

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 186, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 186, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 186, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70BAA7
RGB	112, 186, 167
RGB Percent	44%, 73%, 65%
CMY	0.5608, 0.2706, 0.3451
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.10, 0.27
HSL	165°, 35%, 58%
HSV	165°, 40%, 73%
XYZ	31.2160, 41.3526, 42.8958
YIQ	161.7080, -38.0050, -21.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

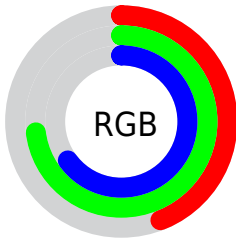
Format	Color
RYB	112, 154, 186
Decimal	7387815
CIELab	70.42, -27.54, 2.39
CIElCh	70, 27.642, 175.044
Yxy	41.3526, 0.2704, 0.3581
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285577895 (0xFF70BAA7)
YUV	161.7080, 2.6090, -43.5939
Hunter-Lab	64.3060, -25.8862, 5.4643

Details

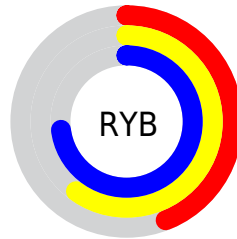
The RGB color **112, 186, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 112, 131**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 242, 222**, and **58, 132, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 186, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 186, 172**.

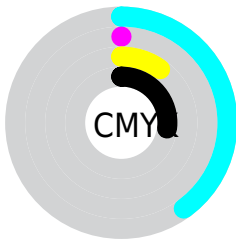
Distribution



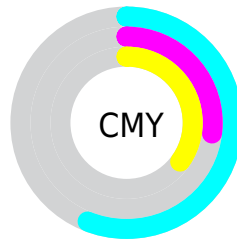
- Red (44%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 186, 167 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, 186, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 186, 167

255, 255, 255


 167, 242, 222


 195, 255, 251

 224, 255, 255

253, 255, 255

 112, 186, 167

 85, 159, 141

 58, 132, 115

 29, 107, 91

 0, 82, 67

 0, 59, 45

 0, 37, 24

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 112, 186, 167

 112, 186, 167

■ 93, 186, 162

■ 131, 186, 172

■ 75, 186, 157

■ 149, 186, 177

■ 56, 186, 153

■ 168, 186, 181

■ 38, 186, 148

■ 186, 186, 186

■ 19, 186, 143

■ 205, 186, 191

■ 0, 186, 138

■ 224, 186, 196

■ 0, 186, 138

■ 242, 186, 200

■ 255, 186, 205

■ 255, 186, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 183, 143



112, 186, 167



96, 186, 193

Triad

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



112, 186, 167



170, 167, 218



214, 161, 132

Complementary

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



112, 186, 167



186, 112, 131

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.



223, 155, 152



112, 186, 167



201, 159, 201

Square

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



112, 186, 167



134, 176, 222



219, 154, 177



194, 169, 122

Rectangle

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



112, 186, 167



98, 184, 207



219, 154, 177



218, 158, 138

Sweetspot

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



112, 186, 167



213, 242, 235



132, 186, 112



105, 122, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



112, 186, 167



126, 242, 212



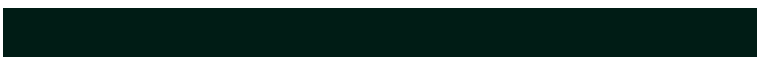
112, 169, 186



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 116



0, 28, 21

Inverse Universe

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



186, 112, 131



242, 126, 156



186, 129, 112



92, 83, 85



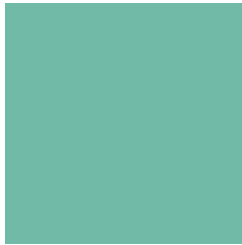
156, 0, 40



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 186, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

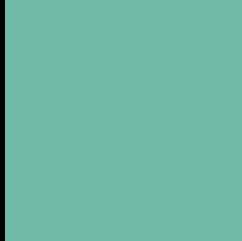
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

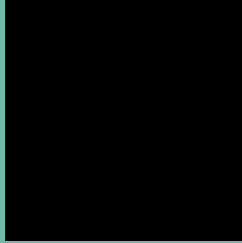
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 112, 186, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 186, 167.

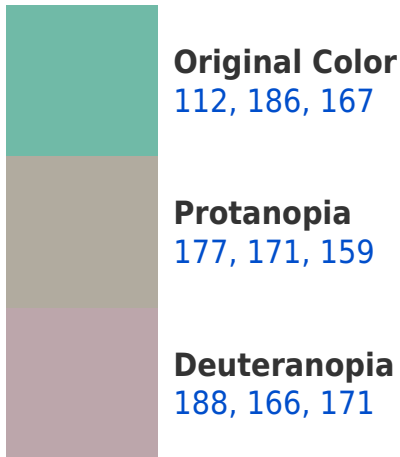


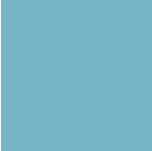
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 186, 167.

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
119, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 186, 167



Protanomaly

153, 176, 162



Deuteranomaly

160, 173, 170



Tritanomaly

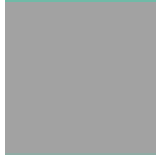
116, 183, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

112, 186, 167



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

144, 171, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 186, 167 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, 186, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 186, 167)  
}
```

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, 186, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 186, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 186, 167 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, 186, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 186, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 186, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 186, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 186, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 186, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 186, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 186, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
186, 167) }
```

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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