

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 130, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 130, 102) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 130, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	728266
RGB	114, 130, 102
RGB Percent	45%, 51%, 40%
CMY	0.5529, 0.4902, 0.6000
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.22, 0.49
HSL	94°, 12%, 45%
HSV	94°, 22%, 51%
XYZ	17.3203, 20.5020, 15.6148
YIQ	122.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

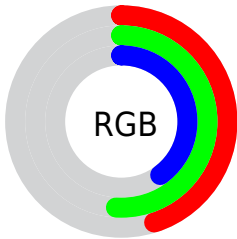
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 130, 118
Decimal	7504486
CIE _{Lab}	52.40, -11.36, 13.25
CIE _{LCh}	52, 17.447, 130.610
Yxy	20.5020, 0.3241, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285694566 (0xFF728266)
YUV	122.0240, -9.8718, -7.0370
Hunter-Lab	45.2791, -10.9580, 11.2489

Details

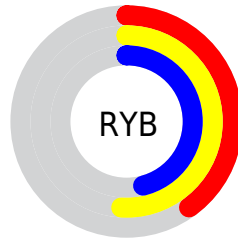
The RGB color **114, 130, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **118, 102, 130**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **166, 183, 153**, and **66, 81, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 130, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 130, 115**.

Distribution



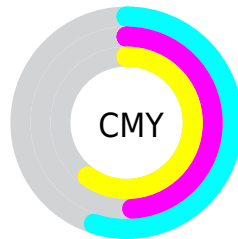
- Red (45%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 130, 102 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 114, 130, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114, 130, 102

255, 255, 255

■ 166, 183, 153

■ 193, 211, 180

■ 221, 239, 207

■ 250, 255, 236

■ 114, 130, 102

■ 107, 130, 89

■ 99, 130, 76

■ 114, 130, 102

■ 89, 105, 78

■ 66, 81, 55

■ 43, 58, 33

■ 23, 36, 12

■ 0, 16, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 114, 130, 102

■ 121, 130, 115

■ 129, 130, 128

■ 92, 130, 63

■ 136, 130, 141

■ 84, 130, 50

■ 144, 130, 154

■ 77, 130, 37

■ 151, 130, 167

■ 69, 130, 24

■ 159, 130, 180

■ 62, 130, 11

■ 166, 130, 193

■ 56, 130, 0

■ 173, 130, 206

■ 181, 130, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 126, 96



114, 130, 102



97, 133, 115

Triad

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



114, 130, 102



95, 129, 153



156, 114, 120

Complementary

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



114, 130, 102



118, 102, 130

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.



149, 116, 135



114, 130, 102



115, 125, 154

Square

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



114, 130, 102



84, 132, 144



134, 119, 148



154, 116, 106

Rectangle

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



114, 130, 102



89, 134, 125



134, 119, 148



154, 114, 125

Sweetspot

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



114, 130, 102



163, 168, 158



130, 118, 102



81, 84, 78



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



114, 130, 102



143, 168, 125



102, 130, 104



60, 64, 57



55, 128, 0



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 102, 130



150, 125, 168



130, 102, 128



61, 57, 64



73, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 130, 102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 114, 130, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

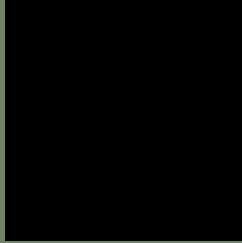
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 114, 130, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 130, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 130, 102.

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

114, 130, 102

Protanopia

133, 125, 99

Deuteranopia

144, 120, 104



Tritanopia
119, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 130, 102

Protanomaly

126, 127, 100

Deuteranomaly

133, 124, 103

Tritanomaly

117, 127, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 130, 102

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

119, 125, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 130, 102 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(114, 130, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 130, 102)  
}
```

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(114, 130, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 130, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 130, 102 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(114, 130, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 130, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 130, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 130, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 130, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 130,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 130, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 130, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
130, 102) }
```

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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