

Converting Colors

RGB(111, 132, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(111, 132, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(111, 132, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F8468
RGB	111, 132, 104
RGB Percent	44%, 52%, 41%
CMY	0.5647, 0.4824, 0.5922
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.21, 0.48
HSL	105°, 12%, 46%
HSV	105°, 21%, 52%
XYZ	17.3055, 20.8815, 16.2151
YIQ	122.5290, -3.5280, -13.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

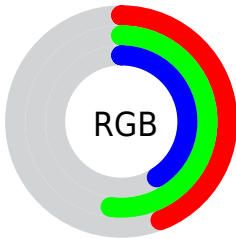
Format	Color
RYB	104, 132, 125
Decimal	7308392
CIELab	52.82, -13.25, 12.64
CIElCh	53, 18.311, 136.332
Yxy	20.8815, 0.3181, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285498472 (0xFF6F8468)
YUV	122.5290, -9.1348, -10.1109
Hunter-Lab	45.6963, -12.3693, 10.9486

Details

The RGB color **111, 132, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **125, 104, 132**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 185, 155**, and **63, 82, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 132, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 132, 117**.

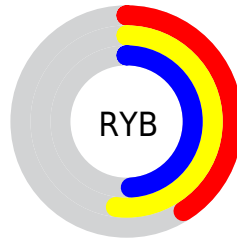
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (52%)

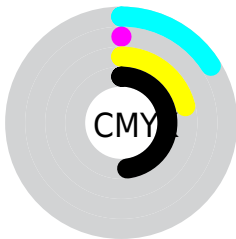
Blue (41%)



Red (41%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (49%)

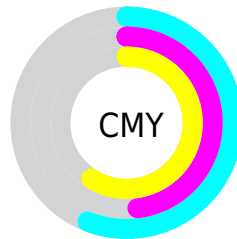


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 132, 104 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 111, 132, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 111, 132, 104

255, 255, 255

■ 163, 185, 155

■ 190, 213, 182

■ 218, 241, 210

■ 247, 255, 238

■ 111, 132, 104

■ 101, 132, 91

■ 91, 132, 78

■ 111, 132, 104

■ 86, 107, 80

■ 63, 82, 57

■ 40, 59, 35

■ 20, 38, 14

■ 0, 18, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 111, 132, 104

■ 121, 132, 117

■ 131, 132, 130

■ 81, 132, 64

■ 141, 132, 144

■ 71, 132, 51

■ 151, 132, 157

■ 61, 132, 38

■ 161, 132, 170

■ 52, 132, 25

■ 170, 132, 183

■ 42, 132, 12

■ 180, 132, 196

■ 33, 132, 0

■ 190, 132, 210

■ 200, 132, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 128, 96



111, 132, 104



94, 135, 118

Triad

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



111, 132, 104



98, 130, 156



158, 115, 118

Complementary

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



111, 132, 104



125, 104, 132

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.



153, 116, 134



111, 132, 104



119, 125, 156

Square

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



111, 132, 104



84, 133, 148



139, 119, 148



155, 118, 104

Rectangle

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



111, 132, 104



85, 135, 129



139, 119, 148



158, 115, 123

Sweetspot

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



111, 132, 104



163, 171, 161



132, 125, 104



82, 87, 81



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



111, 132, 104



139, 171, 128



104, 132, 111



61, 66, 60



33, 130, 0



1, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 104, 132



160, 128, 171



132, 104, 125



65, 60, 66



98, 0, 130



2, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 132, 104 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 132, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

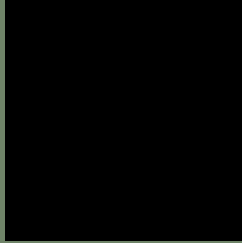
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

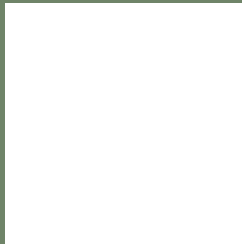
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 111, 132, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 132, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 132, 104.

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

111, 132, 104

Protanopia

134, 126, 101

Deuteranopia

145, 121, 106



Tritanopia
116, 127, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 132, 104

Protanomaly

126, 128, 102

Deuteranomaly

133, 125, 105

Tritanomaly

114, 129, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 132, 104

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

119, 126, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 132, 104 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(111, 132, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 132, 104)  
}
```

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(111, 132, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 132, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 132, 104 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(111, 132, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 132, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 132, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 132, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 132, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 132,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 132, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 132, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
132, 104) }
```

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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