

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 196, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 196, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 196, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71C4A2
RGB	113, 196, 162
RGB Percent	44%, 77%, 64%
CMY	0.5569, 0.2314, 0.3647
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.17, 0.23
HSL	155°, 41%, 61%
HSV	155°, 42%, 77%
XYZ	33.0716, 45.5992, 41.2409
YIQ	167.3070, -38.5540, -28.1700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

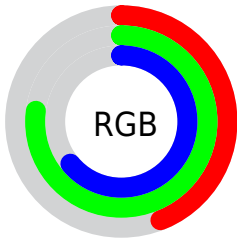
Format	Color
RYB	113, 165, 196
Decimal	7455906
CIELab	73.28, -33.17, 9.23
CIElCh	73, 34.433, 164.446
Yxy	45.5992, 0.2758, 0.3803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285645986 (0xFF71C4A2)
YUV	167.3070, -2.6164, -47.6272
Hunter-Lab	67.5272, -30.7518, 11.0588

Details

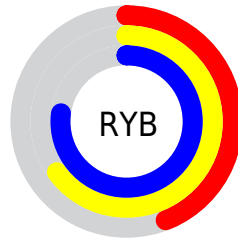
The RGB color **113, 196, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 113, 147**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 253, 217**, and **58, 142, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 196, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 196, 170**.

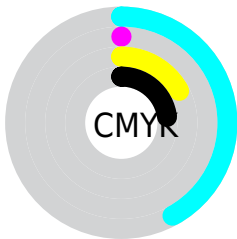
Distribution



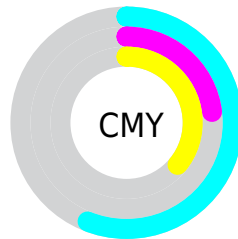
- Red (44%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 196, 162 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, 196, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 196, 162

255, 255, 255


 168, 253, 217


 197, 255, 245

 226, 255, 255

255, 255, 255

 113, 196, 162

 86, 169, 136


 58, 142, 110

 27, 116, 86

 0, 91, 63

 0, 67, 41

 0, 44, 20

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 113, 196, 162

 113, 196, 162

■ 93, 196, 154

■ 133, 196, 170

■ 74, 196, 146

■ 152, 196, 178

■ 54, 196, 138

■ 172, 196, 186

■ 35, 196, 130

■ 191, 196, 194

■ 15, 196, 122

■ 211, 196, 202

■ 0, 196, 116

■ 231, 196, 210

■ 250, 196, 218

■ 255, 196, 226

■ 255, 196, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 191, 134



113, 196, 162



79, 197, 195

Triad

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



113, 196, 162



160, 178, 241



236, 162, 137

Complementary

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



113, 196, 162



196, 113, 147

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.



243, 156, 166



113, 196, 162



203, 166, 225

Square

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



113, 196, 162



111, 188, 240



232, 158, 198



216, 172, 120

Rectangle

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



113, 196, 162



70, 196, 215



232, 158, 198



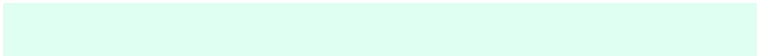
240, 160, 146

Sweetspot

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



113, 196, 162



222, 255, 241



148, 196, 113



107, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



113, 196, 162



125, 255, 202



113, 189, 196



87, 97, 93



0, 161, 95



0, 33, 20

Inverse Universe

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



196, 113, 147



255, 125, 178



196, 120, 113



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 66



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 196, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

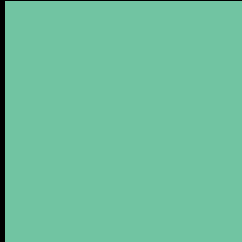
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

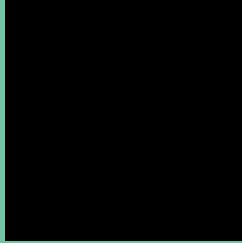
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 196, 162.

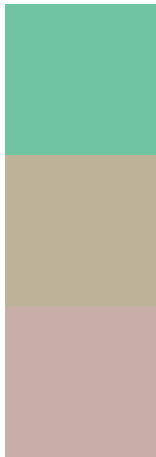


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 196, 162.

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](#).

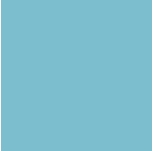
Dichromacy



Original Color
113, 196, 162

Protanopia
188, 179, 153

Deuteranopia
201, 173, 167



Tritanopia
124, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 196, 162



Protanomaly

161, 185, 156



Deuteranomaly

169, 181, 165



Tritanomaly

120, 192, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 196, 162



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

147, 178, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 196, 162 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, 196, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 196, 162)  
}
```

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, 196, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 196, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 196, 162 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, 196, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 196, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(113, 196, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 196, 162); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 196, 162); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 196, 162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 196, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 196, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
196, 162) }
```

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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