

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 160, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 160, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 160, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72A07E
RGB	114, 160, 126
RGB Percent	45%, 63%, 49%
CMY	0.5529, 0.3725, 0.5059
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.21, 0.37
HSL	136°, 19%, 54%
HSV	136°, 29%, 63%
XYZ	23.2761, 30.2254, 24.3460
YIQ	142.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

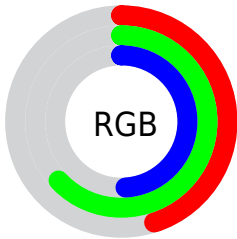
Format	Color
RYB	114, 150, 160
Decimal	7512190
CIELab	61.85, -22.73, 12.83
CIELCh	62, 26.104, 150.560
Yxy	30.2254, 0.2990, 0.3883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285702270 (0xFF72A07E)
YUV	142.3700, -8.0704, -24.8805
Hunter-Lab	54.9776, -20.6384, 12.2287

Details

The RGB color **114, 160, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **160, 114, 148**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 215, 179**, and **64, 108, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 160, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 160, 138**.

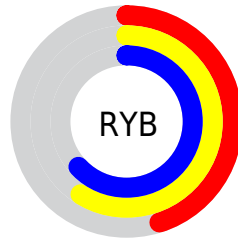
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (63%)

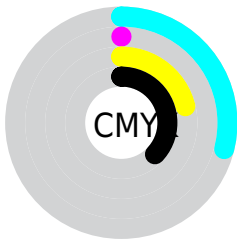
Blue (49%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (63%)

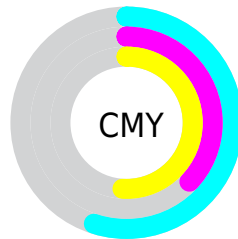


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 160, 126 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, 160, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 114, 160, 126

255, 255, 255

■ 167, 215, 179

■ 194, 243, 206

■ 223, 255, 235

■ 251, 255, 255

■ 114, 160, 126

■ 89, 134, 101

■ 64, 108, 77

■ 40, 84, 54

■ 16, 60, 32

■ 0, 38, 10

■ 0, 12, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 114, 160, 126

■ 98, 160, 114


■ 114, 160, 126


■ 130, 160, 138

 82, 160, 102

 146, 160, 150

 66, 160, 91

 162, 160, 161


 50, 160, 79


 178, 160, 173


 34, 160, 67


 194, 160, 185

 18, 160, 55

 210, 160, 197

 2, 160, 43

 226, 160, 209

 0, 160, 42

 242, 160, 221

 255, 160, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 155, 109



114, 160, 126



89, 162, 149

Triad

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



114, 160, 126



120, 151, 195



195, 134, 127

Complementary

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



114, 160, 126



160, 114, 148

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.



194, 132, 150



114, 160, 126



153, 143, 189

Square

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



114, 160, 126



90, 158, 189



179, 136, 173



185, 140, 110

Rectangle

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



114, 160, 126



79, 162, 165



179, 136, 173



196, 133, 134

Sweetspot

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



114, 160, 126



190, 209, 195



148, 160, 114



93, 105, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



114, 160, 126



136, 209, 155



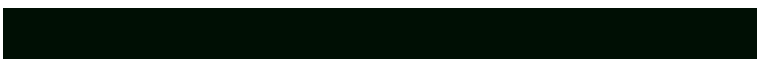
114, 160, 148



71, 79, 73



0, 143, 37



0, 15, 4

Inverse Universe

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



160, 114, 148



209, 136, 190



160, 114, 126



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 106



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 160, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

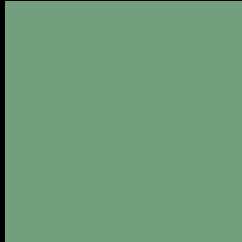
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 114, 160, 126 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 114, 160, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 160, 126.

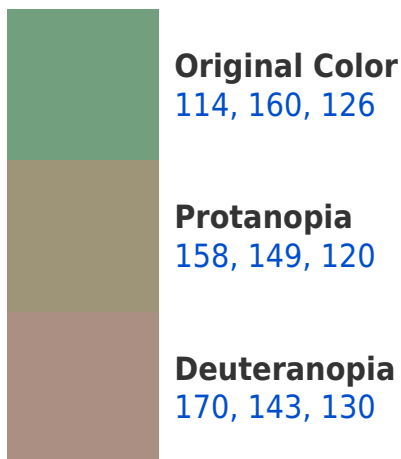


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 160, 126.

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
122, 154, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 160, 126

Protanomaly

142, 153, 122

Deuteranomaly

150, 149, 129

Tritanomaly

119, 156, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 160, 126

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

132, 149, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 160, 126 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, 160, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 160, 126)  
}
```

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, 160, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 160, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 160, 126 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, 160, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 160, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 160, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 160, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 160, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 160, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 160, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 160, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
160, 126) }
```

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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