

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 168, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 168, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 168, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72A892
RGB	114, 168, 146
RGB Percent	45%, 66%, 57%
CMY	0.5529, 0.3412, 0.4275
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.13, 0.34
HSL	156°, 24%, 55%
HSV	156°, 32%, 66%
XYZ	26.1304, 33.6580, 32.3136
YIQ	149.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

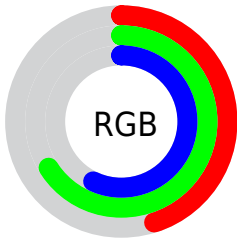
Format	Color
RYB	114, 148, 168
Decimal	7514258
CIELab	64.69, -22.69, 5.72
CIELCh	65, 23.395, 165.858
Yxy	33.6580, 0.2837, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285704338 (0xFF72A892)
YUV	149.3460, -1.6496, -30.9984
Hunter-Lab	58.0155, -21.1302, 7.5874

Details

The RGB color **114, 168, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 114, 136**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **167, 223, 200**, and **63, 116, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 168, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 168, 153**.

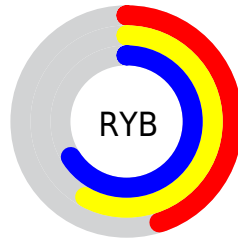
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (66%)

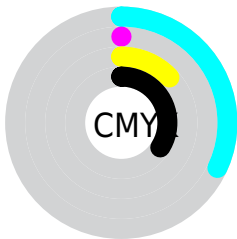
Blue (57%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (66%)

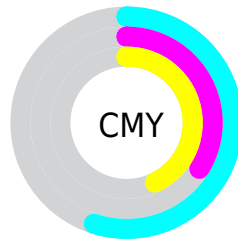


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 168, 146 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, 168, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 114, 168, 146


255, 255, 255


 167, 223, 200


 195, 252, 228

 223, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 114, 168, 146

 88, 141, 120

 63, 116, 96

 38, 91, 72


 11, 67, 49


 0, 44, 28

 0, 25, 2

 0, 0, 0

 114, 168, 146

 97, 168, 139

 114, 168, 146

 131, 168, 153

■ 80, 168, 132

■ 148, 168, 160

■ 64, 168, 125

■ 164, 168, 167

■ 47, 168, 119

■ 181, 168, 173

■ 30, 168, 112

■ 198, 168, 180

■ 13, 168, 105

■ 215, 168, 187

■ 0, 168, 100

■ 232, 168, 194

■ 248, 168, 201

■ 255, 168, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 165, 127



114, 168, 146



98, 169, 168

Triad

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



114, 168, 146



147, 155, 197



195, 146, 128

Complementary

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



114, 168, 146



168, 114, 136

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.



200, 142, 146



114, 168, 146



174, 148, 186

Square

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



114, 168, 146



118, 162, 197



192, 143, 168



181, 152, 117

Rectangle

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



114, 168, 146



96, 168, 181



192, 143, 168



198, 144, 133

Sweetspot

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



114, 168, 146



197, 219, 210



136, 168, 114



96, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



114, 168, 146



134, 219, 184



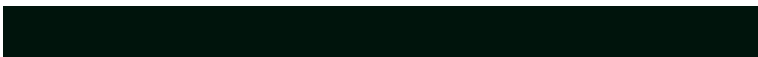
114, 163, 168



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 88



0, 20, 12

Inverse Universe

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



168, 114, 136



219, 134, 169



168, 118, 114



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 60



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 168, 146 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, 168, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

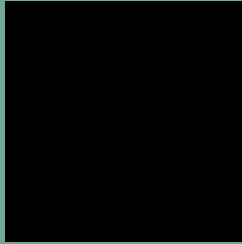
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 168, 146.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 168, 146.

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
121, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 168, 146

Protanomaly

145, 160, 142

Deuteranomaly

152, 157, 149

Tritanomaly

118, 165, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 168, 146

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

136, 156, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 168, 146 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, 168, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 168, 146)  
}
```

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, 168, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 168, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 168, 146 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, 168, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 168, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 168, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 168, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 168, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 168,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 168, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 168, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
168, 146) }
```

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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