

Converting Colors

RGB(114, 220, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(114, 220, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(114, 220, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72DC99
RGB	114, 220, 153
RGB Percent	45%, 86%, 60%
CMY	0.5529, 0.1373, 0.4000
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.30, 0.14
HSL	142°, 60%, 65%
HSV	142°, 48%, 86%
XYZ	38.2824, 57.0637, 39.1337
YIQ	180.6680, -41.6690, -43.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

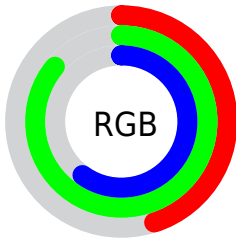
Format	Color
RYB	114, 191, 220
Decimal	7527577
CIELab	80.22, -45.47, 23.69
CIELCh	80, 51.271, 152.479
Yxy	57.0637, 0.2847, 0.4243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285717657 (0xFF72DC99)
YUV	180.6680, -13.6403, -58.4678
Hunter-Lab	75.5405, -41.7358, 22.1632

Details

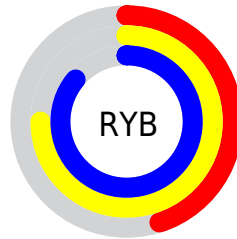
The RGB color **114, 220, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 114, 181**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 255, 208**, and **55, 164, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 220, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 220, 167**.

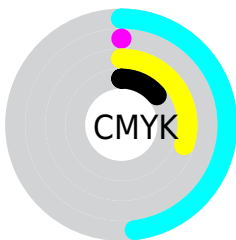
Distribution



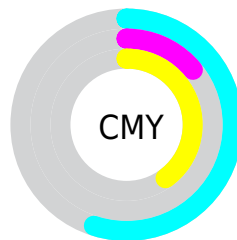
- Red (45%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 114, 220, 153 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, 220, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 114, 220, 153


255, 255, 255


 171, 255, 208

 200, 255, 236


 230, 255, 255


 114, 220, 153

 85, 192, 127

 55, 164, 102

 14, 137, 77

 0, 111, 54

 0, 86, 31

 0, 62, 9

 0, 40, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 114, 220, 153

 114, 220, 153


 92, 220, 139

 136, 220, 167

 70, 220, 125

 158, 220, 181

 48, 220, 111

 180, 220, 195

 26, 220, 97

 202, 220, 209

 4, 220, 83

 224, 220, 223

 0, 220, 81

 246, 220, 236

 255, 220, 250

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 211, 116



114, 220, 153



0, 224, 202

Triad

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



114, 220, 153



128, 203, 255



255, 165, 150

Complementary

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



114, 220, 153



220, 114, 181

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, 160, 197



114, 220, 153



208, 185, 255

Square

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



114, 220, 153



0, 216, 255



255, 168, 244



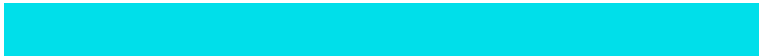
255, 181, 115

Rectangle

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



114, 220, 153



0, 223, 234



255, 168, 244



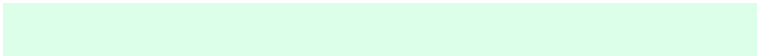
255, 162, 165

Sweetspot

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



114, 220, 153



219, 255, 232



181, 220, 114



106, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



114, 220, 153



107, 255, 162



114, 220, 206



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 64



0, 46, 17

Inverse Universe

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



220, 114, 181



255, 107, 201



220, 114, 128



110, 99, 106



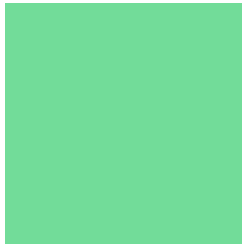
173, 0, 110



46, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 114, 220, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

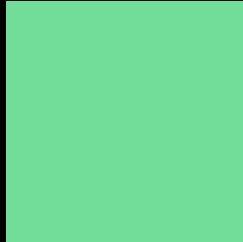
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

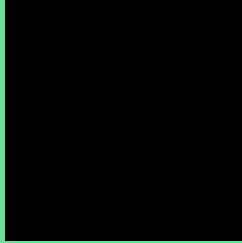
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 220, 153.

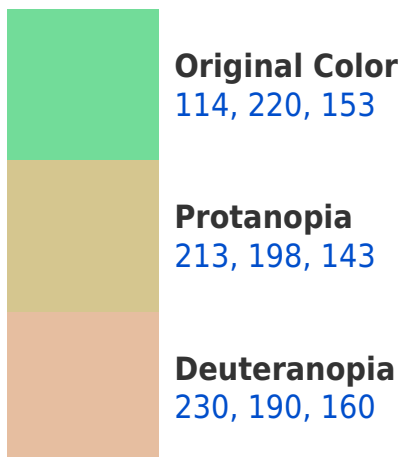


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 114, 220, 153.

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





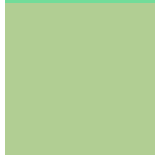
Tritanopia
132, 211, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

114, 220, 153



Protanomaly

177, 206, 147



Deuteranomaly

188, 201, 157



Tritanomaly

125, 214, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

114, 220, 153



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

157, 195, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 114, 220, 153 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, 220, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 220, 153)  
}
```

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, 220, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 220, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 114, 220, 153 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, 220, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 220, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 220, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 220, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 220, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 220,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 114, 220, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 220, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
220, 153) }
```

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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