

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 174, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 174, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 174, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EAEA1
RGB	110, 174, 161
RGB Percent	43%, 68%, 63%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3176, 0.3686
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.07, 0.32
HSL	168°, 28%, 56%
HSV	168°, 37%, 68%
XYZ	27.9995, 36.1603, 39.2221
YIQ	153.3820, -33.9710, -17.6110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

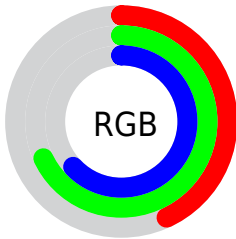
Format	Color
RYB	110, 146, 174
Decimal	7253665
CIELab	66.64, -23.53, 0.18
CIElCh	67, 23.527, 179.558
Yxy	36.1603, 0.2708, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285443745 (0xFF6EAEA1)
YUV	153.3820, 3.7557, -38.0460
Hunter-Lab	60.1334, -22.1199, 3.4214

Details

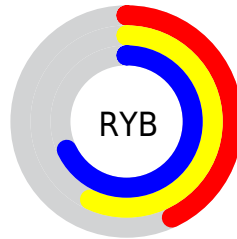
The RGB color **110, 174, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**, and the color name is **green sheen**. A complement of this color would be **174, 110, 123**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 230, 216**, and **58, 121, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 174, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 174, 165**.

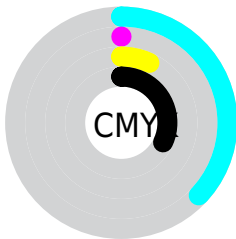
Distribution



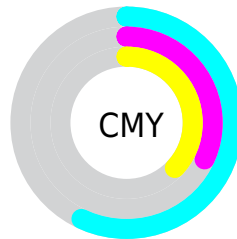
- Red (43%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 174, 161 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, 174, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 174, 161


255, 255, 255

 164, 230, 216


 192, 255, 244

 220, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255

 110, 174, 161

 84, 147, 135

 58, 121, 110


 30, 96, 85


 0, 72, 62


 0, 49, 40

 0, 30, 20


 0, 0, 0

 110, 174, 161


 93, 174, 157

 110, 174, 161


 127, 174, 165


 75, 174, 154


 145, 174, 168

 58, 174, 150

 162, 174, 172

 40, 174, 147

 180, 174, 175


 23, 174, 143

 197, 174, 179

 6, 174, 140

 214, 174, 182

 0, 174, 139

 232, 174, 186

 249, 174, 189

 255, 174, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 172, 140



110, 174, 161



100, 173, 182

Triad

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



110, 174, 161



165, 157, 199



196, 154, 126

Complementary

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



110, 174, 161



174, 110, 123

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.



205, 148, 142



110, 174, 161



189, 150, 184

Square

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



110, 174, 161



136, 164, 204



203, 147, 163



178, 161, 120

Rectangle

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



110, 174, 161



105, 171, 194



203, 147, 163



200, 151, 131

Sweetspot

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



110, 174, 161



202, 227, 222



124, 174, 110



100, 115, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



110, 174, 161



127, 227, 207



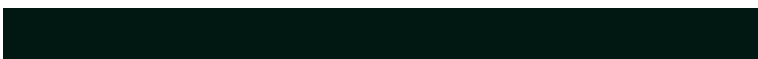
110, 156, 174



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 120



0, 23, 18

Inverse Universe

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



174, 110, 123



227, 127, 147



174, 128, 110



87, 78, 80



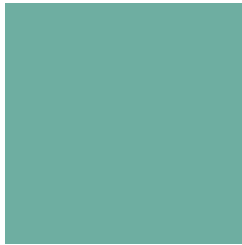
150, 0, 31



23, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 174, 161 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, 174, 161 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, 174, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 174, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 174, 161.

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
116, 171, 184

Trichromacy



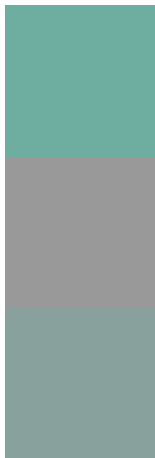
Original Color
110, 174, 161

Protanomaly
146, 166, 157

Deuteranomaly
151, 163, 164

Tritanomaly
114, 172, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
110, 174, 161

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
137, 161, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 174, 161 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, 174, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 174, 161)  
}
```

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, 174, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 174, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 174, 161 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, 174, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 174, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 174, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 174, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 174, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 174,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 174, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 174, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
174, 161) }
```

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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