

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 190, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 190, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 190, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72BEA9
RGB	114, 190, 169
RGB Percent	45%, 75%, 66%
CMY	0.5529, 0.2549, 0.3373
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.11, 0.25
HSL	163°, 37%, 60%
HSV	163°, 40%, 75%
XYZ	32.5143, 43.2689, 44.1742
YIQ	164.8820, -38.5550, -22.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

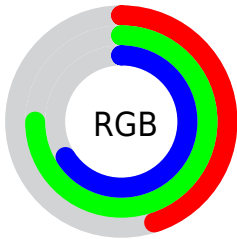
Format	Color
RYB	114, 158, 190
Decimal	7519913
CIELab	71.74, -28.49, 3.21
CIElCh	72, 28.669, 173.566
Yxy	43.2689, 0.2710, 0.3607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285709993 (0xFF72BEA9)
YUV	164.8820, 2.0302, -44.6235
Hunter-Lab	65.7791, -26.8816, 6.2290

Details

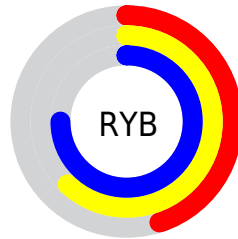
The RGB color **114, 190, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 114, 135**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 247, 224**, and **60, 136, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 190, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 190, 174**.

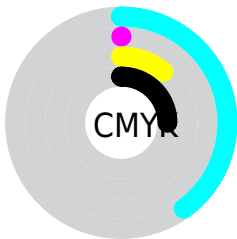
Distribution



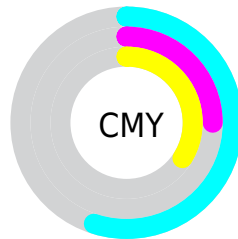
- Red (45%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 190, 169 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, 190, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 114, 190, 169


255, 255, 255


 169, 247, 224

 197, 255, 253

 226, 255, 255

 114, 190, 169

 87, 163, 143


 60, 136, 117

 31, 111, 92


 0, 86, 69

 0, 62, 47

 0, 40, 26

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 114, 190, 169

 114, 190, 169

■ 95, 190, 164

■ 133, 190, 174

■ 76, 190, 158

■ 152, 190, 179

■ 57, 190, 153

■ 171, 190, 185

■ 38, 190, 148

■ 190, 190, 190

■ 19, 190, 143

■ 209, 190, 195

■ 0, 190, 137

■ 228, 190, 201

■ 247, 190, 206

■ 255, 190, 211

■ 255, 190, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 187, 144



114, 190, 169



96, 190, 196

Triad

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



114, 190, 169



172, 171, 224



220, 164, 135

Complementary

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



114, 190, 169



190, 114, 135

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.



229, 158, 156



114, 190, 169



204, 162, 207

Square

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



114, 190, 169



134, 180, 227



224, 157, 182



200, 172, 124

Rectangle

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



114, 190, 169



97, 188, 211



224, 157, 182



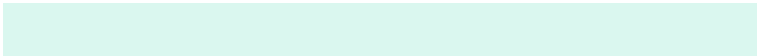
224, 161, 141

Sweetspot

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



114, 190, 169



218, 247, 239



136, 190, 114



107, 125, 120



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



114, 190, 169



129, 247, 215



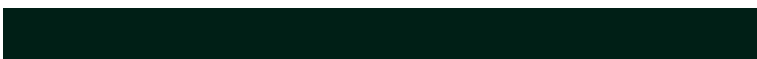
114, 174, 190



85, 94, 92



0, 158, 114



0, 31, 22

Inverse Universe

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



190, 114, 135



247, 129, 161



190, 130, 114



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 44



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 190, 169 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, 190, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

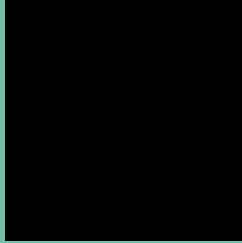
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 190, 169.

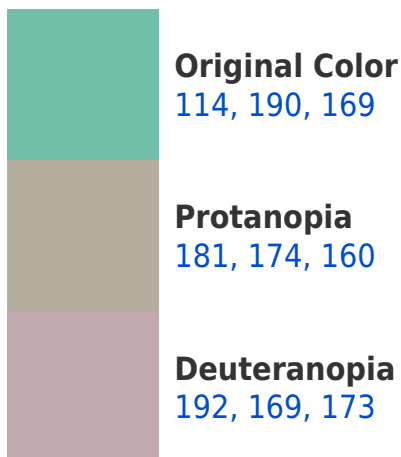


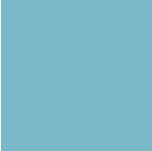
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 190, 169.

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, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 190, 169



Protanomaly

157, 180, 163



Deuteranomaly

164, 177, 172



Tritanomaly

119, 187, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 190, 169



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

146, 174, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 190, 169 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, 190, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 190, 169)  
}
```

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, 190, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 190, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 190, 169 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, 190, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 190, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 190, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 190, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 190, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 190,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 190, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 190, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
190, 169) }
```

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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