

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 154, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 154, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 154, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E9A75
RGB	110, 154, 117
RGB Percent	43%, 60%, 46%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3961, 0.5412
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.24, 0.40
HSL	130°, 18%, 52%
HSV	130°, 29%, 60%
XYZ	21.1969, 27.7106, 21.0611
YIQ	136.6260, -14.3470, -20.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

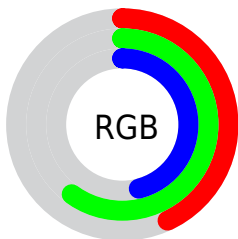
Format	Color
RYB	110, 148, 154
Decimal	7248501
CIELab	59.63, -22.76, 14.72
CIElCh	60, 27.110, 147.102
Yxy	27.7106, 0.3029, 0.3960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285438581 (0xFF6E9A75)
YUV	136.6260, -9.6756, -23.3510
Hunter-Lab	52.6408, -20.2448, 13.1272

Details

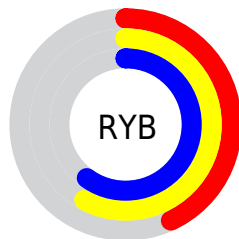
The RGB color **110, 154, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **154, 110, 147**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 209, 169**, and **61, 103, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 154, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 154, 130**.

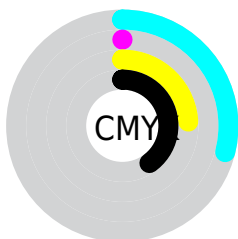
Distribution



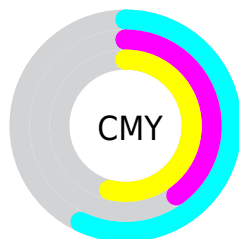
- Red (43%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 154, 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, 154, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 154, 117


255, 255, 255

 163, 209, 169


 190, 237, 196

 218, 255, 224

 247, 255, 253

 110, 154, 117

 85, 128, 92

 61, 103, 69


 37, 78, 46

 12, 55, 25


 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0


 110, 154, 117

 95, 154, 104

 79, 154, 91

 110, 154, 117

 125, 154, 130

 141, 154, 143

■ 64, 154, 78

■ 156, 154, 156

■ 48, 154, 65

■ 172, 154, 169

■ 33, 154, 52

■ 187, 154, 182

■ 18, 154, 39

■ 202, 154, 195

■ 2, 154, 26

■ 218, 154, 208

■ 0, 154, 24

■ 233, 154, 221

■ 249, 154, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 149, 101



110, 154, 117



83, 157, 140

Triad

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



110, 154, 117



109, 147, 191



191, 127, 123

Complementary

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



110, 154, 117



154, 110, 147

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.



188, 126, 147



110, 154, 117



144, 138, 186

Square

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



110, 154, 117



77, 153, 183



172, 130, 170



181, 133, 104

Rectangle

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



110, 154, 117



69, 157, 157



172, 130, 170



191, 126, 131

Sweetspot

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



110, 154, 117



183, 201, 186



147, 154, 110



91, 102, 93



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



110, 154, 117



133, 201, 144



110, 154, 139



69, 77, 70



0, 140, 22



0, 13, 2

Inverse Universe

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



154, 110, 147



201, 133, 191



154, 110, 125



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 118



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 154, 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, 154, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

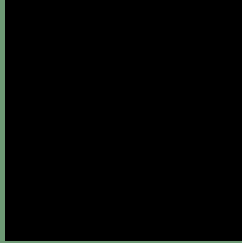
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 154, 117.

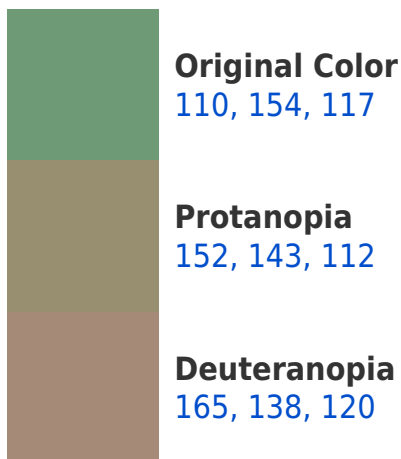


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 154, 117.

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





Tritanopia
118, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
110, 154, 117

Protanomaly
137, 147, 114

Deuteranomaly
145, 144, 119

Tritanomaly
115, 150, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
110, 154, 117

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
127, 143, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 154, 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, 154, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 154, 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, 154, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 154, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 154, 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, 154, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 154, 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, 154, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 154, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 154, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 154,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 154, 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, 154, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
154, 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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