

Converting Colors

RGB(110, 99, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(110, 99, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(110, 99, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E6374
RGB	110, 99, 116
RGB Percent	43%, 39%, 45%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6118, 0.5451
CMYK	0.05, 0.15, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	279°, 8%, 42%
HSV	279°, 15%, 45%
XYZ	14.0446, 13.4996, 18.3885
YIQ	104.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

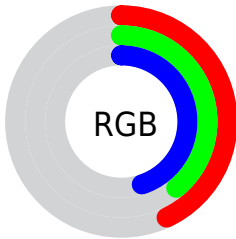
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 99, 116
Decimal	7234420
CIE Lab	43.51, 7.84, -7.95
CIE LCh	44, 11.170, 314.609
Yxy	13.4996, 0.3058, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285424500 (0xFF6E6374)
YUV	104.2270, 5.8041, 5.0629
Hunter-Lab	36.7418, 3.9337, -3.9540

Details

The RGB color **110, 99, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **105, 116, 99**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **162, 150, 168**, and **62, 52, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 87, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **114, 111, 116**.

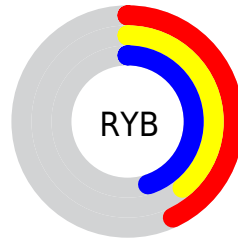
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (39%)

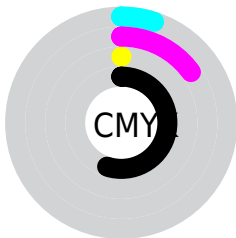
Blue (45%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (45%)

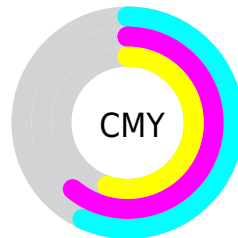


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 110, 99, 116 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, 99, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



110, 99, 116



110, 99, 116

255, 255, 255



86, 75, 91



162, 150, 168



62, 52, 68



189, 176, 195



40, 31, 46



216, 204, 223



21, 7, 25



245, 232, 252



0, 0, 0



110, 99, 116



110, 99, 116



106, 87, 116



114, 111, 116



102, 76, 116



118, 122, 116



98, 64, 116



122, 134, 116

■ 94, 53, 116

■ 126, 145, 116

■ 90, 41, 116

■ 130, 157, 116

■ 85, 29, 116

■ 135, 169, 116

■ 81, 18, 116

■ 139, 180, 116

■ 77, 6, 116

■ 143, 192, 116

■ 75, 0, 116

■ 147, 203, 116

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 102, 121



110, 99, 116



119, 97, 108

Triad

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



110, 99, 116



115, 101, 85



79, 108, 107

Complementary

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



110, 99, 116



105, 116, 99

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.



85, 108, 98



110, 99, 116



105, 104, 85

Square

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



110, 99, 116



121, 98, 90



95, 106, 89



80, 107, 115

Rectangle

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



110, 99, 116



122, 96, 102



95, 106, 89



80, 108, 104

Sweetspot

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



110, 99, 116



148, 144, 150



99, 105, 116



75, 73, 77



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



110, 99, 116



141, 123, 150



116, 99, 114



57, 53, 59



79, 0, 122



162, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



116, 99, 105



150, 123, 133



99, 116, 101



59, 53, 55



122, 0, 43



250, 0, 88

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 99, 116 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 110, 99, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

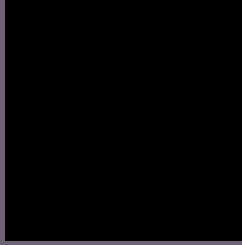
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 110, 99, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 99, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 110, 99, 116.

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, 99, 116

Protanopia

100, 102, 118

Deuteranopia

107, 100, 116



Tritanopia
109, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 99, 116

Protanomaly

104, 101, 117

Deuteranomaly

108, 100, 116

Tritanomaly

109, 100, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 99, 116

Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104

Achromatomaly

106, 102, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 110, 99, 116 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, 99, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 99, 116)  
}
```

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, 99, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 99, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 110, 99, 116 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, 99, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 99, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 99, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 99, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 99, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 99,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 110, 99, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 99, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 99,  
116) }
```

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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