

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 198, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 198, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 198, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EC69F
RGB	110, 198, 159
RGB Percent	43%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.5686, 0.2235, 0.3765
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.20, 0.22
HSL	153°, 44%, 60%
HSV	153°, 44%, 78%
XYZ	32.8825, 46.2064, 39.9865
YIQ	167.2420, -39.9290, -30.7850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

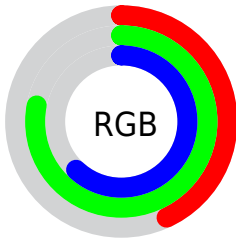
Format	Color
RYB	110, 167, 198
Decimal	7259807
CIELab	73.68, -35.54, 11.40
CIElCh	74, 37.327, 162.224
Yxy	46.2064, 0.2761, 0.3880
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285449887 (0xFF6EC69F)
YUV	167.2420, -4.0633, -50.2012
Hunter-Lab	67.9753, -32.6087, 12.7053

Details

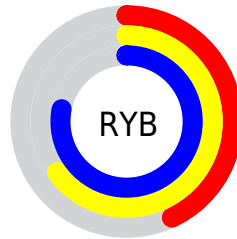
The RGB color **110, 198, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 110, 149**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 255, 214**, and **54, 144, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 198, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 198, 168**.

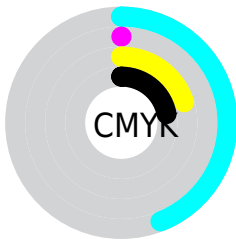
Distribution



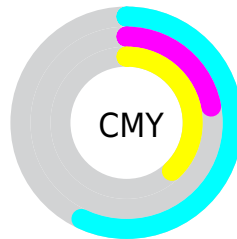
- Red (43%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 198, 159 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, 198, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 198, 159


255, 255, 255


 166, 255, 214


 194, 255, 242


 223, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 110, 198, 159

 82, 170, 133

 54, 144, 108

 20, 117, 83

 0, 92, 60


 0, 68, 38

 0, 45, 18

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 110, 198, 159

 110, 198, 159

■ 90, 198, 150

■ 130, 198, 168

■ 70, 198, 141

■ 150, 198, 177

■ 51, 198, 133

■ 169, 198, 185

■ 31, 198, 124

■ 189, 198, 194

■ 11, 198, 115

■ 209, 198, 203

■ 0, 198, 110

■ 229, 198, 212

■ 249, 198, 220

■ 255, 198, 229

■ 255, 198, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 193, 129



110, 198, 159



67, 200, 194

Triad

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



110, 198, 159



155, 180, 248



243, 161, 137

Complementary

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



110, 198, 159



198, 110, 149

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.



248, 155, 168



110, 198, 159



203, 167, 232

Square

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



110, 198, 159



99, 190, 246



235, 157, 203



222, 172, 116

Rectangle

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



110, 198, 159



49, 198, 216



235, 157, 203



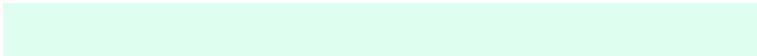
246, 158, 146

Sweetspot

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



110, 198, 159



222, 255, 240



150, 198, 110



107, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



110, 198, 159



120, 255, 195



110, 194, 198



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 91



0, 36, 20

Inverse Universe

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



198, 110, 149



255, 120, 180



198, 114, 110



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 72



36, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 198, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

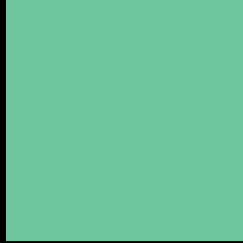
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 159 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, 198, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 198, 159.

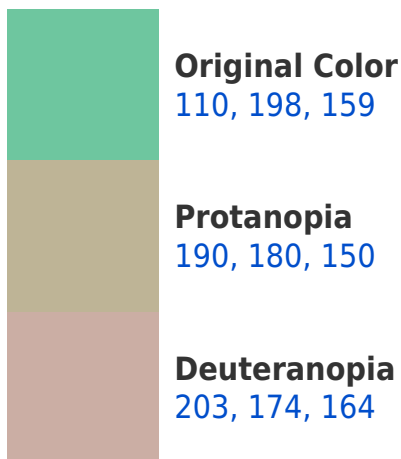


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 198, 159.

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
122, 191, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 198, 159



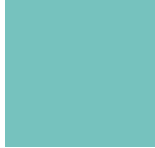
Protanomaly

161, 187, 153



Deuteranomaly

169, 183, 162



Tritanomaly

118, 194, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 198, 159



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

146, 178, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 198, 159 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, 198, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 198, 159)  
}
```

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, 198, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 198, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 198, 159 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, 198, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 198, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 198, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 198, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 198, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 198,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 198, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 198, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
198, 159) }
```

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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