

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 188, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 188, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 188, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71BC8F
RGB	113, 188, 143
RGB Percent	44%, 74%, 56%
CMY	0.5569, 0.2627, 0.4392
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.24, 0.26
HSL	144°, 36%, 59%
HSV	144°, 40%, 74%
XYZ	29.7512, 41.4603, 32.4212
YIQ	160.4450, -30.2550, -29.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

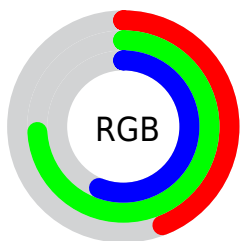
Format	Color
RYB	113, 167, 188
Decimal	7453839
CIELab	70.50, -33.34, 15.58
CIELCh	70, 36.805, 154.955
Yxy	41.4603, 0.2871, 0.4001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285643919 (0xFF71BC8F)
YUV	160.4450, -8.6004, -41.6093
Hunter-Lab	64.3897, -30.2062, 15.2194

Details

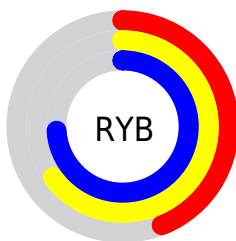
The RGB color **113, 188, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 113, 158**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 245, 197**, and **60, 134, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 188, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 188, 154**.

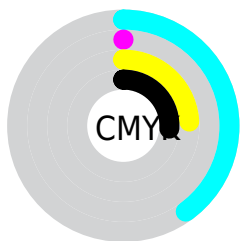
Distribution



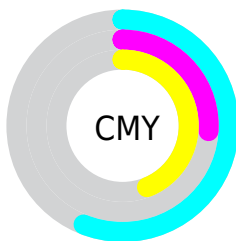
- Red (44%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 188, 143 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, 188, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 188, 143

255, 255, 255

 168, 245, 197


 196, 255, 225


 224, 255, 254


254, 255, 255


 113, 188, 143

 113, 188, 143

 86, 161, 117

 60, 134, 93

 31, 108, 69

 0, 84, 46


 0, 60, 25

 0, 38, 0


 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0


 113, 188, 143

 94, 188, 132

 132, 188, 154

 75, 188, 120

 151, 188, 166


 57, 188, 109


 169, 188, 177

 38, 188, 98


 188, 188, 188

 19, 188, 87

 207, 188, 199

 0, 188, 75

 226, 188, 211

 0, 188, 75

 245, 188, 222

 255, 188, 233

 255, 188, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 182, 116



113, 188, 143



69, 190, 177

Triad

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



113, 188, 143



134, 174, 239



235, 151, 136

Complementary

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



113, 188, 143



188, 113, 158

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.



237, 146, 168



113, 188, 143



184, 162, 227

Square

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



113, 188, 143



77, 183, 232



219, 151, 201



218, 161, 112

Rectangle

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



113, 188, 143



42, 190, 199



219, 151, 201



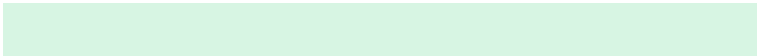
238, 148, 146

Sweetspot

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



113, 188, 143



215, 245, 227



158, 188, 113



105, 122, 112



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



113, 188, 143



127, 245, 174



113, 188, 181



85, 94, 89



0, 158, 63



0, 31, 12

Inverse Universe

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



188, 113, 158



245, 127, 198



188, 113, 121



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 95



31, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 188, 143 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, 188, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

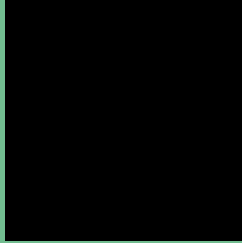
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 188, 143.

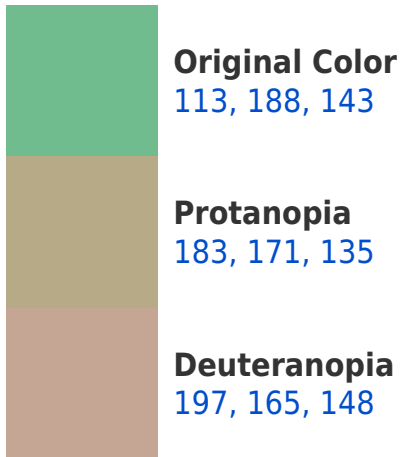


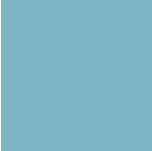
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 188, 143.

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
125, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 188, 143



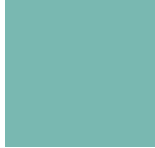
Protanomaly

158, 177, 138



Deuteranomaly

166, 173, 146



Tritanomaly

121, 184, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 188, 143



Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160



Achromatomaly

143, 170, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 188, 143 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, 188, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 188, 143)  
}
```

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, 188, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 188, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 188, 143 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, 188, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 188, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 188, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 188, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 188, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 188,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 188, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 188, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
188, 143) }
```

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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