

Converting Colors

RGB(112, 224, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(112, 224, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(112, 224, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70E08E
RGB	112, 224, 142
RGB Percent	44%, 88%, 56%
CMY	0.5608, 0.1216, 0.4431
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.37, 0.12
HSL	136°, 64%, 66%
HSV	136°, 50%, 88%
XYZ	38.2202, 58.7090, 34.9087
YIQ	181.1640, -40.4300, -49.2460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

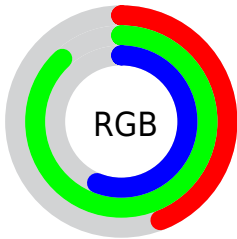
Format	Color
RYB	112, 200, 224
Decimal	7397518
CIELab	81.13, -49.62, 30.58
CIElCh	81, 58.286, 148.351
Yxy	58.7090, 0.2899, 0.4453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285587598 (0xFF70E08E)
YUV	181.1640, -19.3079, -60.6568
Hunter-Lab	76.6218, -45.0495, 26.6229

Details

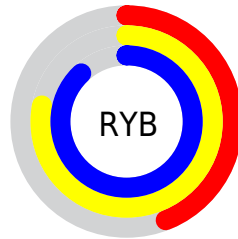
The RGB color **112, 224, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **224, 112, 194**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 255, 196**, and **51, 168, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90, 224, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 224, 158**.

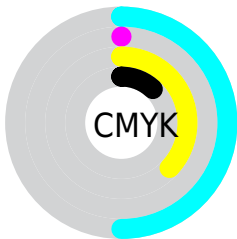
Distribution



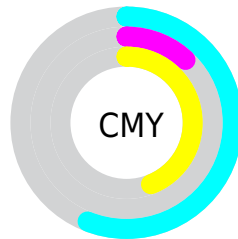
- Red (44%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 112, 224, 142 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, 224, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 112, 224, 142


255, 255, 255


 170, 255, 196


 199, 255, 224


 229, 255, 253


 112, 224, 142

 83, 196, 116

 51, 168, 91

 0, 141, 66

 0, 114, 43

 0, 89, 19

 0, 64, 0

 0, 43, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 112, 224, 142

 112, 224, 142

 90, 224, 126

 134, 224, 158

 67, 224, 109

 157, 224, 175

 45, 224, 93

 179, 224, 191

 22, 224, 76

 202, 224, 208

 0, 224, 60

 224, 224, 224

 246, 224, 240

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 214, 101



112, 224, 142



0, 229, 197

Triad

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



112, 224, 142



91, 208, 255



255, 160, 153

Complementary

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



112, 224, 142



224, 112, 194

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.



255, 155, 207



112, 224, 142



200, 188, 255

Square

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



112, 224, 142



0, 222, 255



255, 167, 255



255, 178, 109

Rectangle

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



112, 224, 142



0, 229, 234



255, 167, 255



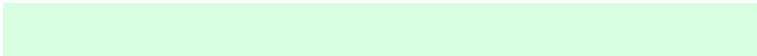
255, 157, 170

Sweetspot

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



112, 224, 142



217, 255, 227



194, 224, 112



105, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



112, 224, 142



102, 255, 143



112, 224, 198



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 47



0, 48, 13

Inverse Universe

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



224, 112, 194



255, 102, 214



224, 112, 138



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 129



48, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 112, 224, 142 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, 224, 142 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, 224, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 224, 142.

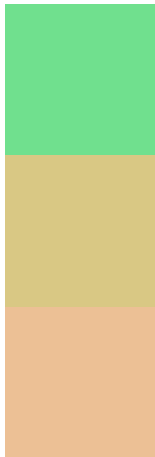


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 112, 224, 142.

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](#).

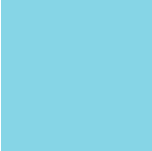
Dichromacy



Original Color
112, 224, 142

Protanopia
217, 200, 132

Deuteranopia
236, 192, 149



Tritanopia
134, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

112, 224, 142



Protanomaly

179, 209, 136



Deuteranomaly

191, 204, 146



Tritanomaly

126, 217, 198

Monochromacy



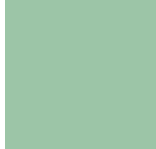
Original Color

112, 224, 142



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

156, 197, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 112, 224, 142 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, 224, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 224, 142)  
}
```

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, 224, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 224, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 112, 224, 142 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, 224, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 224, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 224, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 224, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 224, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 224,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 112, 224, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 224, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
224, 142) }
```

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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