

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 168, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 168, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 168, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71A8A5
RGB	113, 168, 165
RGB Percent	44%, 66%, 65%
CMY	0.5569, 0.3412, 0.3529
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.02, 0.34
HSL	177°, 24%, 55%
HSV	177°, 33%, 66%
XYZ	27.6042, 34.2326, 40.7500
YIQ	151.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

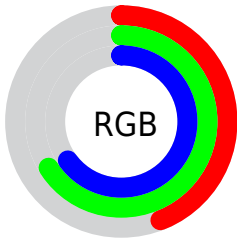
Format	Color
RYB	113, 141, 168
Decimal	7448741
CIELab	65.15, -18.65, -4.22
CIElCh	65, 19.125, 192.751
Yxy	34.2326, 0.2691, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285638821 (0xFF71A8A5)
YUV	151.2130, 6.7970, -33.5128
Hunter-Lab	58.5086, -18.1743, -0.3381

Details

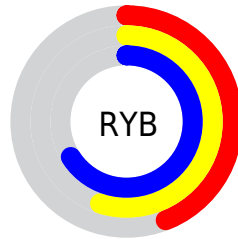
The RGB color **113, 168, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 113, 116**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 223, 220**, and **61, 116, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 168, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 168, 166**.

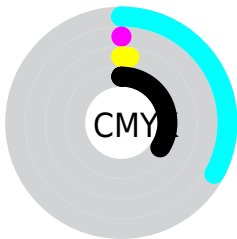
Distribution



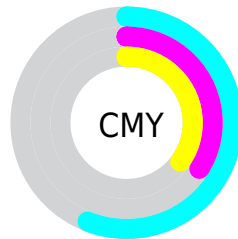
- Red (44%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 168, 165 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, 168, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 168, 165


255, 255, 255


 167, 223, 220


 195, 252, 248

 223, 255, 255

 252, 255, 255

 113, 168, 165

 87, 141, 139

 61, 116, 113

 35, 91, 89


 4, 67, 66

 0, 45, 43


 0, 26, 23

 0, 0, 0

 113, 168, 165

 96, 168, 164

 113, 168, 165

 130, 168, 166

■ 79, 168, 163

■ 147, 168, 167

■ 63, 168, 162

■ 163, 168, 168

■ 46, 168, 161

■ 180, 168, 169

■ 29, 168, 160

■ 197, 168, 170

■ 12, 168, 160

■ 214, 168, 170

■ 0, 168, 159

■ 231, 168, 171

■ 247, 168, 172

■ 255, 168, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 167, 147



113, 168, 165



113, 166, 181

Triad

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



113, 168, 165



170, 151, 183



180, 154, 126

Complementary

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



113, 168, 165



168, 113, 116

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.



191, 149, 136



113, 168, 165



186, 147, 169

Square

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



113, 168, 165



148, 157, 191



194, 146, 151



164, 159, 125

Rectangle

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



113, 168, 165



120, 164, 188



194, 146, 151



185, 152, 128

Sweetspot

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



113, 168, 165



197, 219, 218



117, 168, 113



96, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



113, 168, 165



134, 219, 215



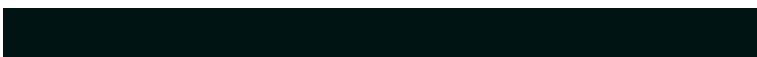
113, 144, 168



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 140



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 113, 116



219, 134, 138



168, 137, 113



84, 76, 76



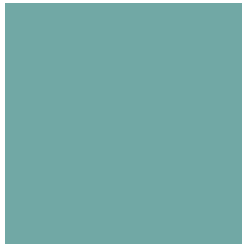
148, 0, 8



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 168, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

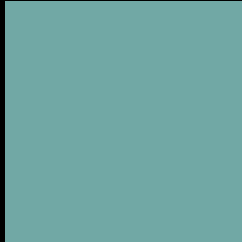
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

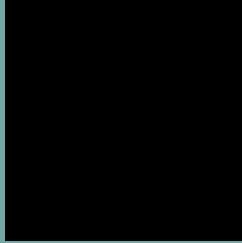
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

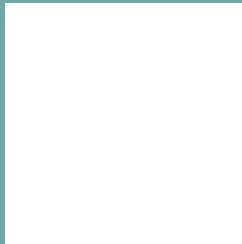
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 113, 168, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 168, 165.

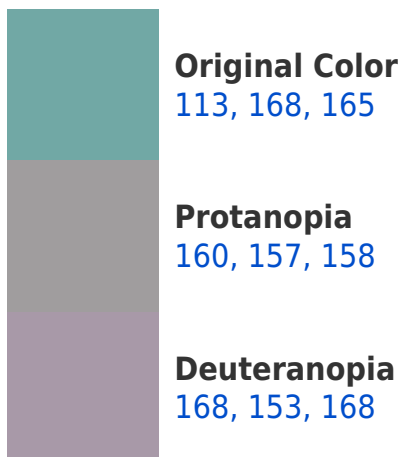



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 168, 165.

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](#).

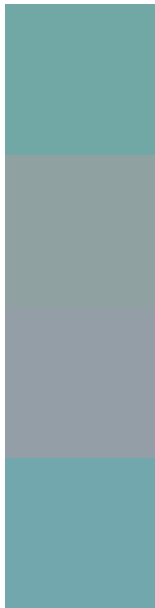
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
116, 166, 179

Trichromacy



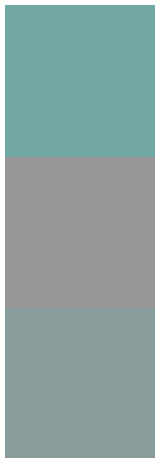
Original Color
113, 168, 165

Protanomaly
143, 161, 161

Deuteranomaly
148, 158, 167

Tritanomaly
115, 167, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
113, 168, 165

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
137, 157, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 168, 165 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, 168, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 168, 165)  
}
```

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, 168, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 168, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 168, 165 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, 168, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 168, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 168, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 168, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 168, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 168,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 168, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 168, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
168, 165) }
```

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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