

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 148, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 148, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 148, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7094A1
RGB	112, 148, 161
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4196, 0.3686
CMYK	0.30, 0.08, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	196°, 21%, 54%
HSV	196°, 30%, 63%
XYZ	23.7050, 27.1978, 37.7185
YIQ	138.7180, -25.6290, -3.5890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

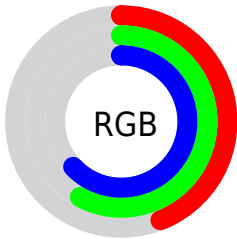
Format	Color
R_{YB}	112, 133, 161
Decimal	7378081
CIE Lab	59.16, -9.22, -10.88
CIE LCh	59, 14.265, 229.717
Yxy	27.1978, 0.2675, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285568161 (0xFF7094A1)
YUV	138.7180, 10.9850, -23.4317
Hunter-Lab	52.1515, -10.1294, -6.3754

Details

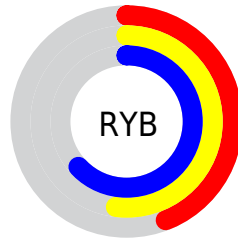
The RGB color **112, 148, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 125, 112**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 202, 216**, and **62, 97, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 144, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 152, 161**.

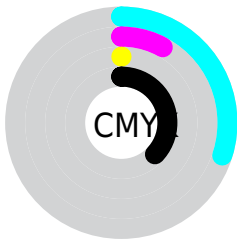
Distribution



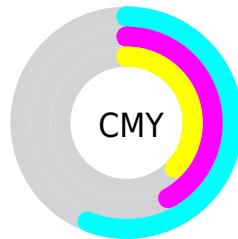
- Red (44%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 148, 161 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, 148, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 148, 161


255, 255, 255


 165, 202, 216

 193, 230, 244


 221, 255, 255


 250, 255, 255

 112, 148, 161


 87, 122, 135

 62, 97, 109


 38, 74, 85


 11, 51, 62


 0, 30, 40

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 112, 148, 161

 96, 144, 161

 112, 148, 161

 128, 152, 161

■ 80, 139, 161

■ 144, 157, 161

■ 64, 135, 161

■ 160, 161, 161

■ 48, 131, 161

■ 176, 165, 161

■ 31, 127, 161

■ 193, 169, 161

■ 15, 122, 161

■ 209, 174, 161

■ 0, 118, 161

■ 225, 178, 161

■ 241, 182, 161

■ 255, 186, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 150, 150



112, 148, 161



123, 145, 167

Triad

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



112, 148, 161



165, 134, 147



143, 144, 119

Complementary

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



112, 148, 161



161, 125, 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.



157, 140, 118



112, 148, 161



169, 134, 134

Square

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



112, 148, 161



154, 137, 159



166, 136, 124



129, 148, 126

Rectangle

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



112, 148, 161



134, 142, 167



166, 136, 124



148, 143, 118

Sweetspot

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



112, 148, 161



190, 204, 209



112, 161, 124



93, 101, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



112, 148, 161



132, 189, 209



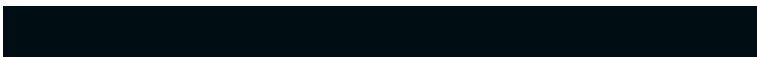
112, 124, 161



73, 79, 82



0, 107, 145



0, 13, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 112, 148



209, 132, 189



161, 149, 112



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 107



18, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 148, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

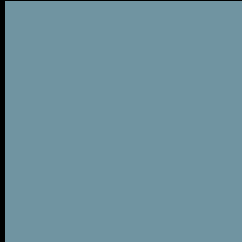
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 148, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

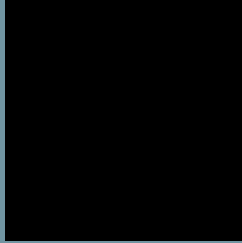
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

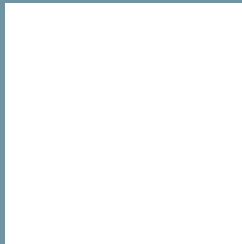
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 112, 148, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 148, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 148, 161.

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](#).

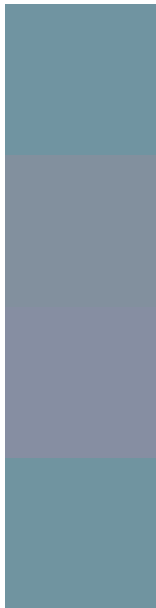
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
112, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 148, 161

Protanomaly

130, 144, 158

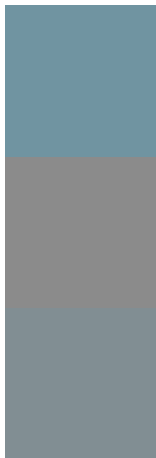
Deuteranomaly

134, 142, 162

Tritanomaly

112, 148, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 148, 161

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

129, 142, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 148, 161 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, 148, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 148, 161)  
}
```

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, 148, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 148, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 148, 161 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, 148, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 148, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 148, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 148, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 148, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 148,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 148, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 148, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
148, 161) }
```

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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