

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 158, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 158, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 158, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	719E9D
RGB	113, 158, 157
RGB Percent	44%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3804, 0.3843
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	179°, 19%, 53%
HSV	179°, 28%, 62%
XYZ	25.1227, 30.3988, 36.4417
YIQ	144.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

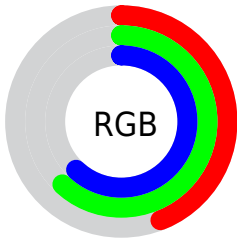
Format	Color
RYB	113, 136, 158
Decimal	7446173
CIELab	62.00, -15.31, -4.38
CIElCh	62, 15.925, 195.974
Yxy	30.3988, 0.2732, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285636253 (0xFF719E9D)
YUV	144.4310, 6.1965, -27.5650
Hunter-Lab	55.1351, -15.1515, -0.5934

Details

The RGB color **113, 158, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 113, 114**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 213, 211**, and **63, 107, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 158, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 158, 157**.

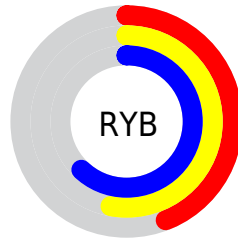
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (62%)

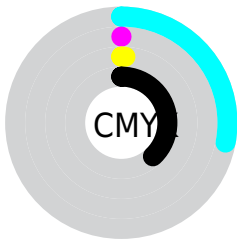
Blue (62%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (62%)

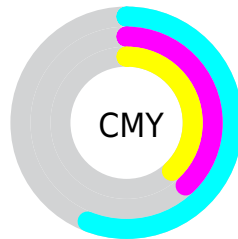


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 158, 157 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, 158, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 158, 157

255, 255, 255

■ 166, 213, 211

■ 194, 241, 240

■ 222, 255, 255

■ 251, 255, 255

■ 113, 158, 157

■ 88, 132, 131

■ 63, 107, 106

■ 38, 82, 82

■ 11, 59, 59

■ 0, 37, 37

■ 0, 14, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 158, 157

■ 97, 158, 157

■ 113, 158, 157

■ 129, 158, 157

81, 158, 156

145, 158, 158

66, 158, 156

160, 158, 158

50, 158, 156

176, 158, 158

34, 158, 155

192, 158, 159

18, 158, 155

208, 158, 159

2, 158, 155

224, 158, 159

0, 158, 154

239, 158, 160

255, 158, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 158, 142



113, 158, 157



114, 156, 170

Triad

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



113, 158, 157



161, 144, 169



167, 147, 123

Complementary

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



113, 158, 157



158, 113, 114

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.



177, 142, 130



113, 158, 157



174, 141, 157

Square

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



113, 158, 157



144, 148, 177



179, 140, 143



153, 151, 123

Rectangle

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



113, 158, 157



121, 154, 175



179, 140, 143



171, 145, 124

Sweetspot

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



113, 158, 157



188, 207, 206



114, 158, 113



93, 105, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



113, 158, 157



136, 207, 205



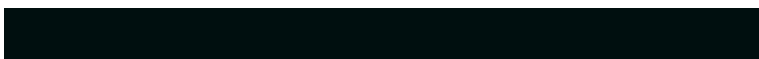
113, 137, 158



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 140



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 113, 114



207, 136, 138



158, 134, 113



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 3



15, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 158, 157 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 113, 158, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

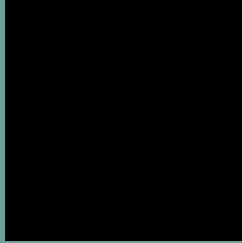
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 113, 158, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 158, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 158, 157.

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, 158, 157

Protanopia
151, 149, 151

Deuteranopia
159, 145, 160



Tritanopia
116, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
113, 158, 157

Protanomaly
137, 152, 153

Deuteranomaly
142, 150, 159

Tritanomaly
115, 157, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 158, 157

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
133, 149, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 158, 157 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, 158, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 158, 157)  
}
```

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, 158, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 158, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 158, 157 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, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 158, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 158, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 158, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 158, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 158,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 158, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
158, 157) }
```

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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