

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 148, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 148, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 148, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	719477
RGB	113, 148, 119
RGB Percent	44%, 58%, 47%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4196, 0.5333
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.20, 0.42
HSL	130°, 14%, 51%
HSV	130°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	20.7297, 26.0224, 21.3830
YIQ	134.2290, -11.5510, -16.4390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

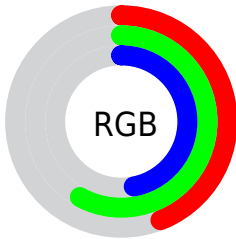
Format	Color
RYB	113, 143, 148
Decimal	7443575
CIELab	58.06, -18.25, 11.43
CIELCh	58, 21.535, 147.927
Yxy	26.0224, 0.3042, 0.3819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285633655 (0xFF719477)
YUV	134.2290, -7.5079, -18.6178
Hunter-Lab	51.0122, -16.7346, 10.8557

Details

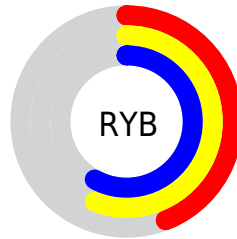
The RGB color **113, 148, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **148, 113, 142**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **165, 202, 171**, and **64, 97, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 148, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 148, 131**.

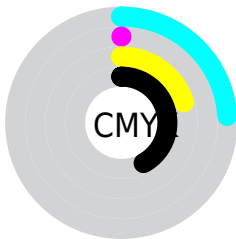
Distribution



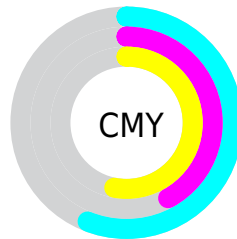
- Red (44%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 148, 119 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, 148, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 148, 119

255, 255, 255

 165, 202, 171

 193, 230, 199


 221, 255, 227


 249, 255, 255

 113, 148, 119

 88, 122, 94

 64, 97, 71


 41, 73, 48

 18, 50, 27

 0, 30, 1

 0, 0, 0

 113, 148, 119

 98, 148, 107

 83, 148, 94

 113, 148, 119

 128, 148, 131

 143, 148, 144

■ 69, 148, 82

■ 157, 148, 156

■ 54, 148, 70

■ 172, 148, 168

■ 39, 148, 58

■ 187, 148, 180

■ 24, 148, 45

■ 202, 148, 193

■ 9, 148, 33

■ 217, 148, 205

■ 0, 148, 25

■ 231, 148, 217

■ 246, 148, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 144, 106



113, 148, 119



94, 150, 137

Triad

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



113, 148, 119



115, 142, 177



178, 127, 123

Complementary

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



113, 148, 119



148, 113, 142

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.



175, 126, 142



113, 148, 119



141, 135, 173

Square

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



113, 148, 119



92, 147, 171



163, 129, 160



170, 132, 108

Rectangle

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



113, 148, 119



86, 150, 150



163, 129, 160



178, 126, 129

Sweetspot

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



113, 148, 119



178, 191, 180



142, 148, 113



89, 97, 90



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



113, 148, 119



138, 191, 147



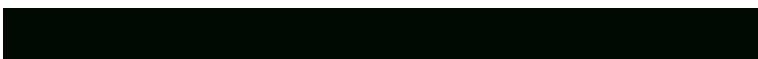
113, 148, 136



67, 74, 68



0, 138, 24



0, 10, 2

Inverse Universe

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



148, 113, 142



191, 138, 182



148, 113, 125



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 114



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 148, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

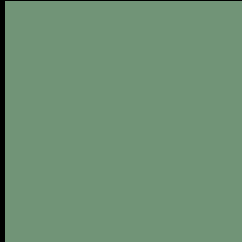
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

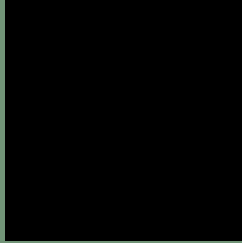
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 148, 119.

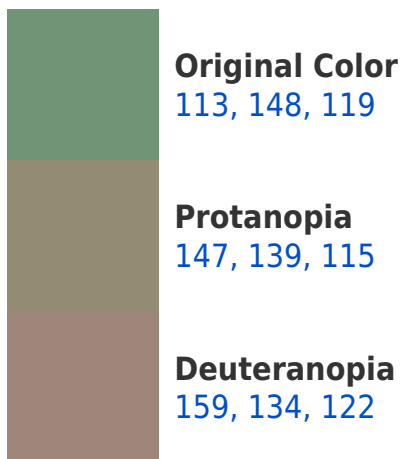


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 148, 119.

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, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 148, 119

Protanomaly

135, 142, 116

Deuteranomaly

142, 139, 121

Tritanomaly

117, 145, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 148, 119

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

126, 139, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 148, 119 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, 148, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 148, 119)  
}
```

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, 148, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 148, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 148, 119 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, 148, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 148, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 148, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 148, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 148, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 148,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 148, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 148, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
148, 119) }
```

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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