

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 152, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 152, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 152, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	719870
RGB	113, 152, 112
RGB Percent	44%, 60%, 44%
CMY	0.5569, 0.4039, 0.5608
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.26, 0.40
HSL	118°, 16%, 52%
HSV	118°, 26%, 60%
XYZ	20.9629, 27.1370, 19.4623
YIQ	135.7790, -10.4040, -20.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

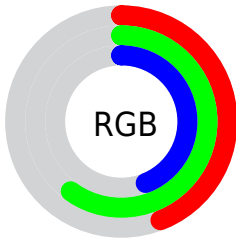
Format	Color
RYB	112, 152, 151
Decimal	7444592
CIELab	59.10, -21.62, 16.82
CIElCh	59, 27.392, 142.110
Yxy	27.1370, 0.3103, 0.4017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285634672 (0xFF719870)
YUV	135.7790, -11.7230, -19.9772
Hunter-Lab	52.0932, -19.3327, 14.3142

Details

The RGB color `113, 152, 112` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669966`. A complement of this color would be `151, 112, 152`, and the grayscale version is `136, 136, 136`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `166, 206, 164`, and `64, 101, 64` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `98, 152, 97`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `128, 152, 127`.

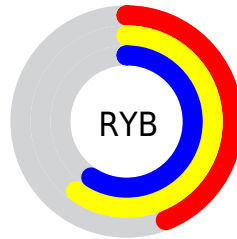
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (60%)

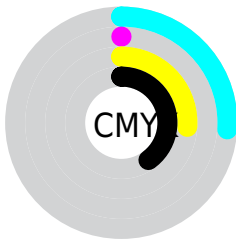
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (59%)

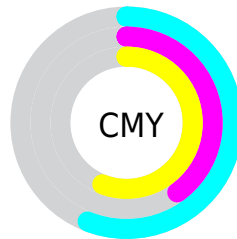


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 152, 112 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, 152, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 152, 112

255, 255, 255

 166, 206, 164

 193, 235, 191

 221, 255, 219

 250, 255, 247


 113, 152, 112


 98, 152, 97

 83, 152, 82

 113, 152, 112

 88, 126, 87

 64, 101, 64

 40, 77, 42

 17, 54, 21

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 113, 152, 112

 128, 152, 127

 143, 152, 142

■ 69, 152, 66

■ 157, 152, 158

■ 54, 152, 51

■ 172, 152, 173

■ 39, 152, 36

■ 187, 152, 188

■ 24, 152, 21

■ 202, 152, 203

■ 9, 152, 6

■ 217, 152, 218

■ 4, 152, 0

■ 232, 152, 234

■ 246, 152, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 146, 97



113, 152, 112



85, 155, 135

Triad

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



113, 152, 112



101, 146, 189



190, 125, 125

Complementary

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



113, 152, 112



151, 112, 152

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.



185, 125, 150



113, 152, 112



137, 138, 187

Square

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



113, 152, 112



70, 152, 179



167, 130, 172



183, 131, 105

Rectangle

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



113, 152, 112



69, 156, 151



167, 130, 172



190, 124, 133

Sweetspot

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



113, 152, 112



181, 196, 181



152, 151, 112



90, 99, 90



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



113, 152, 112



135, 196, 134



112, 152, 131



69, 77, 69



4, 140, 0



0, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 112, 152



195, 134, 196



152, 112, 133



76, 69, 77



137, 0, 140



12, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 152, 112 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, 152, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

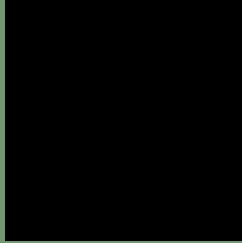
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 152, 112.

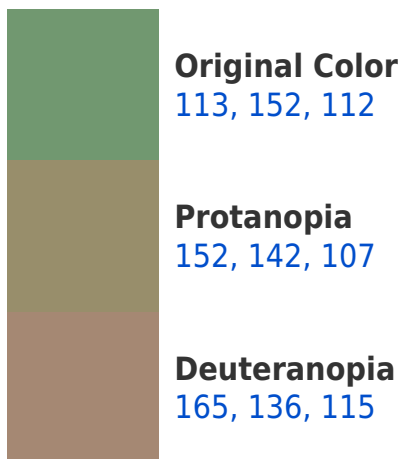


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 152, 112.

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
121, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 152, 112

Protanomaly

138, 146, 109

Deuteranomaly

146, 142, 114

Tritanomaly

118, 148, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 152, 112

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

128, 142, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 152, 112 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, 152, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 152, 112)  
}
```

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, 152, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 152, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 152, 112 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, 152, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 152, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 152, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 152, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 152, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 152,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 152, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 152, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
152, 112) }
```

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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