

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 168, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 168, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 168, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EA87C
RGB	110, 168, 124
RGB Percent	43%, 66%, 49%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3412, 0.5137
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.26, 0.34
HSL	134°, 25%, 55%
HSV	134°, 35%, 66%
XYZ	24.0711, 32.7755, 24.1264
YIQ	145.6420, -20.4440, -25.9800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

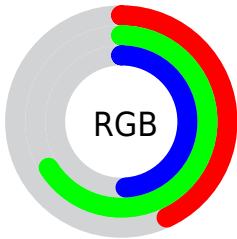
Format	Color
RYB	110, 157, 168
Decimal	7252092
CIELab	63.98, -28.39, 16.87
CIELCh	64, 33.028, 149.285
Yxy	32.7755, 0.2973, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285442172 (0xFF6EA87C)
YUV	145.6420, -10.6695, -31.2580
Hunter-Lab	57.2499, -25.1357, 15.0888

Details

The RGB color **110, 168, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 110, 154**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 223, 177**, and **59, 116, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 168, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 168, 137**.

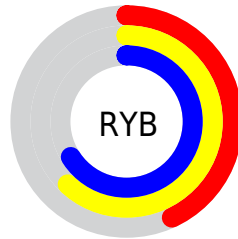
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (66%)

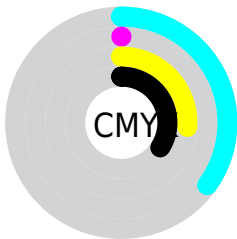
Blue (49%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

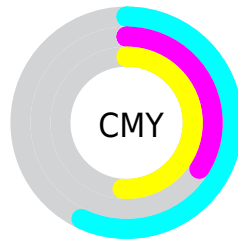


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 168, 124 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, 168, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 168, 124

255, 255, 255


 163, 223, 177

 191, 252, 204

 219, 255, 232

 248, 255, 255

 110, 168, 124


 84, 141, 99

 59, 116, 75


 34, 91, 52

 3, 67, 30

 0, 44, 7


 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 110, 168, 124


 93, 168, 111


 110, 168, 124

 127, 168, 137

 76, 168, 99

 144, 168, 149

 60, 168, 86


 160, 168, 162


 43, 168, 73


 177, 168, 175

 26, 168, 60

 194, 168, 188

 9, 168, 48

 211, 168, 200

 0, 168, 41

 228, 168, 213

 244, 168, 226

 255, 168, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 162, 103



110, 168, 124



73, 171, 153

Triad

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



110, 168, 124



112, 158, 213



212, 135, 128

Complementary

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



110, 168, 124



168, 110, 154

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.



210, 132, 157



110, 168, 124



158, 148, 206

Square

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



110, 168, 124



65, 166, 205



192, 138, 186



199, 143, 105

Rectangle

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



110, 168, 124



50, 171, 173



192, 138, 186



213, 133, 137

Sweetspot

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



110, 168, 124



197, 219, 203



154, 168, 110



96, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



110, 168, 124



129, 219, 151



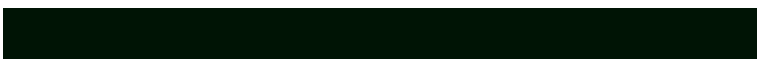
110, 168, 153



76, 84, 78



0, 148, 36



0, 20, 5

Inverse Universe

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



168, 110, 154



219, 129, 198



168, 110, 125



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 112



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 168, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

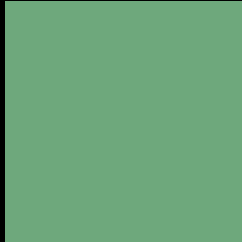
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

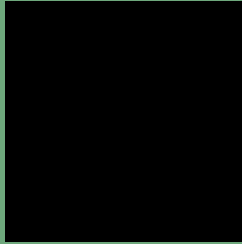
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 168, 124.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 168, 124.

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
120, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 168, 124

Protanomaly

145, 159, 120

Deuteranomaly

153, 155, 127

Tritanomaly

116, 164, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 168, 124

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

133, 154, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 168, 124 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, 168, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 168, 124)  
}
```

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, 168, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 168, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 168, 124 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, 168, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 168, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 168, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 168, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 168, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 168,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 168, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 168, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
168, 124) }
```

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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