

Converting Colors

RGB(115, 166, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(115, 166, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(115, 166, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73A683
RGB	115, 166, 131
RGB Percent	45%, 65%, 51%
CMY	0.5490, 0.3490, 0.4863
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	139°, 22%, 55%
HSV	139°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	24.8032, 32.5560, 26.4494
YIQ	146.7610, -19.1610, -21.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

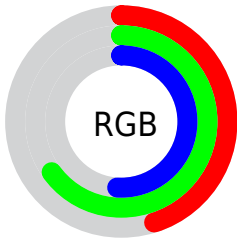
Format	Color
RYB	115, 154, 166
Decimal	7579267
CIELab	63.80, -24.45, 12.80
CIElCh	64, 27.594, 152.374
Yxy	32.5560, 0.2960, 0.3885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285769347 (0xFF73A683)
YUV	146.7610, -7.7702, -27.8544
Hunter-Lab	57.0578, -22.2568, 12.4564

Details

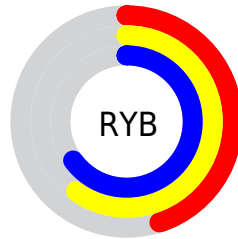
The RGB color **115, 166, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 115, 150**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 221, 184**, and **65, 114, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 166, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 166, 142**.

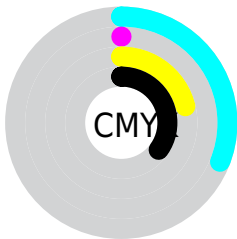
Distribution



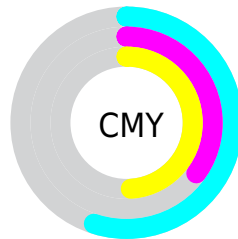
- Red (45%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 115, 166, 131 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, 166, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 115, 166, 131

255, 255, 255


 168, 221, 184

 196, 250, 212


 224, 255, 240

253, 255, 255

 115, 166, 131

 98, 166, 120

 115, 166, 131

 90, 139, 106

 65, 114, 82

 40, 89, 58

 14, 65, 37


 0, 43, 16

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 115, 166, 131

 132, 166, 142


 82, 166, 108


 148, 166, 154

 65, 166, 97

 165, 166, 165

 49, 166, 85


 181, 166, 177


 32, 166, 74

 198, 166, 188

 15, 166, 63

 215, 166, 199

 0, 166, 52

 231, 166, 211

 248, 166, 222

 255, 166, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 161, 112



115, 166, 131



89, 168, 156

Triad

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



115, 166, 131



125, 156, 203



203, 139, 129

Complementary

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



115, 166, 131



166, 115, 150

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.



202, 136, 153



115, 166, 131



161, 148, 196

Square

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



115, 166, 131



91, 163, 197



188, 140, 178



191, 145, 112

Rectangle

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



115, 166, 131



77, 168, 172



188, 140, 178



204, 137, 137

Sweetspot

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



115, 166, 131



197, 217, 203



151, 166, 115



98, 110, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



115, 166, 131



137, 217, 162



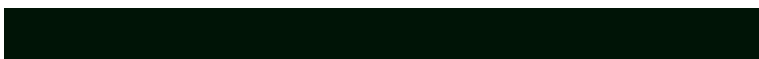
115, 166, 156



76, 84, 78



0, 148, 46



0, 20, 6

Inverse Universe

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



166, 115, 150



217, 137, 192



166, 115, 125



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 102



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 115, 166, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

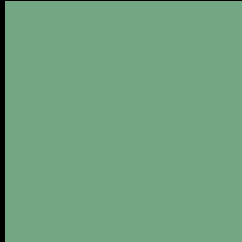
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 115, 166, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

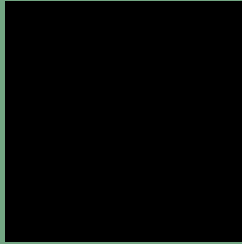
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 115, 166, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 166, 131.

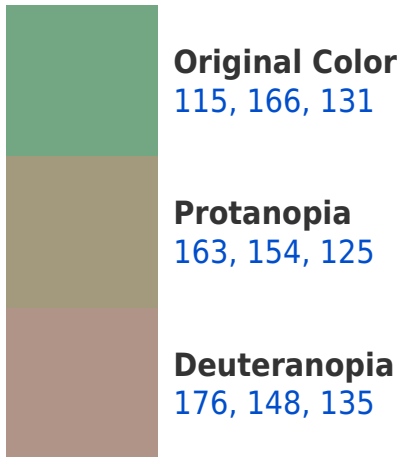



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 166, 131.

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
123, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
115, 166, 131

Protanomaly
146, 158, 127

Deuteranomaly
154, 155, 134

Tritanomaly
120, 162, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
115, 166, 131

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
135, 154, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 115, 166, 131 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, 166, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 166, 131)  
}
```

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, 166, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 166, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 115, 166, 131 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, 166, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 166, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 166, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 166, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 166, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 166,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 115, 166, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 166, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
166, 131) }
```

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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