

Converting Colors

RGB(115, 159, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(115, 159, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(115, 159, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	739F64
RGB	115, 159, 100
RGB Percent	45%, 62%, 39%
CMY	0.5490, 0.3765, 0.6078
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.37, 0.38
HSL	105°, 24%, 51%
HSV	105°, 37%, 62%
XYZ	21.7686, 29.3612, 16.5765
YIQ	139.1180, -7.2850, -27.6770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

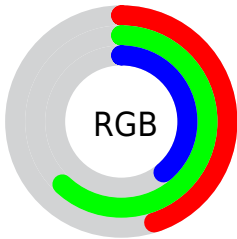
Format	Color
RYB	100, 159, 144
Decimal	7577444
CIELab	61.10, -26.41, 26.14
CIElCh	61, 37.156, 135.296
Yxy	29.3612, 0.3215, 0.4337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285767524 (0xFF739F64)
YUV	139.1180, -19.2852, -21.1515
Hunter-Lab	54.1860, -23.1151, 19.7922

Details

The RGB color **115, 159, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **144, 100, 159**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 214, 151**, and **65, 107, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 159, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 159, 116**.

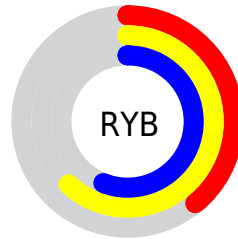
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (62%)

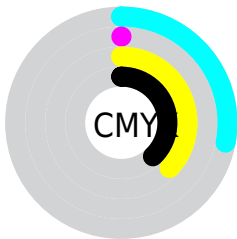
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (56%)

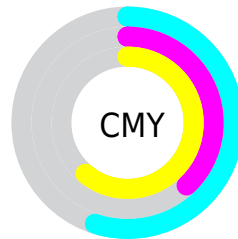


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 115, 159, 100 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 115, 159, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 115, 159, 100

255, 255, 255


 168, 214, 151

 196, 242, 178

 224, 255, 206


 253, 255, 234

 115, 159, 100

 89, 133, 76

 65, 107, 52

 40, 83, 30


 15, 59, 6

 0, 37, 0


 0, 8, 0


 0, 0, 0

 115, 159, 100


 103, 159, 84


 115, 159, 100

 127, 159, 116


 91, 159, 68

 139, 159, 132

 79, 159, 52

 151, 159, 148

 68, 159, 36


 162, 159, 164

 56, 159, 20


 174, 159, 179


 44, 159, 5

 186, 159, 195

 40, 159, 0

 198, 159, 211

 210, 159, 227

 222, 159, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 151, 83



115, 159, 100



71, 164, 130

Triad

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



115, 159, 100



64, 155, 210



211, 122, 132

Complementary

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



115, 159, 100



144, 100, 159

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.



201, 123, 165



115, 159, 100



126, 145, 211

Square

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



115, 159, 100



0, 162, 193



172, 133, 194



204, 129, 102

Rectangle

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



115, 159, 100



28, 165, 152



172, 133, 194



210, 121, 143

Sweetspot

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



115, 159, 100



190, 207, 184



159, 143, 100



94, 105, 91



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



115, 159, 100



137, 207, 114



100, 159, 114



73, 79, 71



36, 143, 0



4, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 100, 159



183, 114, 207



159, 100, 145



77, 71, 79



106, 0, 143



11, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 115, 159, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 115, 159, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

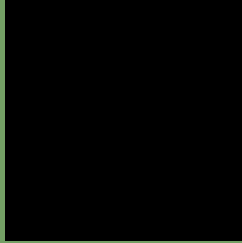
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 115, 159, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 159, 100.

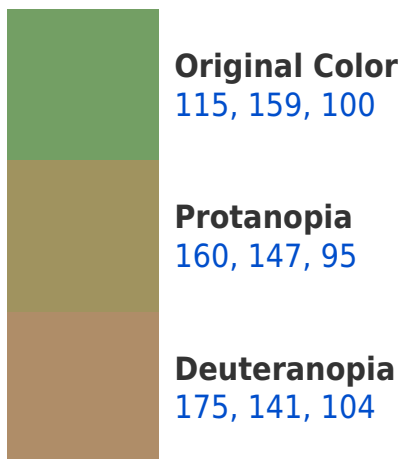



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 159, 100.

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
126, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
115, 159, 100

Protanomaly
144, 151, 97

Deuteranomaly
153, 148, 103

Tritanomaly
122, 154, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
115, 159, 100

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
130, 146, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 115, 159, 100 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(115, 159, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 159, 100)  
}
```

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(115, 159, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 159, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 115, 159, 100 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(115, 159, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 159, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 159, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 159, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 159, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 159,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 115, 159, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 159, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
159, 100) }
```

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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