

Converting Colors

`RYB(110, 142, 153)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(110, 142, 153) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(110, 142, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E997D
RGB	110, 153, 125
RGB Percent	43%, 60%, 49%
CMY	0.5686, 0.4000, 0.5107
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.18, 0.40
HSL	141°, 17%, 52%
HSV	141°, 28%, 60%
XYZ	21.5093, 27.5725, 23.5172
YIQ	136.9510, -16.6400, -17.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

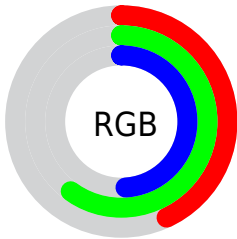
Format	Color
RYB	110, 142, 153
Decimal	7248253
CIELab	59.50, -20.74, 10.18
CIELCh	60, 23.100, 153.863
Yxy	27.5725, 0.2963, 0.3798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285438333 (0xFF6E997D)
YUV	136.9510, -5.8918, -23.6360
Hunter-Lab	52.5096, -18.7733, 10.2028

Details

The RYB color **110, 142, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **153, 110, 138**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 197, 208**, and **61, 91, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 138, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125, 146, 153**.

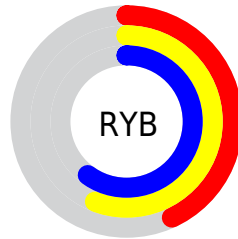
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (60%)

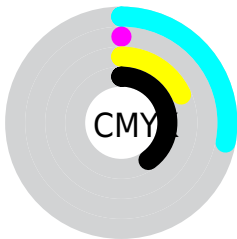
Blue (49%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (60%)

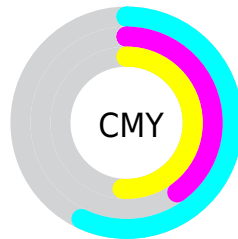


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (57%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 110, 142, 153 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 RYB color 110, 142, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 110, 142, 153


255, 255, 255


 163, 197, 208


 190, 225, 236

 218, 244, 255

 247, 251, 255

 110, 142, 153

 85, 116, 127

 61, 91, 102


 37, 66, 78


 13, 41, 54

 0, 26, 33


 0, 0, 0


 110, 142, 153

 95, 138, 153

 79, 134, 153

 110, 142, 153

 125, 146, 153

 141, 150, 153

■ 64, 130, 153

■ 156, 153, 155

■ 49, 126, 153

■ 171, 153, 165

■ 34, 123, 153

■ 187, 153, 175

■ 18, 118, 153

■ 202, 153, 185

■ 3, 115, 153

■ 217, 153, 195

■ 0, 114, 153

■ 232, 153, 205

■ 248, 153, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 149, 125



110, 142, 153



90, 125, 155

Triad

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



110, 142, 153



122, 138, 183



183, 131, 122

Complementary

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



110, 142, 153



153, 110, 138

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.



183, 128, 141



110, 142, 153



150, 137, 177

Square

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



110, 142, 153



95, 128, 179



172, 131, 162



173, 159, 107

Rectangle

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



110, 142, 153



83, 120, 159



172, 131, 162



184, 129, 128

Sweetspot

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



110, 142, 153



183, 195, 199



110, 153, 124



90, 97, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



110, 142, 153



131, 181, 199



110, 133, 153



69, 75, 77



0, 104, 140



0, 10, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 110, 138



199, 131, 176



153, 110, 117



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 92



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 110, 142, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

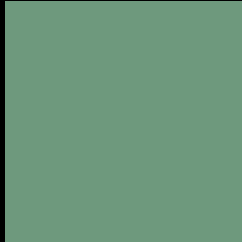
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 110, 142, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

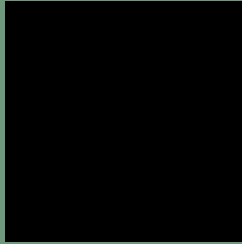
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 110, 142, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 142, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 110, 142, 153.

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
110, 142, 153

Protanopia
133, 151, 120

Deuteranopia
162, 142, 128



Tritanopia
117, 135, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

110, 142, 153

Protanomaly

122, 146, 132

Deuteranomaly

127, 143, 127

Tritanomaly

114, 133, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

110, 142, 153

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

127, 139, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 110, 142, 153 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(110, 153, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 153, 125)  
}
```

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(110, 153, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 153, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 110, 142, 153 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(110, 153, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 153, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 153, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 153, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 153, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 153,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 110, 142, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 153, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
153, 125) }
```

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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