

# Converting Colors

RGB(113, 163, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(113, 163, 169) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(113, 163, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71A3A9
RGB	113, 163, 169
RGB Percent	44%, 64%, 66%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3608, 0.3373
CMYK	0.33, 0.04, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	186°, 25%, 55%
HSV	186°, 33%, 66%
XYZ	27.0687, 32.5697, 42.3960
YIQ	148.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

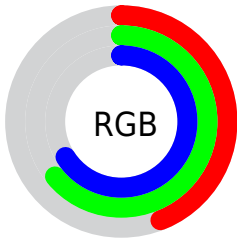
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">113, 139, 169</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7447465</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">63.81, -15.05, -8.44</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">64, 17.255, 209.281</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">32.5697, 0.2653, 0.3192</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285637545 (0xFF71A3A9)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">148.7340, 9.9911, -31.3387</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.0698, -15.2083, -4.0964</a>

# Details

The RGB color **113, 163, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 119, 113**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 218, 224**, and **62, 111, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 161, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 165, 169**.

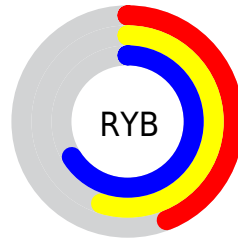
# Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (64%)

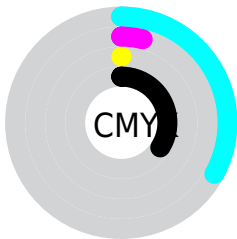
Blue (66%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (66%)

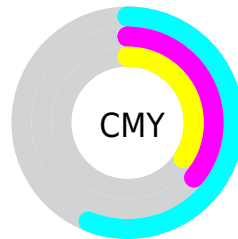


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (56%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 163, 169 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, 163, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 113, 163, 169

255, 255, 255


 167, 218, 224


 194, 247, 253

 223, 255, 255

 252, 255, 255

 113, 163, 169

 87, 137, 143

 62, 111, 117

 36, 87, 92


 4, 63, 69

 0, 41, 47


 0, 22, 26


 0, 0, 0

 113, 163, 169


 96, 161, 169

 113, 163, 169


 130, 165, 169


 79, 159, 169


 147, 167, 169

 62, 158, 169


 164, 168, 169


 45, 156, 169

 181, 170, 169


 28, 154, 169

 197, 172, 169

 12, 152, 169

 214, 174, 169

 0, 151, 169

 231, 176, 169

 248, 177, 169

 255, 179, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119, 163, 154



113, 163, 169



120, 160, 180

# Triad

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



113, 163, 169



174, 146, 171



167, 153, 124

# Complementary

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



113, 163, 169



169, 119, 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.



180, 148, 129



113, 163, 169



185, 144, 156

# Square

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



113, 163, 169



157, 151, 181



186, 145, 140



150, 158, 128

# Rectangle

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



113, 163, 169



130, 158, 184



186, 145, 140



172, 152, 125



# Sweetspot

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



113, 163, 169



197, 217, 219



113, 169, 119



96, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



113, 163, 169



132, 210, 219



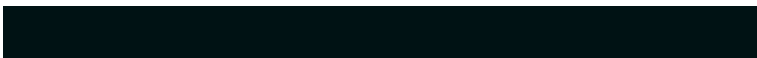
113, 135, 169



76, 83, 84



0, 132, 148



0, 18, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 113, 163



219, 132, 210



169, 147, 113



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 132



20, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 163, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

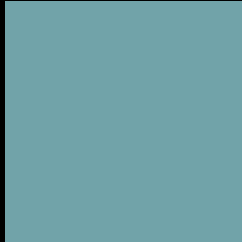
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

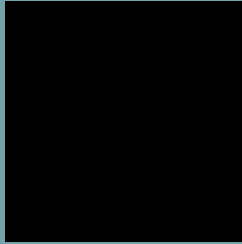
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 113, 163, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 163, 169.

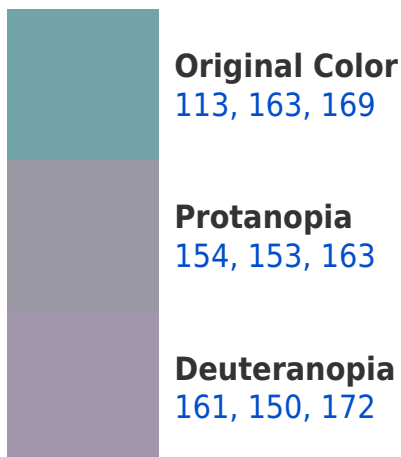



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 163, 169.

# 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

114, 162, 175

# Trichromacy



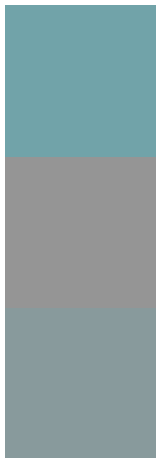
**Original Color**  
113, 163, 169

**Protanomaly**  
139, 157, 165

**Deuteranomaly**  
144, 155, 171

**Tritanomaly**  
114, 162, 173

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
113, 163, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
149, 149, 149

**Achromatomaly**  
136, 154, 156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 163, 169 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, 163, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 163, 169)  
}
```

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, 163, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 163, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 163, 169 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, 163, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 163, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 163, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 163, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 163, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 163,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 163, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 163, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
163, 169) }
```

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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