

Converting Colors

RGB(111, 140, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(111, 140, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(111, 140, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F8C74
RGB	111, 140, 116
RGB Percent	44%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.5647, 0.4510, 0.5451
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.17, 0.45
HSL	130°, 12%, 49%
HSV	130°, 21%, 55%
XYZ	19.0860, 23.3966, 20.0331
YIQ	128.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

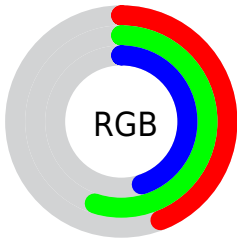
Format	Color
RYB	111, 136, 140
Decimal	7310452
CIELab	55.48, -15.30, 9.49
CIElCh	55, 18.005, 148.204
Yxy	23.3966, 0.3053, 0.3743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285500532 (0xFF6F8C74)
YUV	128.5930, -6.2083, -15.4291
Hunter-Lab	48.3701, -14.2145, 9.3034

Details

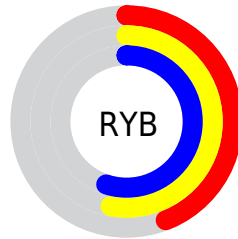
The RGB color **111, 140, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 111, 135**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 194, 168**, and **63, 90, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 140, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 140, 128**.

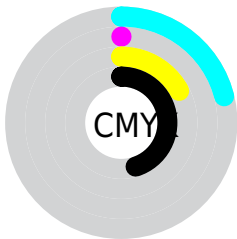
Distribution



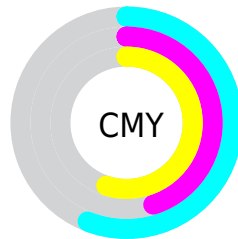
- Red (44%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (45%)




- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 140, 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 111, 140, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 140, 116


255, 255, 255


 163, 194, 168

 190, 222, 195


 218, 250, 223

 247, 255, 252

 111, 140, 116

 86, 114, 91


 63, 90, 68


 40, 66, 46

 18, 44, 25


 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0


 111, 140, 116

 97, 140, 104

 83, 140, 93

 111, 140, 116

 125, 140, 128

 139, 140, 139

■ 69, 140, 81

■ 153, 140, 151

■ 55, 140, 70

■ 167, 140, 162

■ 41, 140, 58

■ 181, 140, 174

■ 27, 140, 46

■ 195, 140, 186

■ 13, 140, 35

■ 209, 140, 197

■ 0, 140, 24

■ 223, 140, 209

■ 237, 140, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 136, 105



111, 140, 116



96, 142, 131

Triad

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



111, 140, 116



113, 135, 164



165, 123, 119

Complementary

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



111, 140, 116



140, 111, 135

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.



163, 122, 134



111, 140, 116



134, 129, 160

Square

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



111, 140, 116



96, 139, 159



152, 124, 150



158, 126, 107

Rectangle

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



111, 140, 116



90, 142, 142



152, 124, 150



165, 122, 124

Sweetspot

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



111, 140, 116



170, 181, 172



135, 140, 111



85, 92, 86



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



111, 140, 116



136, 181, 144



111, 140, 130



62, 69, 63



0, 133, 23



0, 5, 1

Inverse Universe

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



140, 111, 135



181, 136, 173



140, 111, 121



69, 62, 68



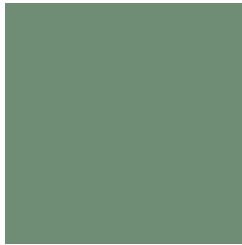
133, 0, 110



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 140, 116 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, 140, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

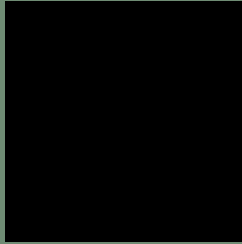
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 140, 116.



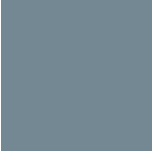
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 140, 116.

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





Tritanopia
116, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 140, 116

Protanomaly

129, 135, 113

Deuteranomaly

136, 132, 118

Tritanomaly

114, 137, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 140, 116

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

122, 133, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 140, 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(111, 140, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 140, 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(111, 140, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 140, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 140, 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(111, 140, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 140, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 140, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 140, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 140, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 140,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 140, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 140, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
140, 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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