

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 156, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 156, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 156, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	709CA5
RGB	112, 156, 165
RGB Percent	44%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.5608, 0.3882, 0.3529
CMYK	0.32, 0.05, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	190°, 23%, 54%
HSV	190°, 32%, 65%
XYZ	25.3621, 29.9383, 40.0393
YIQ	143.8700, -29.1130, -6.5290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

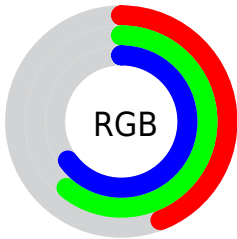
Format	Color
RYB	112, 136, 165
Decimal	7380133
CIELab	61.60, -12.59, -9.49
CIElCh	62, 15.766, 217.017
Yxy	29.9383, 0.2660, 0.3140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285570213 (0xFF709CA5)
YUV	143.8700, 10.4171, -27.9500
Hunter-Lab	54.7159, -13.0139, -5.0853

Details

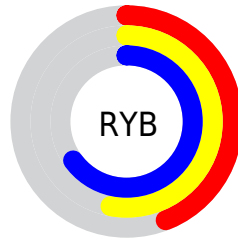
The RGB color `112, 156, 165` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `165, 121, 112`, and the grayscale version is `144, 144, 144`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `165, 211, 220`, and `61, 105, 113` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `95, 153, 165`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `129, 159, 165`.

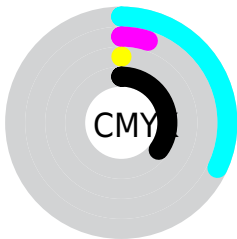
Distribution



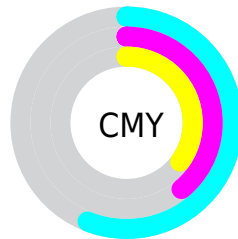
- Red (44%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 156, 165 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, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 112, 156, 165

255, 255, 255

■ 165, 211, 220

■ 193, 239, 248

■ 221, 255, 255

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 112, 156, 165

■ 86, 130, 139

■ 61, 105, 113

■ 36, 81, 89

■ 7, 57, 65

■ 0, 36, 43

■ 0, 12, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 112, 156, 165

■ 95, 153, 165

■ 112, 156, 165

■ 129, 159, 165

■ 79, 150, 165

■ 145, 162, 165

■ 62, 148, 165

■ 161, 164, 165

■ 46, 145, 165

■ 178, 167, 165

■ 29, 142, 165

■ 194, 170, 165

■ 13, 139, 165

■ 211, 173, 165

■ 0, 137, 165

■ 227, 176, 165

■ 244, 178, 165

■ 255, 181, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 157, 152



112, 156, 165



121, 153, 174

Triad

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



112, 156, 165



170, 140, 160



156, 149, 121

Complementary

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



112, 156, 165



165, 121, 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.



169, 144, 124



112, 156, 165



177, 139, 146

Square

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



112, 156, 165



155, 144, 171



177, 141, 133



141, 153, 126

Rectangle

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



112, 156, 165



131, 150, 176



177, 141, 133



161, 147, 121

Sweetspot

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



112, 156, 165



193, 211, 214



112, 165, 121



94, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



112, 156, 165



131, 200, 214



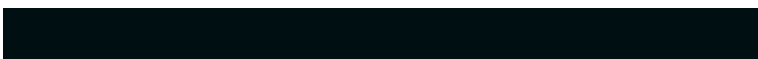
112, 130, 165



73, 80, 82



0, 121, 145



0, 15, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 112, 156



214, 131, 200



165, 147, 112



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 121



18, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 156, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

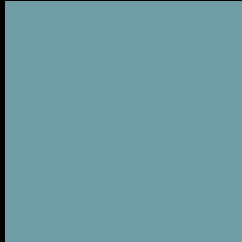
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

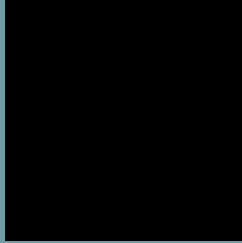
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

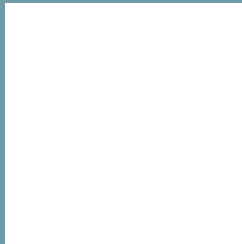
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 112, 156, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 156, 165.

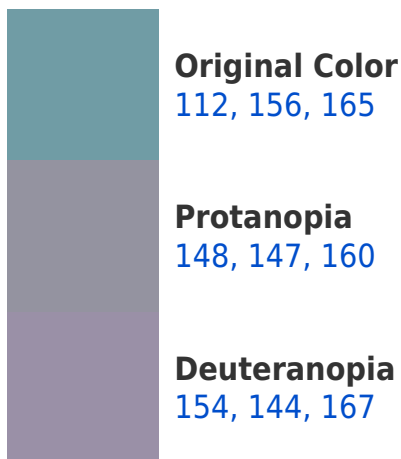


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 156, 165.

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
113, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 156, 165

Protanomaly

135, 150, 162

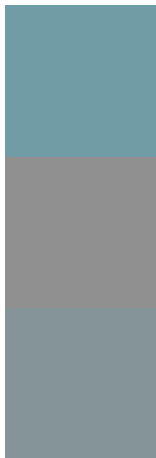
Deuteranomaly

139, 148, 166

Tritanomaly

113, 156, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 156, 165

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

132, 148, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 156, 165 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, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 156, 165)  
}
```

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, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 156, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 156, 165 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, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 156, 165) }
```

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, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 156, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 156, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 156,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 156, 165 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, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
156, 165) }
```

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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