

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 113, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 113, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 113, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71716F
RGB	113, 113, 111
RGB Percent	44%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.5569, 0.5569, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.56
HSL	60°, 1%, 44%
HSV	60°, 2%, 44%
XYZ	15.5844, 16.4687, 17.3963
YIQ	112.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	111, 113, 111
Decimal	7434607
CIE Lab	47.58, -0.40, 1.10
CIE LCh	48, 1.172, 109.982
Yxy	16.4687, 0.3152, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285624687 (0xFF71716F)
YUV	112.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	40.5816, -2.4690, 2.9910

Details

The RGB color `113, 113, 111` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `111, 111, 113`, and the grayscale version is `113, 113, 113`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `165, 165, 163`, and `65, 65, 63` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `113, 113, 100`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `113, 113, 122`.

Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (44%)

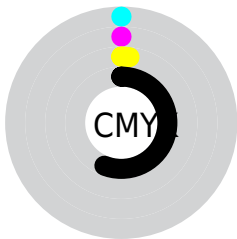
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 113, 111 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 113, 113, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 113, 111

255, 255, 255

■ 165, 165, 163

■ 192, 192, 190

■ 220, 220, 217

■ 248, 248, 246

■ 113, 113, 111

■ 89, 89, 87

■ 65, 65, 63

■ 43, 43, 42

■ 23, 23, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 113, 111

■ 113, 113, 100

■ 113, 113, 88

■ 113, 113, 77

■ 113, 113, 111

■ 113, 113, 122

■ 113, 113, 134

■ 113, 113, 145

■ 113, 113, 66

■ 113, 113, 156

■ 113, 113, 55

■ 113, 113, 168

■ 113, 113, 43

■ 113, 113, 179

■ 113, 113, 32

■ 113, 113, 190

■ 113, 113, 21

■ 113, 113, 201

■ 113, 113, 9

■ 113, 113, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 113, 111



113, 113, 111



112, 113, 112

Triad

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



113, 113, 111



111, 113, 114



115, 112, 113

Complementary

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



113, 113, 111



111, 111, 113

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.



114, 112, 114



113, 113, 111



112, 113, 115

Square

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



113, 113, 111



111, 113, 113



113, 113, 115



115, 112, 112

Rectangle

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



113, 113, 111



111, 113, 112



113, 113, 115



114, 112, 114

Sweetspot

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



113, 113, 111



148, 148, 146



113, 111, 111



74, 74, 73



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



113, 113, 111



148, 148, 145



112, 113, 111



56, 56, 55



120, 120, 0



247, 247, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 111, 113



145, 145, 148



112, 111, 113



55, 55, 56



0, 0, 120



0, 0, 247

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 113, 111 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 113, 113, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

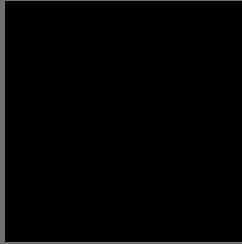
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 113, 113, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 113, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 113, 111.

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
[113](#), [113](#), [111](#)

Protanopia
[115](#), [112](#), [111](#)

Deuteranopia
[124](#), [109](#), [112](#)



Tritanopia
114, 112, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 113, 111

Protanomaly

114, 112, 111

Deuteranomaly

120, 110, 112

Tritanomaly

114, 112, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 113, 111

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

113, 113, 112

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 113, 111 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(113, 113, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 113, 111)  
}
```

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(113, 113, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 113, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 113, 111 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(113, 113, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 113, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 113, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 113, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 113,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 113, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 113, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
113, 111) }
```

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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