

# Converting Colors

RGB(111, 173, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(111, 173, 168) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(111, 173, 168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FADA8
RGB	111, 173, 168
RGB Percent	44%, 68%, 66%
CMY	0.5647, 0.3216, 0.3412
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.03, 0.32
HSL	175°, 27%, 56%
HSV	175°, 36%, 68%
XYZ	28.5670, 36.0938, 42.5069
YIQ	153.8920, -35.3470, -14.6990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

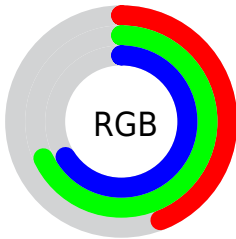
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	111, 143, 173
Decimal	7318952
CIELab	66.59, -21.07, -3.77
CIElCh	67, 21.410, 190.149
Yxy	36.0938, 0.2666, 0.3368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285509032 (0xFF6FADA8)
YUV	153.8920, 6.9552, -37.6163
Hunter-Lab	60.0781, -20.2604, 0.1053

# Details

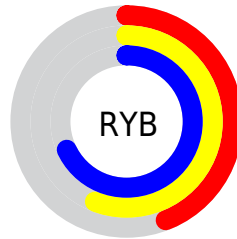
The RGB color **111, 173, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 111, 116**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 229, 223**, and **59, 120, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 173, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 173, 169**.

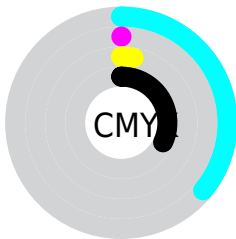
# Distribution



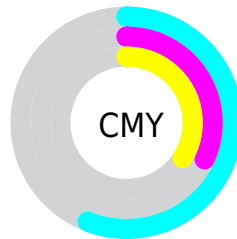
- Red (44%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 173, 168 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, 173, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 111, 173, 168

255, 255, 255


 165, 229, 223


 193, 255, 252


 222, 255, 255

 251, 255, 255

 111, 173, 168

 85, 146, 142

 59, 120, 116


 31, 95, 92


 0, 71, 68

 0, 49, 46

 0, 29, 25


 0, 0, 0

 111, 173, 168


 94, 173, 167

 111, 173, 168


 128, 173, 169


 76, 173, 165


 146, 173, 171

 59, 173, 164

 163, 173, 172

 42, 173, 162

 180, 173, 174


 25, 173, 161

 198, 173, 175

 7, 173, 160

 215, 173, 176

 0, 173, 159

 232, 173, 178

 249, 173, 179

 255, 173, 181

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



127, 172, 148



111, 173, 168



109, 172, 186

# Triad

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



111, 173, 168



173, 155, 191



188, 156, 126

# Complementary

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



111, 173, 168



173, 111, 116

# 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.



199, 151, 138



111, 173, 168



192, 150, 175

# Square

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



111, 173, 168



148, 161, 200



201, 148, 156



170, 163, 124

# Rectangle

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



111, 173, 168



117, 169, 195



201, 148, 156



193, 154, 129



# Sweetspot

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



111, 173, 168



200, 224, 222



116, 173, 111



98, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



111, 173, 168



128, 224, 217



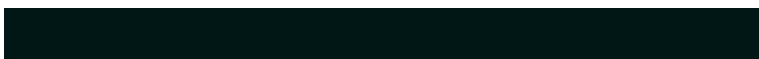
111, 147, 173



78, 87, 86



0, 150, 138



0, 23, 21



# Inverse Universe

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



173, 111, 116



224, 128, 136



173, 137, 111



87, 78, 79



150, 0, 12

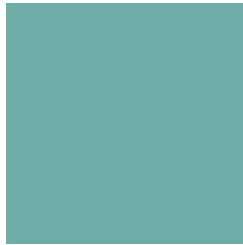


23, 0, 2



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 173, 168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

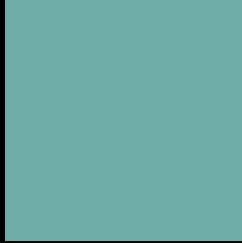
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 168 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

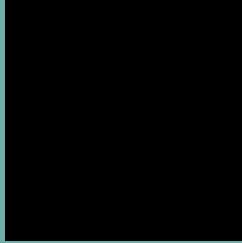
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 111, 173, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 173, 168.

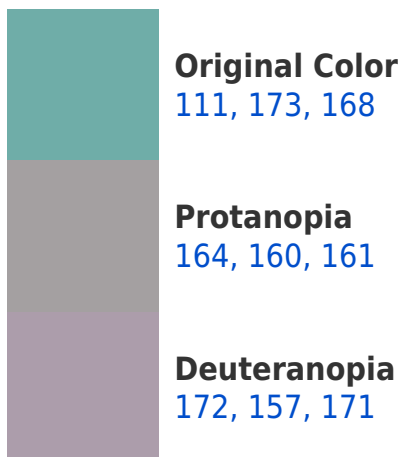


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 173, 168.

# 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, 171, 184

# Trichromacy



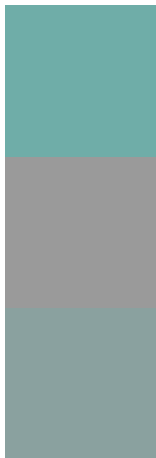
**Original Color**  
111, 173, 168

**Protanomaly**  
145, 165, 164

**Deuteranomaly**  
150, 163, 170

**Tritanomaly**  
114, 172, 178

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
111, 173, 168

**Achromatopsia**  
154, 154, 154

**Achromatomaly**  
138, 161, 159

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 173, 168 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, 173, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 173, 168)  
}
```

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, 173, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 173, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 173, 168 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, 173, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 173, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 173, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 173, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 173, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 173,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 173, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 173, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
173, 168) }
```

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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