

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 190, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 190, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 190, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71BE74
RGB	113, 190, 116
RGB Percent	44%, 75%, 45%
CMY	0.5569, 0.2549, 0.5451
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.39, 0.25
HSL	122°, 37%, 59%
HSV	122°, 41%, 75%
XYZ	28.3759, 41.5986, 23.0568
YIQ	158.5410, -22.1380, -39.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

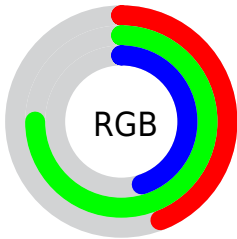
Format	Color
RYB	113, 187, 190
Decimal	7454324
CIELab	70.59, -39.07, 30.09
CIElCh	71, 49.315, 142.400
Yxy	41.5986, 0.3050, 0.4471
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285644404 (0xFF71BE74)
YUV	158.5410, -20.9727, -39.9395
Hunter-Lab	64.4970, -34.3373, 23.9525

Details

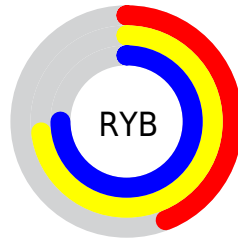
The RGB color **113, 190, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 113, 187**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 247, 169**, and **59, 136, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 190, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 190, 134**.

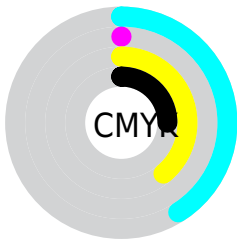
Distribution



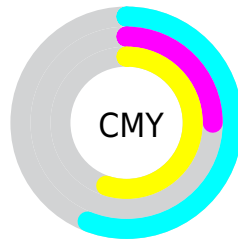
- Red (44%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 190, 116 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, 190, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 190, 116

255, 255, 255

 168, 247, 169


 196, 255, 196

 225, 255, 224


254, 255, 253


 113, 190, 116

 113, 190, 116

 86, 163, 91

 59, 136, 67

 29, 110, 43

 0, 85, 20

 0, 61, 0

 0, 40, 0

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 113, 190, 116

■ 94, 190, 98

■ 132, 190, 134

■ 75, 190, 79

■ 151, 190, 153

■ 56, 190, 61

■ 170, 190, 171

■ 37, 190, 43

■ 189, 190, 189

■ 18, 190, 25

■ 208, 190, 207

■ 0, 190, 7

■ 227, 190, 226

■ 246, 190, 244

■ 255, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 180, 87



113, 190, 116



13, 195, 159

Triad

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



113, 190, 116



62, 181, 255



255, 137, 141

Complementary

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



113, 190, 116



190, 113, 187

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.



250, 136, 186



113, 190, 116



158, 165, 255

Square

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



113, 190, 116



0, 191, 243



217, 148, 228



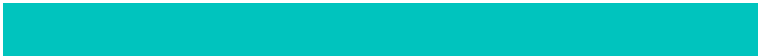
242, 150, 103

Rectangle

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



113, 190, 116



0, 196, 190



217, 148, 228



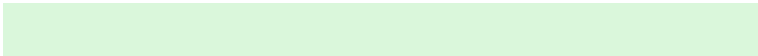
255, 135, 156

Sweetspot

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



113, 190, 116



218, 247, 219



187, 190, 113



107, 125, 108



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



113, 190, 116



126, 247, 131



113, 190, 154



85, 94, 85



0, 158, 6



0, 31, 1

Inverse Universe

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



190, 113, 187



247, 126, 243



190, 113, 149



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 152



31, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 190, 116 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, 190, 116 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, 190, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 190, 116.

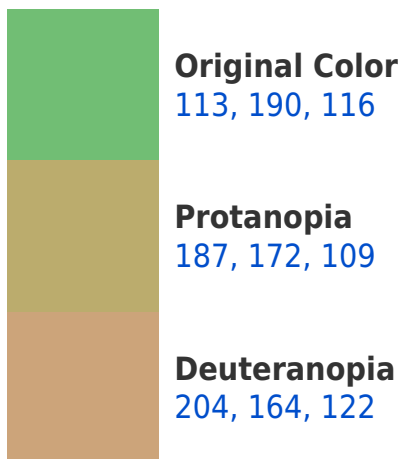


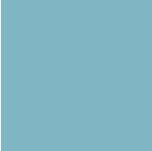
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 190, 116.

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
129, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 190, 116



Protanomaly

160, 179, 112



Deuteranomaly

171, 173, 120



Tritanomaly

123, 184, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 190, 116



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

142, 170, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 190, 116 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, 190, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 190, 116)  
}
```

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, 190, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 190, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 190, 116 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, 190, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 190, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 190, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 190, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 190, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 190, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 190, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 190, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
190, 116) }
```

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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