

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 157, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 157, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 157, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	729D8A
RGB	114, 157, 138
RGB Percent	45%, 62%, 54%
CMY	0.5529, 0.3843, 0.4588
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.12, 0.38
HSL	153°, 18%, 53%
HSV	153°, 27%, 62%
XYZ	23.5838, 29.5263, 28.5009
YIQ	141.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

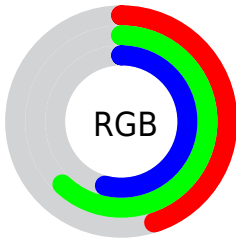
Format	Color
RYB	114, 142, 157
Decimal	7511434
CIELab	61.24, -18.75, 5.24
CIElCh	61, 19.472, 164.385
Yxy	29.5263, 0.2890, 0.3618
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285701514 (0xFF729D8A)
YUV	141.9770, -1.9607, -24.5358
Hunter-Lab	54.3381, -17.6191, 6.9385

Details

The RGB color **114, 157, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 114, 133**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 212, 191**, and **64, 106, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 157, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 157, 145**.

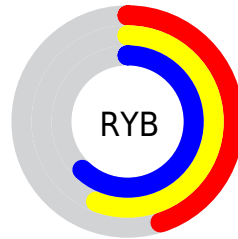
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (62%)

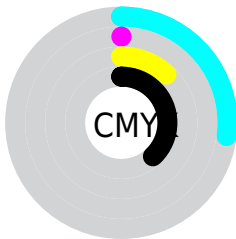
Blue (54%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

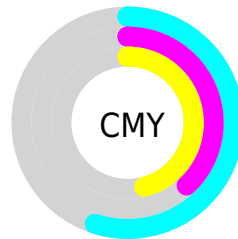


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 157, 138 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, 157, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 114, 157, 138


255, 255, 255


 167, 212, 191

 194, 240, 219


 222, 255, 248

 251, 255, 255

 114, 157, 138

 89, 131, 113

 64, 106, 88

 41, 81, 65


 17, 58, 43

 0, 36, 22

 0, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 114, 157, 138

 98, 157, 131

 114, 157, 138

 130, 157, 145

■ 83, 157, 124

■ 145, 157, 152

■ 67, 157, 117

■ 161, 157, 159

■ 51, 157, 110

■ 177, 157, 166

■ 35, 157, 103

■ 193, 157, 173

■ 20, 157, 96

■ 208, 157, 180

■ 4, 157, 89

■ 224, 157, 187

■ 0, 157, 88

■ 240, 157, 193

■ 255, 157, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 154, 123



114, 157, 138



101, 158, 156

Triad

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



114, 157, 138



139, 147, 181



180, 138, 124

Complementary

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



114, 157, 138



157, 114, 133

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.



183, 136, 140



114, 157, 138



161, 141, 173

Square

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



114, 157, 138



116, 152, 180



177, 137, 158



169, 144, 115

Rectangle

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



114, 157, 138



100, 157, 167



177, 137, 158



182, 137, 129

Sweetspot

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



114, 157, 138



188, 204, 197



133, 157, 114



92, 102, 97



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



114, 157, 138



137, 204, 174



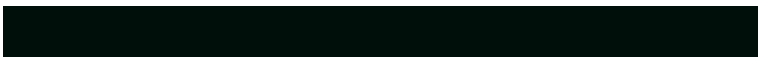
114, 155, 157



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 80



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

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



157, 114, 133



204, 137, 166



157, 116, 114



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 63



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 157, 138 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, 157, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

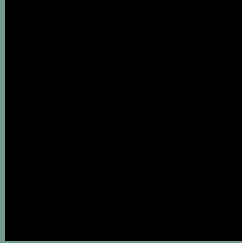
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 157, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 157, 138.

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, 157, 138

Protanopia
153, 147, 133

Deuteranopia
164, 142, 141



Tritanopia
120, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
114, 157, 138

Protanomaly
139, 151, 135

Deuteranomaly
146, 147, 140

Tritanomaly
118, 154, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
114, 157, 138

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
132, 147, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 157, 138 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, 157, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 157, 138)  
}
```

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, 157, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 157, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 157, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

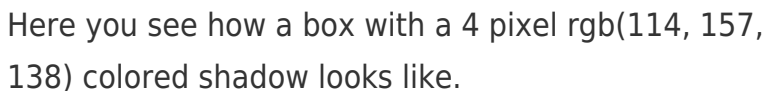
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(114, 157, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 157, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 157, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 157, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 157, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 157, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 157, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 157, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
157, 138) }
```

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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