

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 156, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 156, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 156, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | 709C7A |
| RGB | 112, 156, 122 |
| RGB Percent | 44%, 61%, 48% |
| CMY | 0.5608, 0.3882, 0.5216 |
| CMYK | 0.28, 0.00, 0.22, 0.39 |
| HSL | 134°, 18%, 53% |
| HSV | 134°, 28%, 61% |
| XYZ | 22.0834, 28.6268, 22.7740 |
| YIQ | 138.9680, -15.3100, -19.9020 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

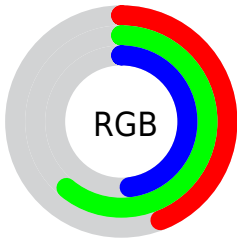
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 112, 148, 156 |
| Decimal | 7380090 |
| CIELab | 60.45, -22.15, 13.09 |
| CIELCh | 60, 25.727, 149.411 |
| Yxy | 28.6268, 0.3005, 0.3896 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4285570170 (0xFF709C7A) |
| YUV | 138.9680, -8.3652, -23.6509 |
| Hunter-Lab | 53.5040, -19.9575, 12.2161 |

Details

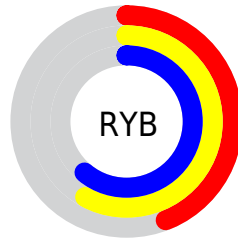
The RGB color **112, 156, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **156, 112, 146**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 211, 174**, and **62, 105, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 156, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 156, 134**.

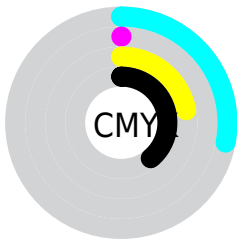
Distribution



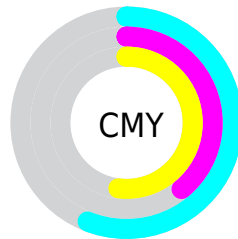
- Red (44%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 156, 122 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, 156, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 156, 122

255, 255, 255

 165, 211, 174


 192, 239, 202

 220, 255, 230


 249, 255, 255

 112, 156, 122

 87, 130, 97

 62, 105, 73

 39, 80, 51


 14, 57, 29

 0, 35, 5

 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0

 112, 156, 122


 96, 156, 110


 112, 156, 122


 128, 156, 134

 81, 156, 98

 143, 156, 146


 65, 156, 86

 159, 156, 158

 50, 156, 74


 174, 156, 170


 34, 156, 62


 190, 156, 182


 18, 156, 50


 206, 156, 194

 3, 156, 38

 221, 156, 206

 0, 156, 35

 237, 156, 218

 252, 156, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 151, 106



112, 156, 122



87, 158, 144

Triad

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



112, 156, 122



116, 148, 191



191, 131, 125

Complementary

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



112, 156, 122



156, 112, 146

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.



189, 129, 147



112, 156, 122



148, 140, 185

Square

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



112, 156, 122



86, 154, 184



174, 133, 169



181, 136, 107

Rectangle

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



112, 156, 122



76, 158, 160



174, 133, 169



192, 129, 132

Sweetspot

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



112, 156, 122



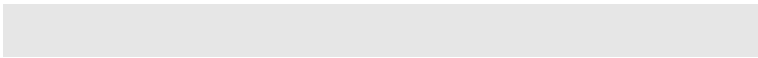
188, 204, 191



146, 156, 112



92, 102, 94



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



112, 156, 122



135, 204, 150



112, 156, 144



71, 79, 73



0, 143, 32



0, 15, 3

Inverse Universe

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



156, 112, 146



204, 135, 188



156, 112, 124



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 110



15, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 156, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

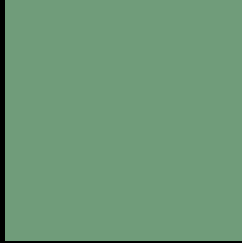
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

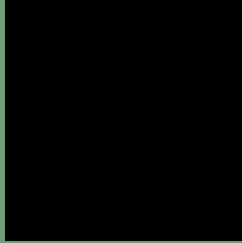
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 156, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 156, 122.

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
[112, 156, 122](#)

Protanopia
[154, 145, 117](#)

Deuteranopia
[166, 140, 125](#)



Tritanopia
120, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 156, 122

Protanomaly

139, 149, 119

Deuteranomaly

146, 146, 124

Tritanomaly

117, 153, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 156, 122

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

129, 145, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 156, 122 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, 156, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 156, 122)  
}
```

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, 156, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 156, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 156, 122 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, 156, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 156, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(112, 156, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 156, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 156, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 156,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 156, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 156, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
156, 122) }
```

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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