

Converting Colors

RGB(111, 148, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(111, 148, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(111, 148, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F9472
RGB	111, 148, 114
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 45%
CMY	0.5647, 0.4196, 0.5529
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.23, 0.42
HSL	125°, 15%, 51%
HSV	125°, 25%, 58%
XYZ	20.1827, 25.7742, 19.8308
YIQ	133.0610, -11.1380, -18.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

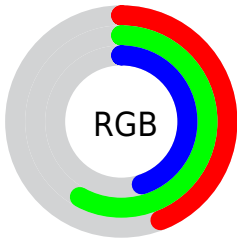
Format	Color
RYB	111, 145, 148
Decimal	7312498
CIELab	57.82, -19.90, 13.91
CIELCh	58, 24.281, 145.044
Yxy	25.7742, 0.3068, 0.3918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285502578 (0xFF6F9472)
YUV	133.0610, -9.3971, -19.3475
Hunter-Lab	50.7683, -17.8827, 12.3784

Details

The RGB color **111, 148, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **148, 111, 145**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 202, 166**, and **62, 97, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 148, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 148, 128**.

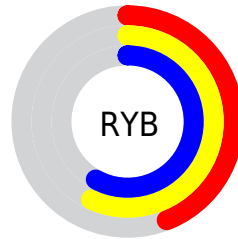
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (58%)

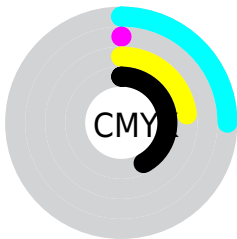
Blue (45%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (58%)

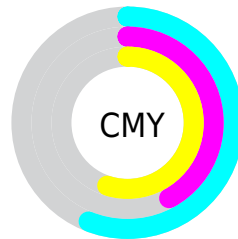


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (56%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 148, 114 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, 148, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 148, 114


255, 255, 255


 163, 202, 166


 191, 230, 193


 219, 255, 221


 247, 255, 250

 111, 148, 114

 96, 148, 100

 81, 148, 87

 111, 148, 114

 86, 122, 89


 62, 97, 66

 39, 73, 44


 16, 50, 23

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 111, 148, 114

 126, 148, 128

 141, 148, 141

■ 67, 148, 73

■ 155, 148, 155

■ 52, 148, 60

■ 170, 148, 168

■ 37, 148, 46

■ 185, 148, 182

■ 22, 148, 32

■ 200, 148, 196

■ 7, 148, 19

■ 215, 148, 209

■ 0, 148, 12

■ 229, 148, 223

■ 244, 148, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 143, 100



111, 148, 114



88, 151, 135

Triad

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



111, 148, 114



107, 142, 181



182, 124, 122

Complementary

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



111, 148, 114



148, 111, 145

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.



178, 124, 143



111, 148, 114



137, 135, 177

Square

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



111, 148, 114



81, 147, 173



163, 128, 163



174, 129, 105

Rectangle

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



111, 148, 114



76, 151, 149



163, 128, 163



182, 123, 129

Sweetspot

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



111, 148, 114



176, 191, 177



146, 148, 111



87, 97, 88



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



111, 148, 114



134, 191, 139



111, 148, 132



67, 74, 67



0, 138, 11



0, 10, 1

Inverse Universe

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



148, 111, 145



191, 134, 187



148, 111, 127



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 127



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 148, 114 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



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

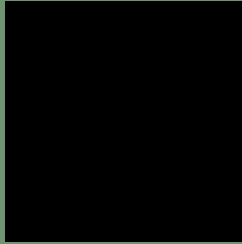
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 148, 114.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 148, 114.

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
118, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 148, 114

Protanomaly

134, 142, 111

Deuteranomaly

142, 138, 116

Tritanomaly

115, 145, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 148, 114

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

125, 138, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 148, 114 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, 148, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 148, 114)  
}
```

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, 148, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 148, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 148, 114 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, 148, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 148, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 148, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 148, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 148, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 148,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 148, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 148, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
148, 114) }
```

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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