

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 206, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 206, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 206, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72CE94
RGB	114, 206, 148
RGB Percent	45%, 81%, 58%
CMY	0.5529, 0.1922, 0.4196
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.28, 0.19
HSL	142°, 48%, 63%
HSV	142°, 45%, 81%
XYZ	34.3560, 49.8581, 35.8298
YIQ	171.8800, -36.2140, -37.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

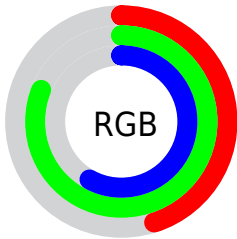
Format	Color
RYB	114, 181, 206
Decimal	7523988
CIELab	75.98, -40.30, 20.51
CIElCh	76, 45.223, 153.027
Yxy	49.8581, 0.2862, 0.4153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285714068 (0xFF72CE94)
YUV	171.8800, -11.7728, -50.7608
Hunter-Lab	70.6103, -36.7173, 19.3417

Details

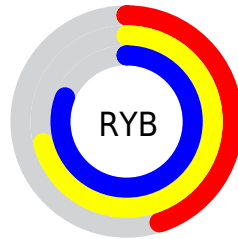
The RGB color **114, 206, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 114, 172**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 255, 202**, and **58, 151, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 206, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 206, 161**.

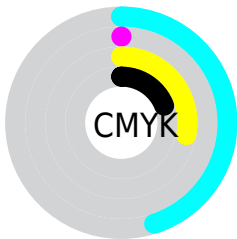
Distribution



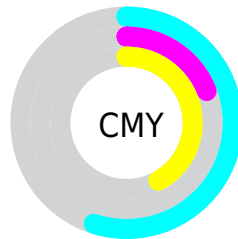
- Red (45%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 206, 148 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, 206, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 114, 206, 148


255, 255, 255

 170, 255, 202

 199, 255, 230

 228, 255, 255

 114, 206, 148

 86, 178, 122

 58, 151, 97

 25, 125, 73

 0, 99, 50

 0, 74, 28

 0, 51, 4

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 114, 206, 148

 114, 206, 148

 93, 206, 135

 135, 206, 161

 73, 206, 122

 155, 206, 174

 52, 206, 109

 176, 206, 187

 32, 206, 96

 196, 206, 200

 11, 206, 83

 217, 206, 213

 0, 206, 76

 238, 206, 226

 255, 206, 239

 255, 206, 252

 255, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 198, 115



114, 206, 148



37, 209, 190

Triad

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



114, 206, 148



130, 190, 255



255, 159, 144

Complementary

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



114, 206, 148



206, 114, 172

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.



255, 154, 185



114, 206, 148



197, 175, 255

Square

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



114, 206, 148



24, 202, 255



243, 160, 226



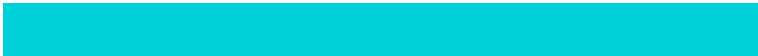
244, 172, 114

Rectangle

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



114, 206, 148



0, 209, 219



243, 160, 226



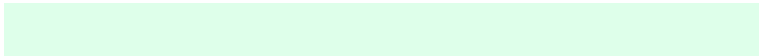
255, 156, 157

Sweetspot

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



114, 206, 148



222, 255, 234



172, 206, 114



107, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



114, 206, 148



117, 255, 168



114, 206, 194



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 61



0, 38, 14

Inverse Universe

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



206, 114, 172



255, 117, 204



206, 114, 126



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 104



38, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 206, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

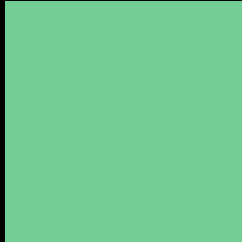
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

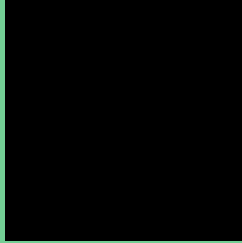
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 206, 148.

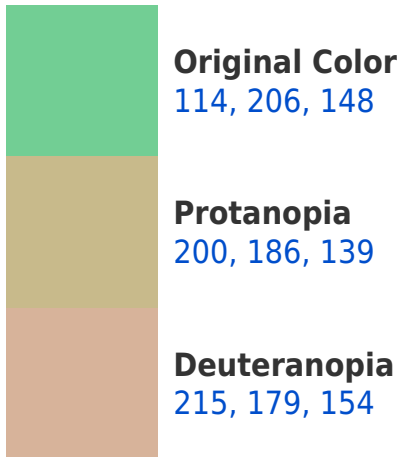


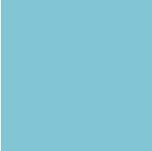
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 206, 148.

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
130, 198, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 206, 148



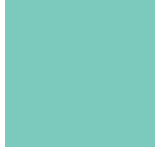
Protanomaly

169, 193, 142



Deuteranomaly

178, 189, 152



Tritanomaly

124, 201, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 206, 148



Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172



Achromatomaly

151, 184, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 206, 148 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, 206, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 206, 148)  
}
```

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, 206, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 206, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 206, 148 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, 206, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 206, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 206, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 206, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 206, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 206,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 206, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 206, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
206, 148) }
```

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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