154, 148, 151

■ 51, 148, 97

■ 169, 148, 159

■ 36, 148, 89

■ 184, 148, 167

■ 21, 148, 81

■ 199, 148, 175

■ 6, 148, 73

■ 214, 148, 183

■ 0, 148, 70

■ 228, 148, 190

■ 243, 148, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 145, 114



110, 148, 128



97, 149, 145

Triad

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



110, 148, 128



128, 139, 171



171, 130, 119

Complementary

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



110, 148, 128



148, 110, 130

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.



173, 128, 135



110, 148, 128



149, 134, 165

Square

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



110, 148, 128



107, 144, 170



165, 129, 151



162, 135, 109

Rectangle

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



110, 148, 128



94, 148, 155



165, 129, 151



173, 129, 124

Sweetspot

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



110, 148, 128



176, 191, 183



130, 148, 110



87, 97, 92



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



110, 148, 128



132, 191, 160



110, 148, 147



67, 74, 70



0, 138, 65



0, 10, 5

Inverse Universe

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



148, 110, 130



191, 132, 163



148, 110, 111



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 72



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 148, 128 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, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

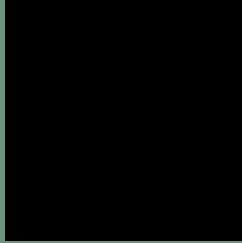
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

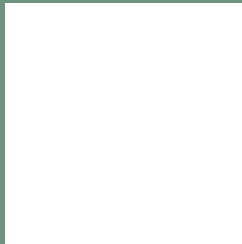
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 110, 148, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 148, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 148, 128.

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
115, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 148, 128

Protanomaly

132, 142, 125

Deuteranomaly

139, 139, 130

Tritanomaly

113, 145, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 148, 128

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

125, 139, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 148, 128 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, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 148, 128)  
}
```

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, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 148, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 148, 128 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, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 148, 128) }
```

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, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 148, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 148, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 148, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 148, 128 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, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
148, 128) }
```

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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