

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 162, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 162, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 162, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA271
RGB	110, 162, 113
RGB Percent	43%, 64%, 44%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3647, 0.5569
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.30, 0.36
HSL	123°, 22%, 53%
HSV	123°, 32%, 64%
XYZ	22.3314, 30.3479, 20.3035
YIQ	140.8660, -15.2630, -26.2630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

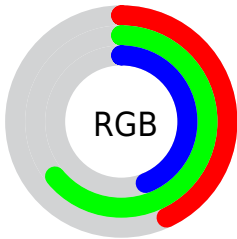
Format	Color
RYB	110, 159, 162
Decimal	7250545
CIELab	61.95, -27.48, 20.14
CIELCh	62, 34.068, 143.758
Yxy	30.3479, 0.3060, 0.4158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285440625 (0xFF6EA271)
YUV	140.8660, -13.7379, -27.0695
Hunter-Lab	55.0889, -24.0472, 16.7104

Details

The RGB color **110, 162, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **162, 110, 159**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 217, 165**, and **60, 110, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 162, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 162, 128**.

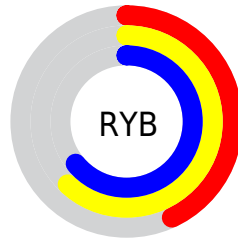
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (64%)

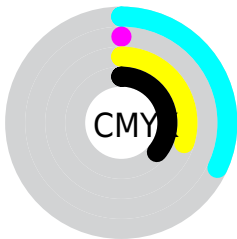
Blue (44%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

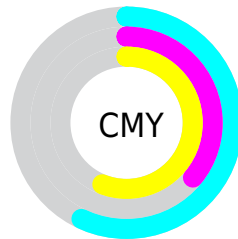


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (57%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 162, 113 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, 162, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 162, 113


255, 255, 255


 163, 217, 165


 191, 246, 192

 219, 255, 220

 248, 255, 249

 110, 162, 113

 85, 136, 88

 60, 110, 65

 35, 85, 42


 7, 62, 21


 0, 39, 0


 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 110, 162, 113


 94, 162, 98

 110, 162, 113

 126, 162, 128

 78, 162, 82


 142, 162, 144


 61, 162, 67

 159, 162, 159

 45, 162, 52


 175, 162, 174

 29, 162, 37


 191, 162, 189

 13, 162, 21

 207, 162, 205

 0, 162, 9

 223, 162, 220

 240, 162, 235

 255, 162, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 155, 93



110, 162, 113



70, 165, 142

Triad

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



110, 162, 113



95, 155, 209



208, 128, 127

Complementary

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



110, 162, 113



162, 110, 159

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.



204, 127, 157



110, 162, 113



144, 144, 205

Square

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



110, 162, 113



41, 162, 198



182, 133, 186



198, 135, 102

Rectangle

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



110, 162, 113



41, 166, 163



182, 133, 186



209, 126, 137

Sweetspot

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



110, 162, 113



190, 212, 192



159, 162, 110



94, 107, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



110, 162, 113



129, 212, 134



110, 162, 139



73, 82, 74



0, 145, 8



0, 18, 1

Inverse Universe

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



162, 110, 159



212, 129, 207



162, 110, 133



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 137



18, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 162, 113 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 110, 162, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

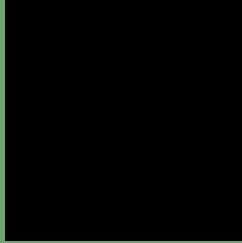
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 110, 162, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 162, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 162, 113.

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, 162, 113

Protanopia
160, 149, 107

Deuteranopia
174, 143, 117

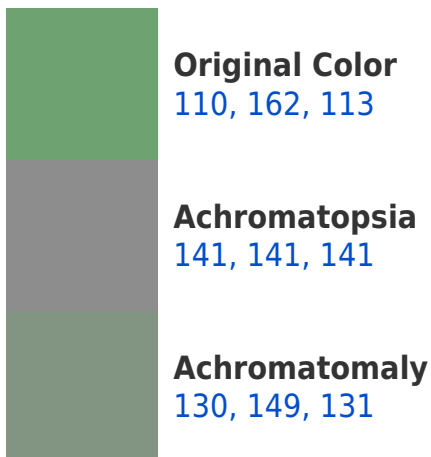


Tritanopia
120, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 162, 113 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, 162, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 162, 113)  
}
```

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, 162, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 162, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 162, 113 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, 162, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 162, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 162, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 162, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 162, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 162,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 162, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 162, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
162, 113) }
```

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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