

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 163, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 163, 102) contains.

RGB(114, 163, 102)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(114, 163, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72A366
RGB	114, 163, 102
RGB Percent	45%, 64%, 40%
CMY	0.5529, 0.3608, 0.6000
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.37, 0.36
HSL	108°, 25%, 52%
HSV	108°, 37%, 64%
XYZ	22.4349, 30.7311, 17.3196
YIQ	141.3950, -9.6230, -29.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

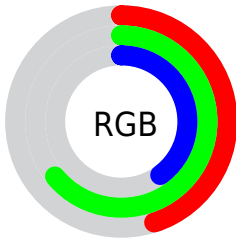
Format	Color
RYB	102, 163, 151
Decimal	7512934
CIELab	62.28, -28.41, 26.60
CIElCh	62, 38.918, 136.883
Yxy	30.7311, 0.3183, 0.4360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285703014 (0xFF72A366)
YUV	141.3950, -19.4217, -24.0254
Hunter-Lab	55.4356, -24.7731, 20.2811

Details

The RGB color **114, 163, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **151, 102, 163**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 218, 154**, and **63, 111, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 163, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 163, 118**.

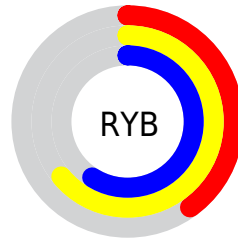
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (64%)

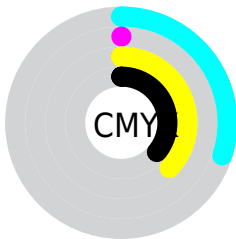
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (59%)

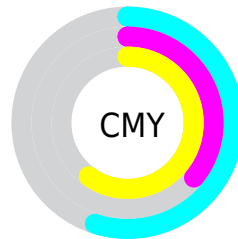


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (55%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 163, 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, 163, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 114, 163, 102

255, 255, 255

 167, 218, 154

 195, 247, 181

 223, 255, 208


 252, 255, 237

 114, 163, 102

 88, 137, 78

 63, 111, 54

 38, 86, 31


 11, 63, 8

 0, 40, 0


 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 114, 163, 102

 101, 163, 86

 114, 163, 102

 127, 163, 118

■ 88, 163, 69

■ 140, 163, 135

■ 75, 163, 53

■ 153, 163, 151

■ 62, 163, 37

■ 166, 163, 167

■ 49, 163, 21

■ 179, 163, 184

■ 35, 163, 4

■ 193, 163, 200

■ 32, 163, 0

■ 206, 163, 216

■ 219, 163, 232

■ 232, 163, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 155, 83



114, 163, 102



65, 168, 134

Triad

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



114, 163, 102



64, 158, 217



217, 123, 132

Complementary

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



114, 163, 102



151, 102, 163

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.



208, 125, 167



114, 163, 102



131, 147, 216

Square

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



114, 163, 102



0, 166, 200



178, 134, 198



208, 131, 102

Rectangle

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



114, 163, 102



0, 169, 158



178, 134, 198



216, 123, 144

Sweetspot

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



114, 163, 102



193, 212, 188



163, 151, 102



96, 107, 93



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



114, 163, 102



135, 212, 116



102, 163, 120



75, 82, 73



29, 145, 0



4, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 102, 163



193, 116, 212



163, 102, 145



80, 73, 82



117, 0, 145



14, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 163, 102 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, 163, 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 114, 163, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 163, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 163, 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, 163, 102

Protanopia
163, 150, 97

Deuteranopia
178, 144, 106



Tritanopia
125, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 163, 102

Protanomaly

145, 155, 99

Deuteranomaly

155, 151, 105

Tritanomaly

121, 158, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 163, 102

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

131, 149, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 163, 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, 163, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 163, 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, 163, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 163, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 163, 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, 163, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 163, 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, 163, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 163, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 163, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 163,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 163, 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, 163, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
163, 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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