

Converting Colors

RGB(111, 183, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(111, 183, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(111, 183, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FB785
RGB	111, 183, 133
RGB Percent	44%, 72%, 52%
CMY	0.5647, 0.2824, 0.4784
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.27, 0.28
HSL	138°, 33%, 58%
HSV	138°, 39%, 72%
XYZ	27.7227, 38.9399, 28.2453
YIQ	155.7720, -26.8620, -30.8140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

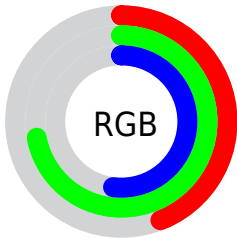
Format	Color
RYB	111, 166, 183
Decimal	7321477
CIELab	68.71, -33.53, 18.49
CIElCh	69, 38.291, 151.119
Yxy	38.9399, 0.2921, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285511557 (0xFF6FB785)
YUV	155.7720, -11.2266, -39.2650
Hunter-Lab	62.4019, -29.9028, 16.8445

Details

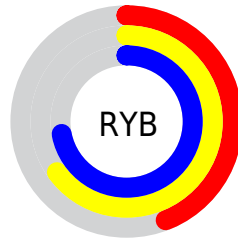
The RGB color **111, 183, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **183, 111, 161**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 239, 186**, and **58, 129, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 183, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 183, 146**.

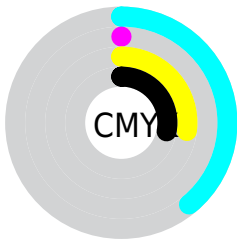
Distribution



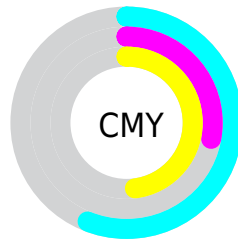
- Red (44%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 183, 133 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, 183, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 111, 183, 133

255, 255, 255


 165, 239, 186

 193, 255, 214

 222, 255, 243

 251, 255, 255

 111, 183, 133

 85, 156, 108

 58, 129, 83


 30, 104, 60


 0, 79, 38

 0, 56, 16

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 111, 183, 133

 93, 183, 120

 111, 183, 133

 129, 183, 146

■ 74, 183, 108

■ 148, 183, 158

■ 56, 183, 95

■ 166, 183, 171

■ 38, 183, 82

■ 184, 183, 184

■ 20, 183, 69

■ 203, 183, 197

■ 1, 183, 57

■ 221, 183, 209

■ 0, 183, 56

■ 239, 183, 222

■ 255, 183, 235

■ 255, 183, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 176, 107



111, 183, 133



61, 186, 168

Triad

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



111, 183, 133



119, 171, 236



233, 144, 134

Complementary

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



111, 183, 133



183, 111, 161

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.



232, 140, 168



111, 183, 133



173, 158, 227

Square

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



111, 183, 133



52, 180, 227



212, 146, 202



217, 154, 108

Rectangle

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



111, 183, 133



15, 186, 191



212, 146, 202



235, 142, 144

Sweetspot

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



111, 183, 133



209, 237, 217



161, 183, 111



103, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



111, 183, 133



126, 237, 160



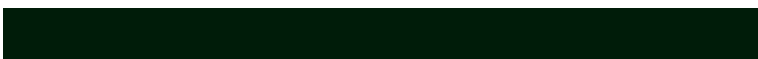
111, 183, 169



83, 92, 85



0, 156, 48



0, 28, 9

Inverse Universe

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



183, 111, 161



237, 126, 203



183, 111, 125



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 108



28, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 183, 133 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, 183, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

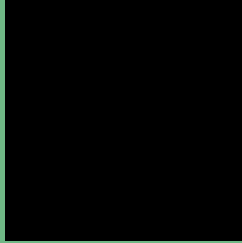
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 183, 133.

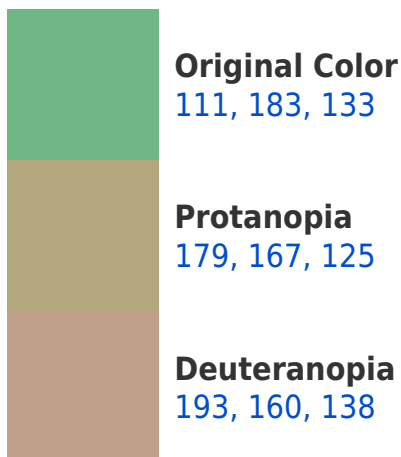


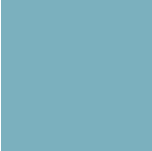
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 183, 133.

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
123, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
111, 183, 133

Protanomaly
154, 173, 128

Deuteranomaly
163, 168, 136

Tritanomaly
119, 179, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
111, 183, 133

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
140, 166, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 183, 133 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, 183, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 183, 133)  
}
```

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, 183, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 183, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 183, 133 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, 183, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 183, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 183, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 183, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 183, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 183,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 183, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 183, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
183, 133) }
```

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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