

Converting Colors

RGB(113, 199, 96)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(113, 199, 96) contains.

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Color

RGB(113, 199, 96)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	71C760
RGB	113, 199, 96
RGB Percent	44%, 78%, 38%
CMY	0.5569, 0.2196, 0.6235
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.52, 0.22
HSL	110°, 48%, 58%
HSV	110°, 52%, 78%
XYZ	29.3448, 45.2021, 18.2446
YIQ	161.5440, -18.1930, -50.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

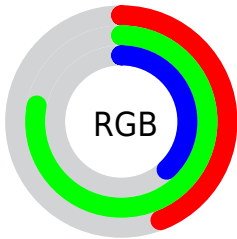
Format	Color
RYB	96, 199, 182
Decimal	7456608
CIELab	73.02, -45.79, 43.23
CIELCh	73, 62.974, 136.648
Yxy	45.2021, 0.3162, 0.4871
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285646688 (0xFF71C760)
YUV	161.5440, -32.3132, -42.5731
Hunter-Lab	67.2325, -39.7474, 30.9735

Details

The RGB color **113, 199, 96** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **182, 96, 199**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 255, 149**, and **56, 144, 45** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 199, 76**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 199, 116**.

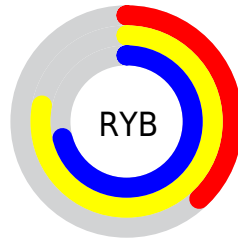
Distribution



Red (44%)

Green (78%)

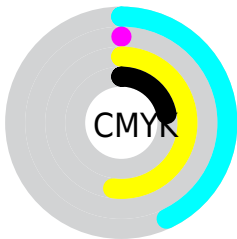
Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (71%)

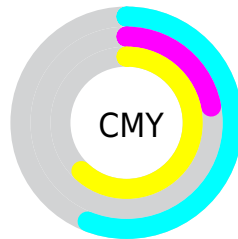


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (56%)


















Magenta (22%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 113, 199, 96 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, 199, 96 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 113, 199, 96	 113, 199, 96
 255, 255, 255	 85, 171, 71
 169, 255, 149	 56, 144, 45
 198, 255, 176	 21, 118, 18
 227, 255, 204	 0, 93, 0
 255, 255, 233	 0, 68, 0
	 0, 46, 0
	 0, 19, 0
	 0, 0, 0
 113, 199, 96	 113, 199, 96

■ 96, 199, 76

■ 130, 199, 116

■ 80, 199, 56

■ 146, 199, 136

■ 63, 199, 36

■ 163, 199, 156

■ 47, 199, 16

■ 179, 199, 176

■ 33, 199, 0

■ 196, 199, 196

■ 213, 199, 215

■ 229, 199, 235

■ 246, 199, 255

■ 255, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

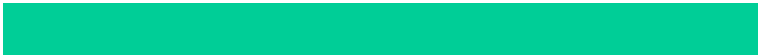
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



180, 186, 60



113, 199, 96



0, 206, 151

Triad

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



113, 199, 96



0, 193, 255



255, 128, 149

Complementary

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



113, 199, 96



182, 96, 199

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.



255, 131, 208



113, 199, 96



134, 174, 255

Square

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



113, 199, 96



0, 204, 255



223, 150, 255



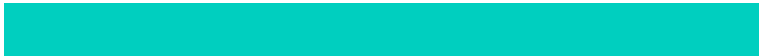
255, 145, 97

Rectangle

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



113, 199, 96



0, 207, 191



223, 150, 255



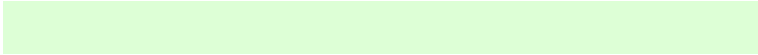
255, 127, 169

Sweetspot

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



113, 199, 96



221, 255, 214



199, 182, 96



107, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



113, 199, 96



123, 255, 97



96, 199, 130



91, 99, 90



27, 163, 0



6, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



182, 96, 199



229, 97, 255



199, 96, 165



98, 90, 99



136, 0, 163



30, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 113, 199, 96 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, 199, 96 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, 199, 96 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 199, 96.

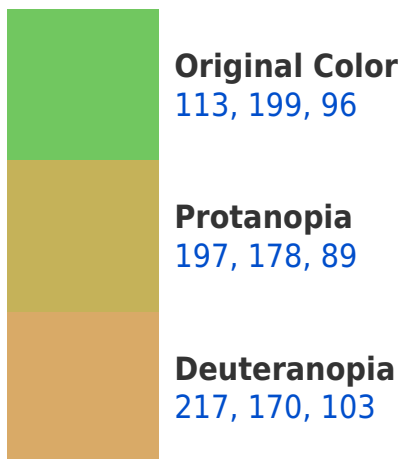


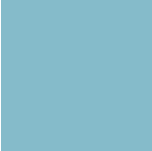
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 113, 199, 96.

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
133, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color

113, 199, 96



Protanomaly

166, 186, 92



Deuteranomaly

179, 181, 100



Tritanomaly

126, 191, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

113, 199, 96



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

144, 175, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 113, 199, 96 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, 199, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(113, 199, 96)  
}
```

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, 199, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(113, 199, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 113, 199, 96 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, 199, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(113, 199, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(113, 199, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(113, 199, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 199, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(113, 199,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 113, 199, 96 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(113, 199, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(113,  
199, 96) }
```

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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