

Converting Colors

RGB(99, 110, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(99, 110, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(99, 110, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	636E6E
RGB	99, 110, 110
RGB Percent	39%, 43%, 43%
CMY	0.6118, 0.5686, 0.5686
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	180°, 5%, 41%
HSV	180°, 10%, 43%
XYZ	13.5360, 14.9303, 16.9203
YIQ	106.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

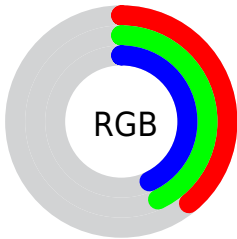
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 105, 110
Decimal	6516334
CIE _{Lab}	45.54, -4.14, -1.42
CIE _{LCh}	46, 4.382, 198.972
Yxy	14.9303, 0.2982, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284706414 (0xFF636E6E)
YUV	106.7110, 1.6215, -6.7625
Hunter-Lab	38.6397, -5.0887, 1.0849

Details

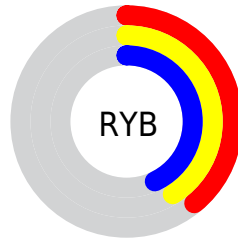
The RGB color **99, 110, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **110, 99, 99**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 162, 162**, and **52, 62, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88, 110, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 110, 110**.

Distribution



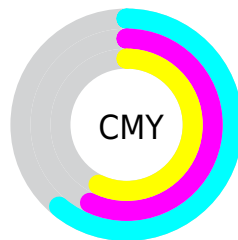
- Red (39%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 99, 110, 110 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 99, 110, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



99, 110, 110



99, 110, 110

255, 255, 255



75, 86, 86



150, 162, 162



52, 62, 63



177, 189, 189



31, 41, 41



204, 216, 216



8, 20, 20



232, 245, 245



0, 0, 0



99, 110, 110



99, 110, 110



88, 110, 110



110, 110, 110



77, 110, 110



121, 110, 110



66, 110, 110



132, 110, 110

■ 55, 110, 110

■ 143, 110, 110

■ 44, 110, 110

■ 154, 110, 110

■ 33, 110, 110

■ 165, 110, 110

■ 22, 110, 110

■ 176, 110, 110

■ 11, 110, 110

■ 187, 110, 110

■ 0, 110, 110

■ 198, 110, 110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 110, 106



99, 110, 110



100, 109, 113

Triad

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



99, 110, 110



111, 106, 113



112, 107, 101

Complementary

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



99, 110, 110



110, 99, 99

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.



115, 106, 102



99, 110, 110



115, 105, 109

Square

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



99, 110, 110



107, 107, 115



116, 105, 106



108, 108, 101

Rectangle

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



99, 110, 110



101, 109, 114



116, 105, 106



113, 107, 101

Sweetspot

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



99, 110, 110



139, 143, 143



99, 110, 99



69, 71, 71



199, 199, 199



71, 71, 71

Same Dimension

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



99, 110, 110



126, 143, 143



99, 105, 110



50, 56, 56



0, 120, 120



0, 247, 247

Inverse Universe

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



110, 99, 110



143, 126, 143



110, 105, 99



56, 50, 56



120, 0, 120



247, 0, 247

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 99, 110, 110 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 99, 110, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

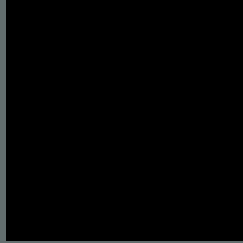
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 99, 110, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 110, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 110, 110.

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

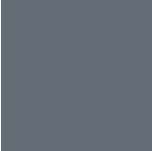
99, 110, 110

Protanopia

109, 107, 108

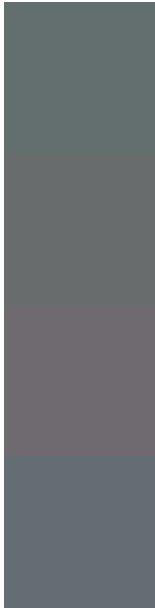
Deuteranopia

116, 104, 111



Tritanopia
100, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

99, 110, 110

Protanomaly

105, 108, 109

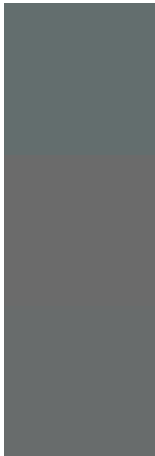
Deuteranomaly

110, 106, 111

Tritanomaly

100, 109, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

99, 110, 110

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

104, 108, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 99, 110, 110 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(99, 110, 110) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 110, 110)  
}
```

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(99, 110, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 110, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 99, 110, 110 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(99, 110, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 110, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 110, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 110, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 110, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 110,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 110, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 110, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 110,  
110) }
```

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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