

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 149, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 149, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 149, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7095B4
RGB	112, 149, 180
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 71%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4157, 0.2941
CMYK	0.38, 0.17, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	207°, 31%, 57%
HSV	207°, 38%, 71%
XYZ	25.6678, 28.2349, 47.2771
YIQ	141.4710, -32.0030, 1.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

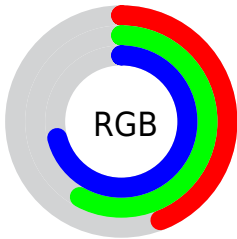
Format	Color
R _Y B	112, 136, 180
Decimal	7378356
CIE Lab	60.10, -4.83, -20.24
CIE LCh	60, 20.808, 256.571
Yxy	28.2349, 0.2537, 0.2791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285568436 (0xFF7095B4)
YUV	141.4710, 18.9948, -25.8461
Hunter-Lab	53.1365, -6.7640, -15.5564

Details

The RGB color **112, 149, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 143, 112**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 203, 236**, and **60, 98, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 141, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 157, 180**.

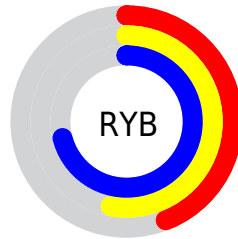
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (58%)

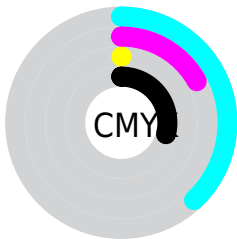
Blue (71%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (71%)

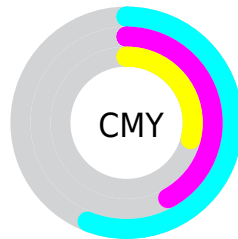


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 149, 180 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, 149, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 149, 180

255, 255, 255


 166, 203, 236

 194, 231, 255

 222, 255, 255

 251, 255, 255

 112, 149, 180

 86, 123, 153

 60, 98, 127

 34, 75, 102

 0, 52, 78

 0, 31, 55

 0, 3, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 112, 149, 180

 112, 149, 180

■ 94, 141, 180

■ 130, 157, 180

■ 76, 133, 180

■ 148, 165, 180

■ 58, 124, 180

■ 166, 174, 180

■ 40, 116, 180

■ 184, 182, 180

■ 22, 108, 180

■ 202, 190, 180

■ 4, 100, 180

■ 220, 198, 180

■ 0, 98, 180

■ 238, 206, 180

■ 255, 215, 180

■ 255, 223, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 153, 171



112, 149, 180



137, 143, 180

Triad

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



112, 149, 180



183, 132, 135



127, 152, 119

Complementary

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



112, 149, 180



180, 143, 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.



148, 147, 110



112, 149, 180



179, 135, 119

Square

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



112, 149, 180



176, 133, 154



166, 141, 110



107, 155, 136

Rectangle

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



112, 149, 180



153, 139, 174



166, 141, 110



134, 150, 115

Sweetspot

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



112, 149, 180



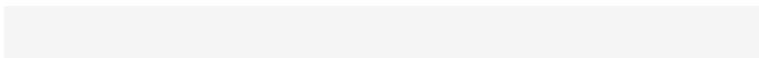
209, 223, 235



112, 180, 143



102, 110, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



112, 149, 180



129, 186, 235



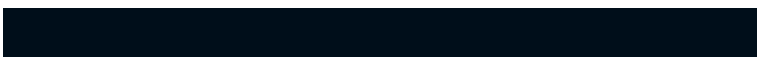
112, 115, 180



80, 85, 89



0, 83, 153



0, 14, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 112, 149



235, 129, 186



180, 177, 112



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 83



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 149, 180 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, 149, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

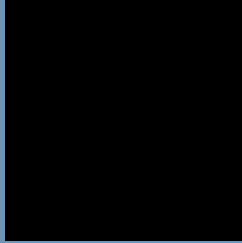
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

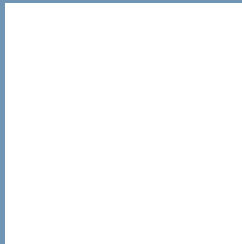
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 112, 149, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 149, 180.

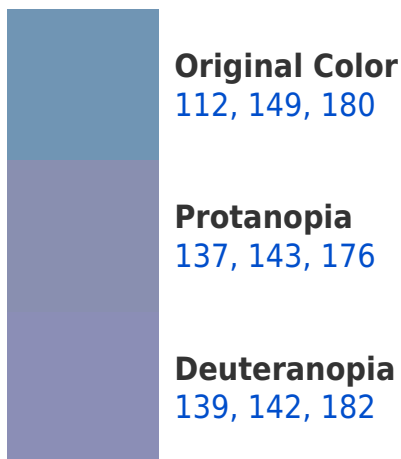


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 149, 180.

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](#).

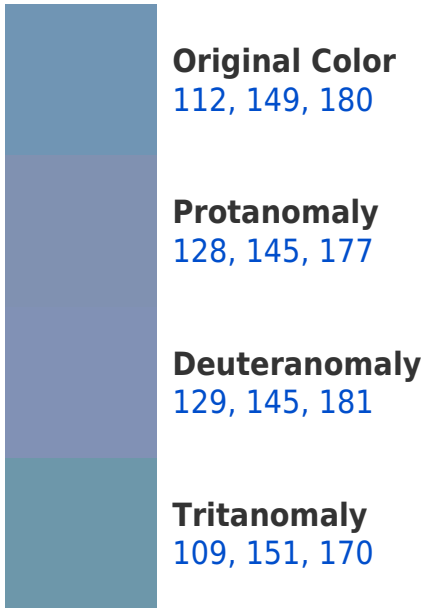
Dichromacy



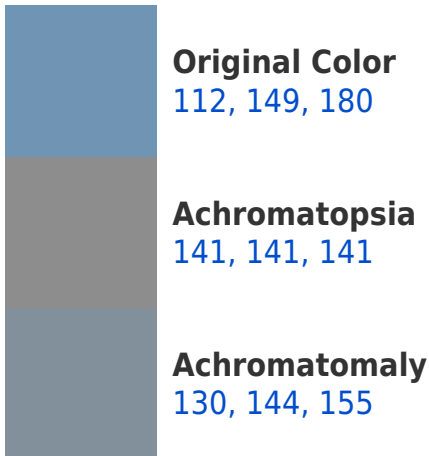


Tritanopia
108, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 149, 180 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, 149, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 149, 180)  
}
```

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, 149, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 149, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 149, 180 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, 149, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 149, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 149, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 149, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 149, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 149,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 149, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 149, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
149, 180) }
```

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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