

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 110, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 110, 109) contains.

RGB(112, 110, 109)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(112, 110, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	706E6D
RGB	112, 110, 109
RGB Percent	44%, 43%, 43%
CMY	0.5608, 0.5686, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.03, 0.56
HSL	20°, 1%, 43%
HSV	20°, 3%, 44%
XYZ	15.0183, 15.7007, 16.7070
YIQ	110.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

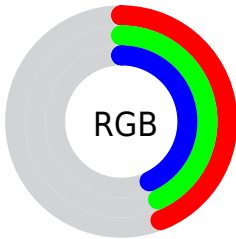
Format	Color
RYB	112, 111, 109
Decimal	7368301
CIELab	46.58, 0.57, 0.82
CIElCh	47, 1.003, 55.179
Yxy	15.7007, 0.3167, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285558381 (0xFF706E6D)
YUV	110.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	39.6241, -1.6872, 2.7381

Details

The RGB color **112, 110, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **109, 111, 112**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 162, 160**, and **64, 63, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 103, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 117, 120**.

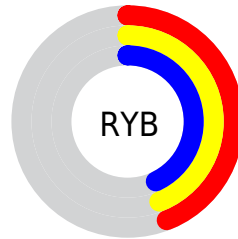
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (43%)

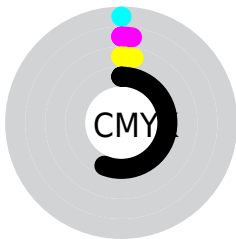
Blue (43%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (43%)

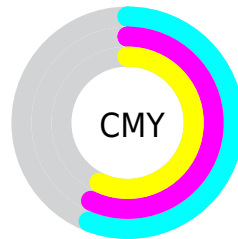


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 110, 109 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 112, 110, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112, 110, 109

255, 255, 255

■ 164, 162, 160

■ 191, 189, 187

■ 219, 216, 215

■ 247, 245, 244

■ 112, 110, 109

■ 88, 86, 85

■ 64, 63, 62

■ 42, 41, 40

■ 22, 20, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 112, 110, 109

■ 112, 103, 98

■ 112, 95, 87

■ 112, 88, 75

■ 112, 110, 109

■ 112, 117, 120

■ 112, 125, 131

■ 112, 132, 143

■ 112, 80, 64

■ 112, 140, 154

■ 112, 73, 53

■ 112, 147, 165

■ 112, 65, 42

■ 112, 155, 176

■ 112, 58, 31

■ 112, 162, 187

■ 112, 50, 19

■ 112, 170, 199

■ 112, 43, 8

■ 112, 177, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 110, 110



112, 110, 109



111, 110, 109

Triad

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



112, 110, 109



109, 111, 110



110, 110, 112

Complementary

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



112, 110, 109



109, 111, 112

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.



109, 110, 112



112, 110, 109



108, 111, 111

Square

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



112, 110, 109



109, 111, 109



109, 111, 112



111, 110, 111

Rectangle

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



112, 110, 109



111, 110, 109



109, 111, 112



110, 110, 112

Sweetspot

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



112, 110, 109



145, 144, 144



112, 109, 111



74, 73, 73



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



112, 110, 109



145, 142, 141



112, 112, 109



56, 55, 54



120, 40, 0



247, 82, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 111, 112



141, 144, 145



109, 110, 112



54, 55, 56



0, 80, 120



0, 165, 247

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 110, 109 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 110, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

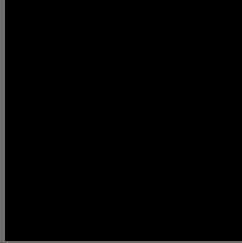
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

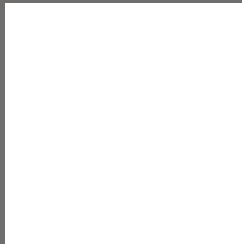
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 112, 110, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 110, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 110, 109.

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


112, 110, 109

Protanopia

113, 110, 109

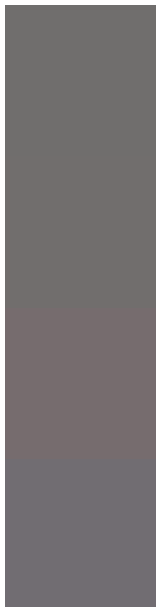
Deuteranopia

121, 107, 110



Tritanopia
113, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 110, 109

Protanomaly

113, 110, 109

Deuteranomaly

118, 108, 110

Tritanomaly

113, 109, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 110, 109

Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110

Achromatomaly

111, 110, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 110, 109 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(112, 110, 109) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 110, 109)  
}
```

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(112, 110, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 110, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 110, 109 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(112, 110, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 110, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 110, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 110, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 110, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 110,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 110, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 110, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
110, 109) }
```

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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