

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 154, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 154, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 154, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	719A94
RGB	113, 154, 148
RGB Percent	44%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3961, 0.4196
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.04, 0.40
HSL	171°, 17%, 52%
HSV	171°, 27%, 60%
XYZ	23.7109, 28.7600, 32.3185
YIQ	141.0570, -22.5100, -10.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

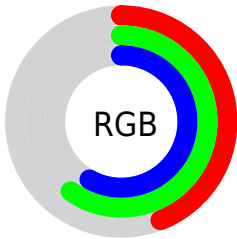
Format	Color
RYB	113, 135, 154
Decimal	7445140
CIELab	60.57, -15.28, -1.40
CIElCh	61, 15.348, 185.218
Yxy	28.7600, 0.2796, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285635220 (0xFF719A94)
YUV	141.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060
Hunter-Lab	53.6284, -14.9287, 1.8094

Details

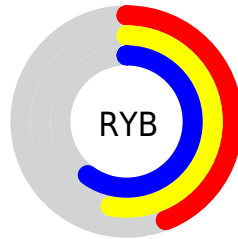
The RGB color **113, 154, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 113, 119**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 208, 202**, and **63, 103, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 154, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 154, 150**.

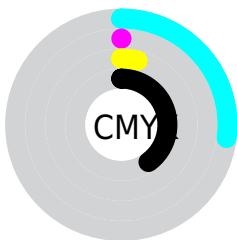
Distribution



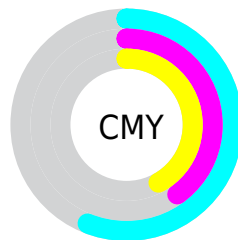
- Red (44%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 154, 148 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, 154, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 154, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 166, 208, 202

■ 193, 237, 230

■ 221, 255, 255

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 113, 154, 148

■ 98, 154, 146

■ 113, 154, 148

■ 88, 128, 122

■ 63, 103, 97

■ 39, 79, 74

■ 15, 56, 51

■ 0, 34, 30

■ 0, 4, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 154, 148

■ 128, 154, 150

■ 82, 154, 143

■ 144, 154, 153

■ 67, 154, 141

■ 159, 154, 155

■ 51, 154, 139

■ 175, 154, 157

■ 36, 154, 137

■ 190, 154, 159

■ 21, 154, 134

■ 205, 154, 162

■ 5, 154, 132

■ 221, 154, 164

■ 0, 154, 131

■ 236, 154, 166

■ 252, 154, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 153, 134



113, 154, 148



110, 153, 161

Triad

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



113, 154, 148



152, 142, 168



167, 141, 122

Complementary

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



113, 154, 148



154, 113, 119

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.



174, 138, 131



113, 154, 148



166, 138, 158

Square

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



113, 154, 148



134, 146, 173



174, 137, 144



154, 146, 119

Rectangle

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



113, 154, 148



114, 152, 168



174, 137, 144



170, 140, 124

Sweetspot

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



113, 154, 148



185, 201, 199



119, 154, 113



92, 102, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



113, 154, 148



137, 201, 192



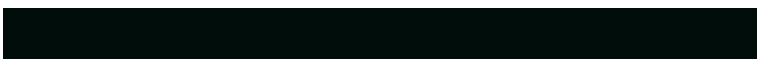
113, 140, 154



69, 77, 75



0, 140, 120



0, 13, 11

Inverse Universe

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



154, 113, 119



201, 137, 146



154, 127, 113



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 21



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 154, 148 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, 154, 148 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, 154, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 154, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 154, 148.

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
113, 154, 148

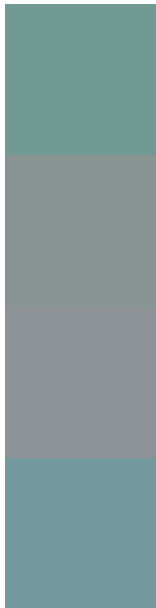
Protanopia
149, 145, 143

Deuteranopia
157, 141, 151



Tritanopia
116, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 154, 148

Protanomaly

136, 148, 145

Deuteranomaly

141, 146, 150

Tritanomaly

115, 153, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 154, 148

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

131, 146, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 154, 148 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, 154, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 154, 148)  
}
```

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, 154, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 154, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 154, 148 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, 154, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 154, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 154, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 154, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 154, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 154,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 154, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 154, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
154, 148) }
```

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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