

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 157, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 157, 156) contains.

RGB(112, 157, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(112, 157, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	709D9C
RGB	112, 157, 156
RGB Percent	44%, 62%, 61%
CMY	0.5608, 0.3843, 0.3882
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	179°, 19%, 53%
HSV	179°, 29%, 62%
XYZ	24.7398, 29.9590, 35.9312
YIQ	143.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

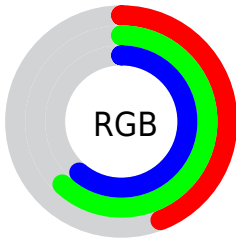
Format	Color
RYB	112, 135, 157
Decimal	7380380
CIELab	61.62, -15.32, -4.38
CIELCh	62, 15.935, 195.965
Yxy	29.9590, 0.2730, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285570460 (0xFF709D9C)
YUV	143.4310, 6.1965, -27.5650
Hunter-Lab	54.7348, -15.1049, -0.6072

Details

The RGB color **112, 157, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 112, 113**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 212, 210**, and **62, 106, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 157, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 157, 156**.

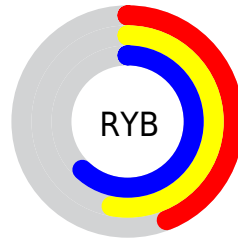
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (62%)

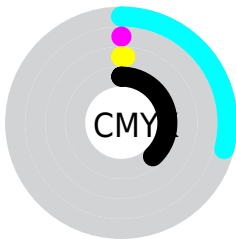
Blue (61%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (62%)

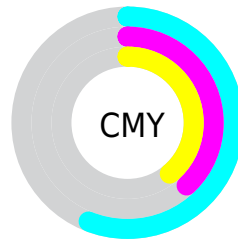


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (56%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 157, 156 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, 157, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 157, 156


255, 255, 255


 165, 212, 210

 193, 240, 239

 221, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255

 112, 157, 156


 87, 131, 130

 62, 106, 105

 37, 81, 81


 10, 58, 58


 0, 36, 36


 0, 12, 15

 0, 0, 0

 112, 157, 156

 96, 157, 156

 112, 157, 156

 128, 157, 156

81, 157, 155

143, 157, 157

65, 157, 155

159, 157, 157

49, 157, 155

175, 157, 157

33, 157, 154

190, 157, 158

18, 157, 154

206, 157, 158

2, 157, 154

222, 157, 158

0, 157, 154

238, 157, 159

253, 157, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 157, 142



112, 157, 156



113, 155, 169

Triad

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



112, 157, 156



160, 143, 168



166, 146, 122

Complementary

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



112, 157, 156



157, 112, 113

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.



176, 141, 129



112, 157, 156



173, 140, 156

Square

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



112, 157, 156



143, 147, 176



178, 139, 142



152, 150, 122

Rectangle

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



112, 157, 156



120, 153, 174



178, 139, 142



170, 144, 123

Sweetspot

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



112, 157, 156



186, 204, 204



114, 157, 112



91, 102, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



112, 157, 156



135, 204, 202



112, 136, 157



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 140



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 112, 113



204, 135, 136



157, 133, 112



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 3



15, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 157, 156 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, 157, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

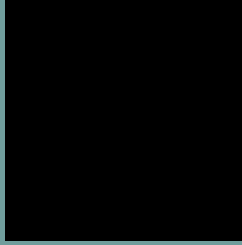
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 157, 156.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 157, 156.

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](#).

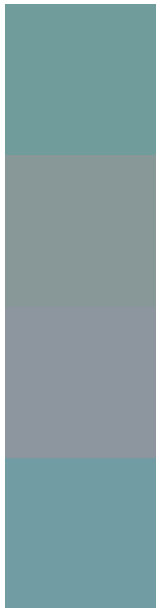
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
115, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 157, 156

Protanomaly

136, 151, 152

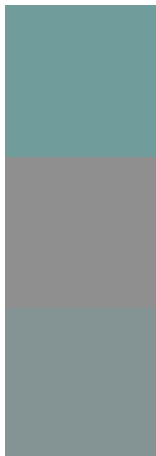
Deuteranomaly

141, 149, 158

Tritanomaly

114, 156, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 157, 156

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

132, 148, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 157, 156 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, 157, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 157, 156)  
}
```

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, 157, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 157, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 157, 156 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, 157, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 157, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 157, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 157, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 157, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 157,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 157, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 157, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
157, 156) }
```

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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