

# Converting Colors

RGB(111, 153, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(111, 153, 156) contains.

<b>RGB(111, 153, 156)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(111, 153, 156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F999C
RGB	111, 153, 156
RGB Percent	44%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.5647, 0.4000, 0.3882
CMYK	0.29, 0.02, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	184°, 19%, 52%
HSV	184°, 29%, 61%
XYZ	23.9475, 28.5623, 35.7034
YIQ	140.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

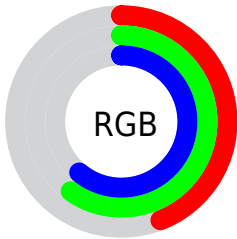
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	111, 133, 156
Decimal	7313820
CIELab	60.39, -13.48, -6.20
CIElCh	60, 14.841, 204.705
Yxy	28.5623, 0.2715, 0.3238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285503900 (0xFF6F999C)
YUV	140.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206
Hunter-Lab	53.4437, -13.5426, -2.1985

# Details

The RGB color **111, 153, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 114, 111**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 207, 210**, and **61, 102, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 152, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 154, 156**.

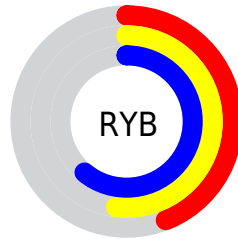
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (60%)

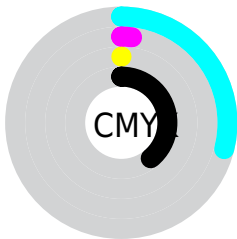
Blue (61%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (61%)

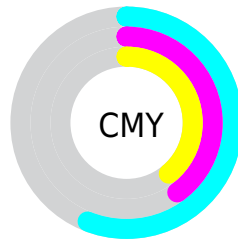


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 153, 156 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, 153, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 111, 153, 156


255, 255, 255


 164, 207, 210


 192, 236, 239

 220, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 111, 153, 156

 86, 127, 130

 61, 102, 105

 36, 78, 81


 10, 55, 58


 0, 33, 36

 0, 3, 16

 0, 0, 0

 111, 153, 156

 95, 152, 156

 111, 153, 156

 127, 154, 156

80, 151, 156

142, 155, 156

64, 150, 156

158, 156, 156

49, 149, 156

173, 157, 156

33, 148, 156

189, 158, 156

17, 147, 156

205, 159, 156

2, 146, 156

220, 160, 156

0, 146, 156

236, 161, 156

251, 162, 156

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117, 153, 143



111, 153, 156



115, 151, 166

# Triad

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



111, 153, 156



161, 139, 161



158, 144, 120

# Complementary

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



111, 153, 156



156, 114, 111

# 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.



169, 140, 125



111, 153, 156



170, 137, 148

# Square

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



111, 153, 156



145, 143, 169



173, 137, 135



144, 148, 122

# Rectangle

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



111, 153, 156



123, 149, 170



173, 137, 135



162, 142, 121



# Sweetspot

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



111, 153, 156



186, 203, 204



111, 156, 114



91, 101, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



111, 153, 156



133, 199, 204



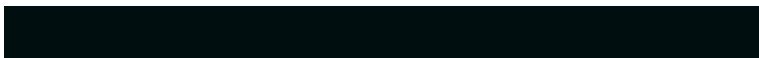
111, 131, 156



71, 79, 79



0, 133, 143



0, 14, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



156, 111, 153



204, 133, 199



156, 137, 111



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 133



15, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 153, 156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

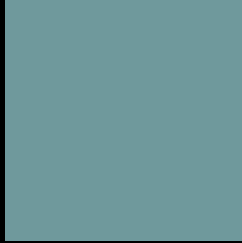
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 156 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

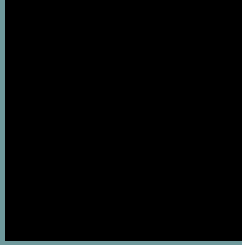
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 111, 153, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 153, 156.

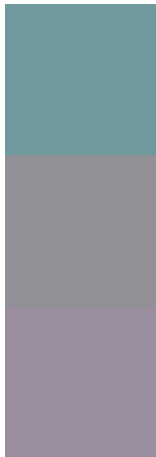


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 153, 156.

# 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](#), [153](#), [156](#)

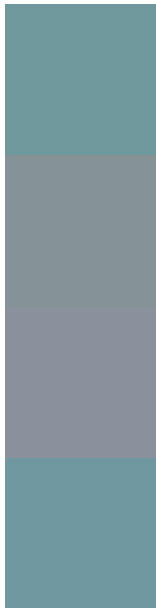
**Protanopia**  
[146](#), [144](#), [151](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[153](#), [141](#), [158](#)



**Tritanopia**  
113, 152, 164

# Trichromacy



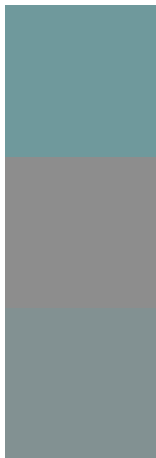
**Original Color**  
111, 153, 156

**Protanomaly**  
133, 147, 153

**Deuteranomaly**  
138, 145, 157

**Tritanomaly**  
112, 152, 161

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
111, 153, 156

**Achromatopsia**  
141, 141, 141

**Achromatomaly**  
130, 145, 146

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 153, 156 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, 153, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 153, 156)  
}
```

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, 153, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 153, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 153, 156 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, 153, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 153, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 153, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 153, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 153, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 153,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 153, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 153, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
153, 156) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor