

Converting Colors

RGB(111, 214, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(111, 214, 221) contains.

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Color

RGB(111, 214, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FD6DD
RGB	111, 214, 221
RGB Percent	44%, 84%, 87%
CMY	0.5647, 0.1608, 0.1333
CMYK	0.50, 0.03, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	184°, 62%, 65%
HSV	184°, 50%, 87%
XYZ	43.6533, 56.6931, 77.0487
YIQ	184.0010, -63.6350, -19.6590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

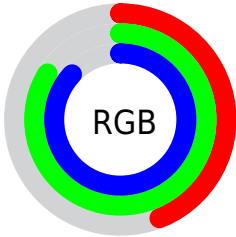
Format	Color
RYB	111, 164, 221
Decimal	7329501
CIELab	80.01, -28.05, -12.69
CIELCh	80, 30.790, 204.350
Yxy	56.6931, 0.2461, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285519581 (0xFF6FD6DD)
YUV	184.0010, 18.2405, -64.0219
Hunter-Lab	75.2948, -28.2780, -7.9647

Details

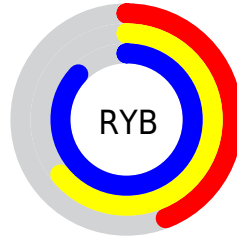
The RGB color **111, 214, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 118, 111**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 255, 255**, and **47, 159, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 213, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 215, 221**.

Distribution



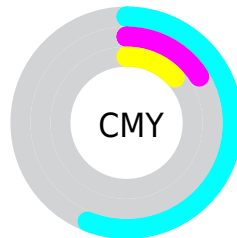
- Red (44%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 111, 214, 221 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, 214, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 111, 214, 221

 111, 214, 221

255, 255, 255

 81, 186, 193

 170, 255, 255


 47, 159, 166

 199, 255, 255

 0, 133, 140

 229, 255, 255

 0, 107, 114

 0, 82, 90

 0, 59, 66

 0, 37, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 111, 214, 221

■ 111, 214, 221

■ 89, 213, 221

■ 133, 215, 221

■ 67, 211, 221

■ 155, 217, 221

■ 45, 210, 221

■ 177, 218, 221

■ 23, 208, 221

■ 199, 220, 221

■ 1, 207, 221

■ 222, 221, 221

■ 0, 207, 221

■ 244, 222, 221

■ 255, 224, 221

■ 255, 225, 221

■ 255, 227, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 214, 192



111, 214, 221



120, 210, 244

Triad

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



111, 214, 221



230, 183, 232



224, 195, 141

Complementary

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



111, 214, 221



221, 118, 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.



246, 185, 153



111, 214, 221



251, 178, 205

Square

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



111, 214, 221



195, 193, 251



255, 179, 176



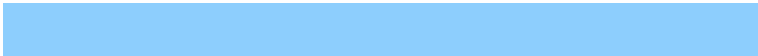
194, 204, 146

Rectangle

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



111, 214, 221



141, 206, 253



255, 179, 176



233, 191, 144

Sweetspot

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



111, 214, 221



217, 253, 255



111, 221, 116



105, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



111, 214, 221



102, 245, 255



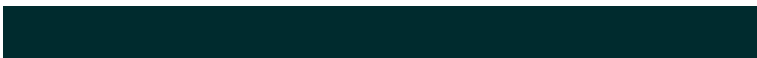
111, 161, 221



99, 109, 110



0, 162, 173



0, 43, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 111, 214



255, 102, 245



221, 171, 111



110, 99, 109



173, 0, 162



46, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 111, 214, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

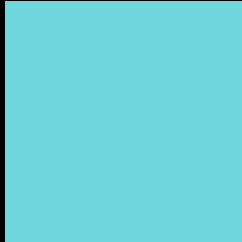
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

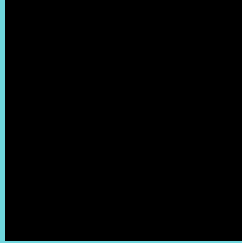
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 214, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 214, 221.

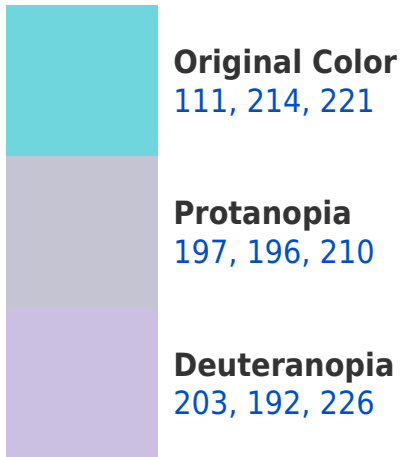


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 111, 214, 221.

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





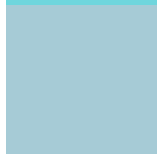
Tritanopia
114, 213, 230

Trichromacy



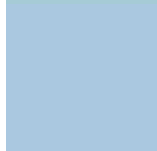
Original Color

111, 214, 221



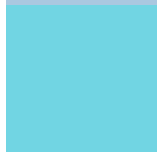
Protanomaly

166, 203, 214



Deuteranomaly

170, 200, 224



Tritanomaly

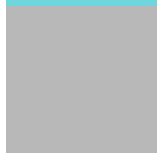
113, 213, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

111, 214, 221



Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184



Achromatomaly

157, 195, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 111, 214, 221 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, 214, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 214, 221)  
}
```

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, 214, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 214, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 111, 214, 221 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, 214, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 214, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 214, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 214, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 214, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 214,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 111, 214, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 214, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
214, 221) }
```

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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