

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 166, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 166, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 166, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA6B5
RGB	110, 166, 181
RGB Percent	43%, 65%, 71%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3490, 0.2902
CMYK	0.39, 0.08, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	193°, 32%, 57%
HSV	193°, 39%, 71%
XYZ	28.4071, 33.9236, 48.7668
YIQ	150.9660, -38.1910, -7.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

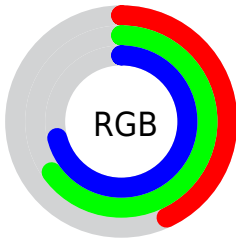
Format	Color
RYB	110, 141, 181
Decimal	7251637
CIELab	64.90, -14.42, -13.54
CIElCh	65, 19.775, 223.191
Yxy	33.9236, 0.2557, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285441717 (0xFF6EA6B5)
YUV	150.9660, 14.8068, -35.9272
Hunter-Lab	58.2440, -14.8679, -8.8718

Details

The RGB color **110, 166, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **181, 125, 110**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 221, 237**, and **57, 114, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 162, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 170, 181**.

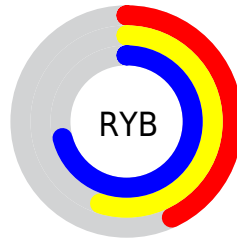
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (65%)

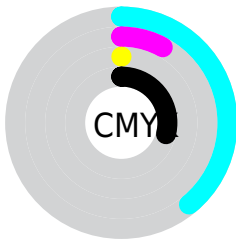
Blue (71%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (71%)

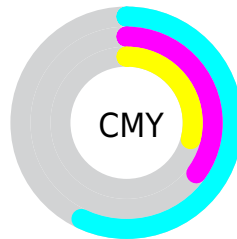


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 166, 181 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, 166, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 166, 181


255, 255, 255


 164, 221, 237


 192, 250, 255

 221, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255

 110, 166, 181

 83, 140, 154

 57, 114, 128

 28, 89, 103

 0, 66, 79


 0, 44, 56

 0, 24, 35

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 110, 166, 181

 110, 166, 181

■ 92, 162, 181

■ 128, 170, 181

■ 74, 158, 181

■ 146, 174, 181

■ 56, 155, 181

■ 164, 177, 181

■ 38, 151, 181

■ 182, 181, 181

■ 19, 147, 181

■ 201, 185, 181

■ 1, 143, 181

■ 219, 189, 181

■ 0, 143, 181

■ 237, 193, 181

■ 255, 197, 181

■ 255, 200, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 168, 165



110, 166, 181



124, 162, 191

Triad

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



110, 166, 181



187, 146, 168



163, 159, 123

Complementary

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



110, 166, 181



181, 125, 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.



180, 153, 124



110, 166, 181



194, 145, 150

Square

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



110, 166, 181



170, 150, 183



191, 148, 134



143, 164, 131

Rectangle

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



110, 166, 181



139, 158, 192



191, 148, 134



169, 157, 122

Sweetspot

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



110, 166, 181



206, 229, 235



110, 181, 124



101, 114, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



110, 166, 181



124, 211, 235



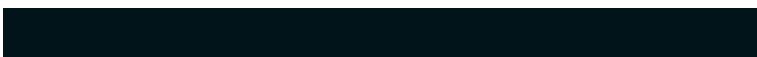
110, 131, 181



80, 87, 89



0, 121, 153



0, 20, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 110, 166



235, 124, 211



181, 160, 110



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 121



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 166, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

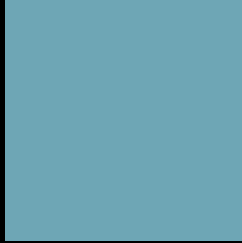
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

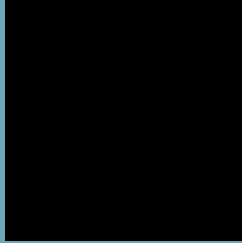
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 166, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 166, 181.

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, 166, 181

Protanopia
154, 156, 174

Deuteranopia
159, 153, 184



Tritanopia
110, 166, 180

Trichromacy



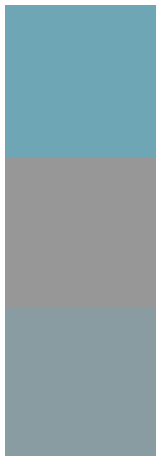
Original Color
110, 166, 181

Protanomaly
138, 160, 177

Deuteranomaly
141, 158, 183

Tritanomaly
110, 166, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
110, 166, 181

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
136, 156, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 166, 181 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, 166, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 166, 181)  
}
```

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, 166, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 166, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 166, 181 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, 166, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 166, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 166, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 166, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 166, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 166,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 166, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 166, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
166, 181) }
```

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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