

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 160, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 160, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 160, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71A0AA
RGB	113, 160, 170
RGB Percent	44%, 63%, 67%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3725, 0.3333
CMYK	0.34, 0.06, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	191°, 25%, 55%
HSV	191°, 34%, 67%
XYZ	26.6366, 31.5546, 42.7170
YIQ	147.0870, -31.2220, -6.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

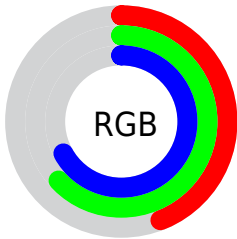
Format	Color
RYB	113, 139, 170
Decimal	7446698
CIELab	62.97, -13.20, -10.25
CIElCh	63, 16.712, 217.837
Yxy	31.5546, 0.2640, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285636778 (0xFF71A0AA)
YUV	147.0870, 11.2961, -29.8943
Hunter-Lab	56.1735, -13.6618, -5.7655

Details

The RGB color **113, 160, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 123, 113**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 215, 225**, and **62, 108, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 157, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 163, 170**.

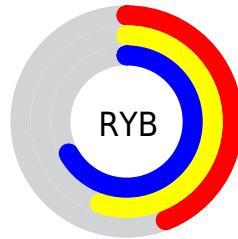
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (63%)

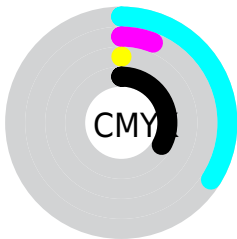
Blue (67%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (67%)

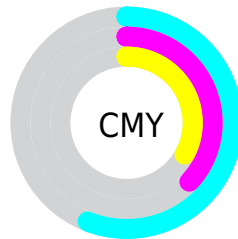


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 160, 170 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, 160, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 113, 160, 170

255, 255, 255

■ 167, 215, 225

■ 194, 243, 254

■ 223, 255, 255

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 113, 160, 170

■ 87, 134, 144

■ 62, 108, 118

■ 36, 84, 93

■ 5, 61, 70

■ 0, 39, 47

■ 0, 19, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 113, 160, 170

■ 96, 157, 170

■ 113, 160, 170

■ 130, 163, 170

■ 79, 154, 170

■ 147, 166, 170

■ 62, 151, 170

■ 164, 169, 170

■ 45, 148, 170

■ 181, 172, 170

■ 28, 145, 170

■ 198, 175, 170

■ 11, 142, 170

■ 215, 178, 170

■ 0, 140, 170

■ 232, 181, 170

■ 249, 184, 170

■ 255, 187, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 161, 156



113, 160, 170



123, 157, 179

Triad

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



113, 160, 170



175, 143, 164



160, 153, 123

Complementary

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



113, 160, 170



170, 123, 113

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, 148, 125



113, 160, 170



183, 142, 149

Square

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



113, 160, 170



160, 147, 176



182, 144, 135



143, 157, 129

Rectangle

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



113, 160, 170



134, 154, 182



182, 144, 135



165, 151, 123

Sweetspot

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



113, 160, 170



200, 218, 222



113, 170, 122



99, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



113, 160, 170



133, 206, 222



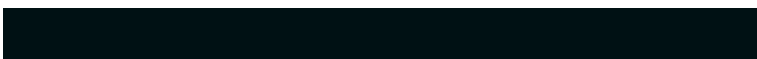
113, 132, 170



76, 83, 84



0, 122, 148



0, 17, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 113, 160



222, 133, 206



170, 151, 113



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 122



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 160, 170 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, 160, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

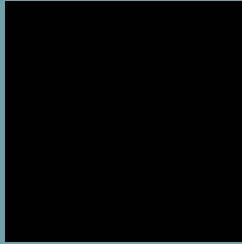
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 160, 170.

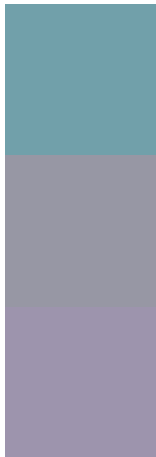


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 160, 170.

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, 160, 170

Protanopia
151, 151, 164

Deuteranopia
157, 148, 173



Tritanopia

114, 160, 172

Trichromacy



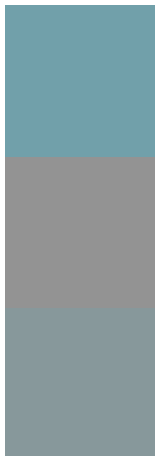
Original Color
113, 160, 170

Protanomaly
137, 154, 166

Deuteranomaly
141, 152, 172

Tritanomaly
114, 160, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 160, 170

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
135, 152, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 160, 170 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, 160, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 160, 170)  
}
```

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, 160, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 160, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 160, 170 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, 160, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 160, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 160, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 160, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 160, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 160,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 160, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 160, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
160, 170) }
```

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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