

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 147, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 147, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 147, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71937A
RGB	113, 147, 122
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 48%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4235, 0.5216
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.17, 0.42
HSL	136°, 14%, 51%
HSV	136°, 23%, 58%
XYZ	20.7566, 25.7833, 22.2950
YIQ	133.9840, -12.2390, -14.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

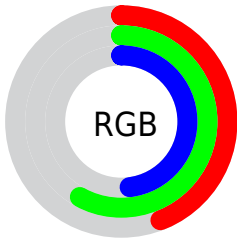
Format	Color
RYB	113, 140, 147
Decimal	7443322
CIELab	57.83, -17.14, 9.41
CIELCh	58, 19.552, 151.221
Yxy	25.7833, 0.3015, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285633402 (0xFF71937A)
YUV	133.9840, -5.9081, -18.4030
Hunter-Lab	50.7772, -15.8933, 9.5113

Details

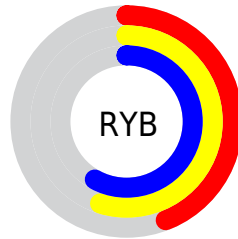
The RGB color **113, 147, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 113, 138**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 201, 174**, and **64, 96, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 147, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 147, 133**.

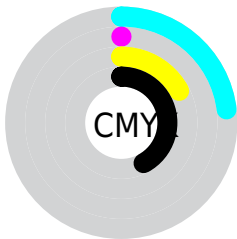
Distribution



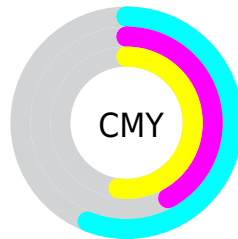
- Red (44%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 147, 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 113, 147, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 147, 122

255, 255, 255


 165, 201, 174

 193, 229, 202


 221, 255, 230

 249, 255, 255

 113, 147, 122

 88, 121, 97

 64, 96, 73


 41, 72, 51


 19, 50, 30

 0, 29, 5

 0, 0, 0


 113, 147, 122

 98, 147, 111

 84, 147, 100

 113, 147, 122

 128, 147, 133

 142, 147, 144

■ 69, 147, 90

■ 157, 147, 154

■ 54, 147, 79

■ 172, 147, 165

■ 39, 147, 68

■ 187, 147, 176

■ 25, 147, 57

■ 201, 147, 187

■ 10, 147, 46

■ 216, 147, 198

■ 0, 147, 39

■ 231, 147, 208

■ 245, 147, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 143, 109



113, 147, 122



97, 149, 139

Triad

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



113, 147, 122



119, 140, 173



173, 128, 122

Complementary

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



113, 147, 122



147, 113, 138

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.



172, 127, 139



113, 147, 122



143, 134, 168

Square

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



113, 147, 122



99, 145, 168



162, 129, 156



166, 132, 110

Rectangle

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



113, 147, 122



91, 149, 151



162, 129, 156



174, 127, 127

Sweetspot

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



113, 147, 122



178, 191, 181



139, 147, 113



89, 97, 91



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



113, 147, 122



138, 191, 152



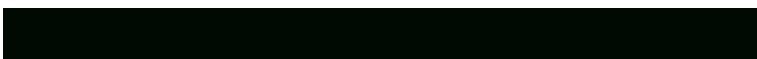
113, 147, 139



67, 74, 69



0, 138, 36



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



147, 113, 138



191, 138, 177



147, 113, 122



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 101



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 147, 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 113, 147, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

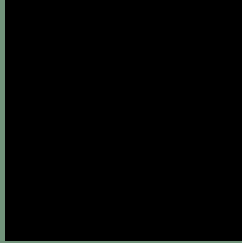
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 113, 147, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 147, 122.

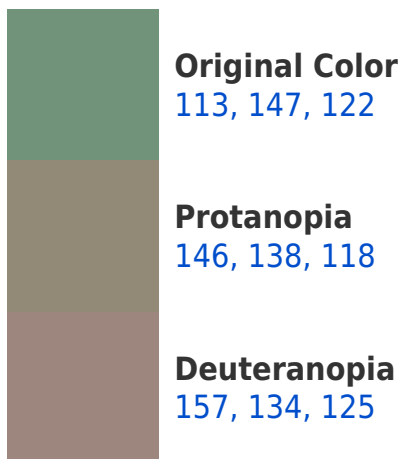



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 147, 122.

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





Tritanopia
119, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 147, 122

Protanomaly

134, 141, 119

Deuteranomaly

141, 139, 124

Tritanomaly

117, 144, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 147, 122

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

126, 139, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 147, 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(113, 147, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 147, 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(113, 147, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 147, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 147, 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(113, 147, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 147, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 147, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 147, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 147, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 147,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 147, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 147, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
147, 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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