

Converting Colors

RGB(111, 156, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(111, 156, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(111, 156, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F9C92
RGB	111, 156, 146
RGB Percent	44%, 61%, 57%
CMY	0.5647, 0.3882, 0.4275
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.06, 0.39
HSL	167°, 19%, 52%
HSV	167°, 29%, 61%
XYZ	23.6323, 29.2318, 31.5909
YIQ	141.4050, -23.6100, -12.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

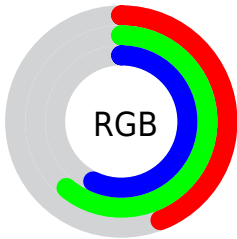
Format	Color
RYB	111, 136, 156
Decimal	7314578
CIELab	60.99, -17.43, 0.33
CIELCh	61, 17.430, 178.912
Yxy	29.2318, 0.2798, 0.3461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285504658 (0xFF6F9C92)
YUV	141.4050, 2.2653, -26.6652
Hunter-Lab	54.0664, -16.5942, 3.2035

Details

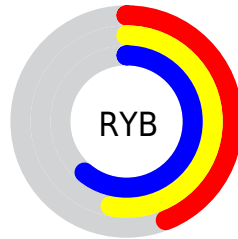
The RGB color **111, 156, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 111, 121**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 211, 200**, and **61, 105, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 156, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 156, 149**.

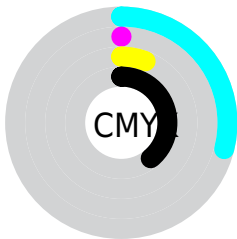
Distribution



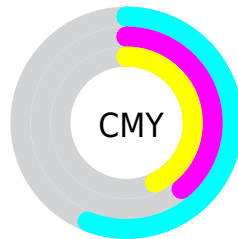
- Red (44%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 156, 146 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, 156, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 156, 146

255, 255, 255


 164, 211, 200


 191, 239, 228


 220, 255, 255


 248, 255, 255

 111, 156, 146


 95, 156, 143

 111, 156, 146

 86, 130, 120

 61, 105, 96


 37, 80, 72


 11, 57, 50

 0, 35, 29

 0, 7, 3

 0, 0, 0

 111, 156, 146

 127, 156, 149

■ 80, 156, 139

■ 142, 156, 153

■ 64, 156, 136

■ 158, 156, 156

■ 49, 156, 132

■ 173, 156, 160

■ 33, 156, 129

■ 189, 156, 163

■ 17, 156, 125

■ 205, 156, 167

■ 2, 156, 122

■ 220, 156, 170

■ 0, 156, 121

■ 236, 156, 174

■ 251, 156, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 154, 131



111, 156, 146



105, 156, 161

Triad

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



111, 156, 146



149, 143, 174



173, 141, 121

Complementary

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



111, 156, 146



156, 111, 121

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.



179, 137, 133



111, 156, 146



167, 139, 163

Square

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



111, 156, 146



129, 149, 178



177, 136, 148



160, 146, 117

Rectangle

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



111, 156, 146



108, 154, 170



177, 136, 148



176, 139, 125

Sweetspot

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



111, 156, 146



186, 204, 200



122, 156, 111



91, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



111, 156, 146



133, 204, 188



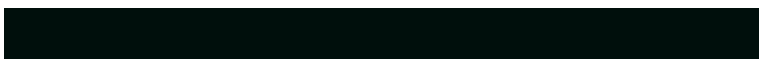
111, 144, 156



71, 79, 77



0, 143, 111



0, 15, 12

Inverse Universe

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



156, 111, 121



204, 133, 148



156, 123, 111



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 32



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 156, 146 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, 156, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

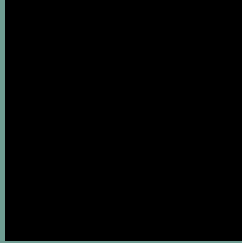
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

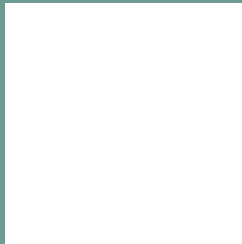
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 111, 156, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 156, 146.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 156, 146.

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](#).

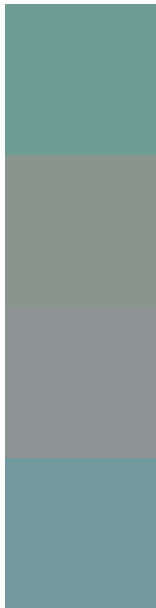
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
115, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

111, 156, 146

Protanomaly

136, 150, 142

Deuteranomaly

142, 147, 148

Tritanomaly

114, 154, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 156, 146

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

130, 146, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 156, 146 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, 156, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 156, 146)  
}
```

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, 156, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 156, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 156, 146 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, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 156, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(111, 156, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 156, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 156, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 156,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 156, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
156, 146) }
```

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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