

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 190, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 190, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 190, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EBEA7
RGB	110, 190, 167
RGB Percent	43%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.5686, 0.2549, 0.3451
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.12, 0.25
HSL	163°, 38%, 59%
HSV	163°, 42%, 75%
XYZ	31.8189, 42.9319, 43.1689
YIQ	163.4580, -40.2970, -24.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

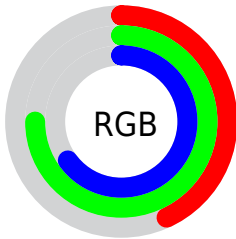
Format	Color
RYB	110, 157, 190
Decimal	7257767
CIELab	71.51, -30.01, 3.95
CIELCh	72, 30.274, 172.502
Yxy	42.9319, 0.2698, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285447847 (0xFF6EBEA7)
YUV	163.4580, 1.7462, -46.8827
Hunter-Lab	65.5225, -27.9814, 6.8030

Details

The RGB color **110, 190, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 110, 133**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 247, 222**, and **55, 136, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91, 190, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 190, 172**.

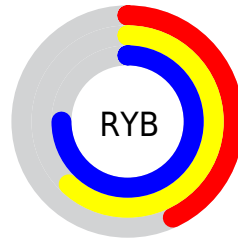
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (75%)

Blue (65%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (75%)

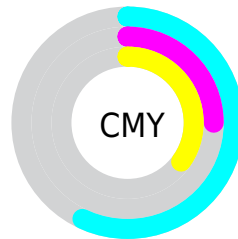


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (57%)


Magenta (25%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 190, 167 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, 190, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 190, 167


255, 255, 255


 165, 247, 222


 193, 255, 251

 222, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255


 110, 190, 167

 83, 163, 141

 55, 136, 115

 24, 110, 91


 0, 86, 67


 0, 62, 45

 0, 40, 24

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 110, 190, 167

 110, 190, 167

■ 91, 190, 162

■ 129, 190, 172

■ 72, 190, 156

■ 148, 190, 178

■ 53, 190, 151

■ 167, 190, 183

■ 34, 190, 145

■ 186, 190, 189

■ 15, 190, 140

■ 205, 190, 194

■ 0, 190, 135

■ 224, 190, 200

■ 243, 190, 205

■ 255, 190, 211

■ 255, 190, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 186, 141



110, 190, 167



88, 190, 195

Triad

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



110, 190, 167



170, 171, 226



222, 162, 132

Complementary

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



110, 190, 167



190, 110, 133

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.



231, 156, 155



110, 190, 167



204, 161, 209

Square

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



110, 190, 167



129, 180, 229



225, 155, 183



201, 171, 121

Rectangle

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



110, 190, 167



89, 188, 211



225, 155, 183



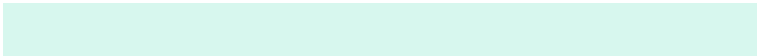
226, 159, 139

Sweetspot

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



110, 190, 167



215, 247, 238



134, 190, 110



105, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



110, 190, 167



121, 247, 211



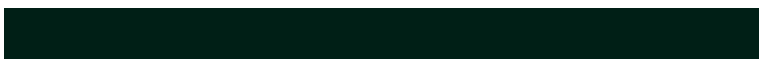
110, 174, 190



85, 94, 92



0, 158, 113



0, 31, 22

Inverse Universe

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



190, 110, 133



247, 121, 157



190, 126, 110



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 45



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 190, 167 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, 190, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

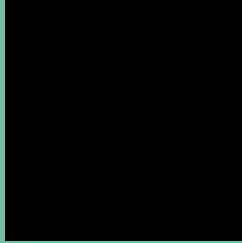
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 190, 167.

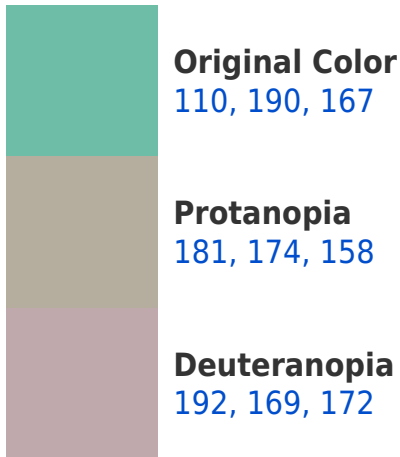


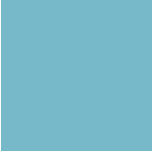
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 190, 167.

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
119, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 190, 167



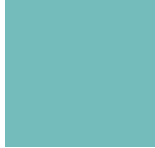
Protanomaly

155, 180, 161



Deuteranomaly

162, 177, 170



Tritanomaly

116, 187, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 190, 167



Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly

144, 173, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 190, 167 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, 190, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 190, 167)  
}
```

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, 190, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 190, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 190, 167 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, 190, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 190, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 190, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 190, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 190, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 190,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 190, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 190, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
190, 167) }
```

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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