

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 112, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 112, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 112, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	707077
RGB	112, 112, 119
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.5608, 0.5608, 0.5333
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	240°, 3%, 45%
HSV	240°, 6%, 47%
XYZ	15.8060, 16.3650, 19.7785
YIQ	112.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

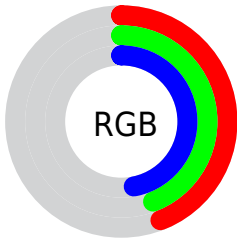
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 112, 119
Decimal	7368823
CIE _{Lab}	47.45, 1.47, -3.87
CIE _{LCh}	47, 4.140, 290.747
Yxy	16.3650, 0.3043, 0.3150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285558903 (0xFF707077)
YUV	112.7980, 3.0576, -0.6998
Hunter-Lab	40.4537, -1.0505, -0.6703

Details

The RGB color **112, 112, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **119, 119, 112**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **164, 164, 171**, and **64, 64, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 100, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **124, 124, 119**.

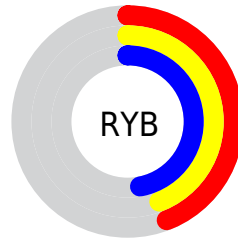
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

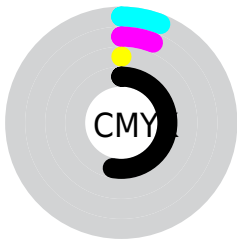
Blue (47%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (47%)

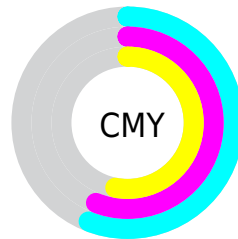


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 112, 119 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, 112, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112, 112, 119

255, 255, 255

■ 164, 164, 171

■ 191, 191, 198

■ 219, 219, 226

■ 247, 247, 255

■ 112, 112, 119

■ 88, 88, 94

■ 64, 64, 71

■ 42, 42, 48

■ 22, 22, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 112, 112, 119

■ 100, 100, 119

■ 88, 88, 119

■ 76, 76, 119

■ 112, 112, 119

■ 124, 124, 119

■ 136, 136, 119

■ 148, 148, 119

■ 64, 64, 119

■ 160, 160, 119

■ 52, 52, 119

■ 171, 171, 119

■ 41, 41, 119

■ 183, 183, 119

■ 29, 29, 119

■ 195, 195, 119

■ 17, 17, 119

■ 207, 207, 119

■ 5, 5, 119

■ 219, 219, 119

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 113, 119



112, 112, 119



116, 111, 117

Triad

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



112, 112, 119



119, 111, 107



106, 115, 111

Complementary

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



112, 112, 119



119, 119, 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, 114, 108



112, 112, 119



117, 112, 106

Square

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



112, 112, 119



120, 110, 110



113, 113, 106



104, 115, 115

Rectangle

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



112, 112, 119



118, 110, 115



113, 113, 106



107, 114, 110

Sweetspot

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



112, 112, 119



152, 152, 156



112, 119, 119



77, 77, 79



207, 207, 207



79, 79, 79

Same Dimension

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



112, 112, 119



145, 145, 156



115, 112, 119



54, 54, 59



0, 0, 122



0, 0, 250

Inverse Universe

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



119, 112, 119



156, 145, 156



115, 119, 112



59, 54, 59



122, 0, 122



250, 0, 250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 112, 119 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, 112, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

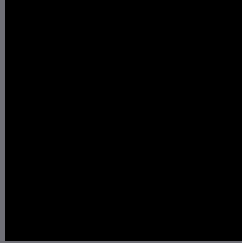
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

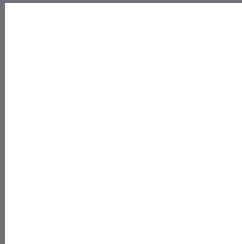
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 112, 112, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 112, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 112, 119.

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, 112, 119

Protanopia

113, 112, 119

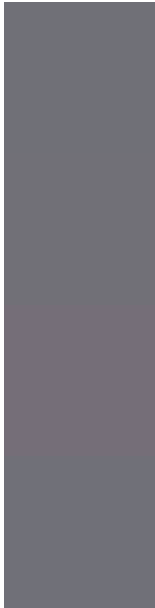
Deuteranopia

120, 109, 120



Tritanopia
112, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 112, 119

Protanomaly

113, 112, 119

Deuteranomaly

117, 110, 120

Tritanomaly

112, 112, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 112, 119

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

113, 113, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 112, 119 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, 112, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 112, 119)  
}
```

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, 112, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 112, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 112, 119 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, 112, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 112, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 112, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 112, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 112, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 112,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 112, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 112, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
112, 119) }
```

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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