

Converting Colors

RGB(115, 186, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(115, 186, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(115, 186, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73BA74
RGB	115, 186, 116
RGB Percent	45%, 73%, 45%
CMY	0.5490, 0.2706, 0.5451
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.38, 0.27
HSL	121°, 34%, 59%
HSV	121°, 38%, 73%
XYZ	27.7815, 40.0236, 22.7841
YIQ	156.7910, -19.8460, -36.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

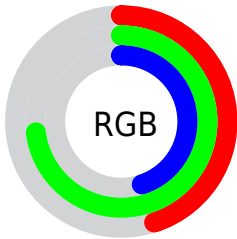
Format	Color
RYB	115, 185, 186
Decimal	7584372
CIELab	69.49, -36.65, 28.65
CIElCh	69, 46.522, 141.982
Yxy	40.0236, 0.3067, 0.4418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285774452 (0xFF73BA74)
YUV	156.7910, -20.1100, -36.6507
Hunter-Lab	63.2642, -32.3268, 22.9321

Details

The RGB color **115, 186, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **186, 115, 185**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 243, 169**, and **62, 132, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 186, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 186, 134**.

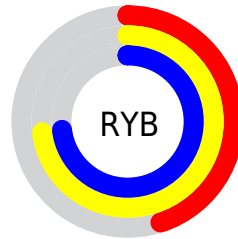
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (73%)

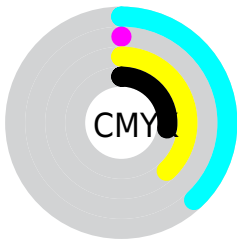
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (73%)

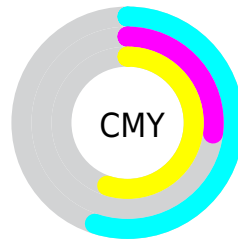


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 115, 186, 116 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, 186, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 115, 186, 116

255, 255, 255

 170, 243, 169

 198, 255, 196


 226, 255, 224


255, 255, 253


 115, 186, 116


 96, 186, 98

 115, 186, 116

 88, 159, 91

 62, 132, 67

 34, 107, 43


 0, 82, 20

 0, 58, 0

 0, 37, 0

 0, 0, 0


 115, 186, 116


 134, 186, 134

 78, 186, 79


 152, 186, 153


 59, 186, 61


 171, 186, 171


 41, 186, 43


 189, 186, 189

 22, 186, 24

 208, 186, 208

 3, 186, 6

 227, 186, 226

 0, 186, 3

 245, 186, 244

 255, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 177, 89



115, 186, 116



39, 191, 157

Triad

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



115, 186, 116



71, 177, 253



250, 137, 140

Complementary

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



115, 186, 116



186, 115, 185

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.



243, 136, 183



115, 186, 116



156, 163, 248

Square

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



115, 186, 116



0, 187, 235



211, 147, 222



236, 148, 105

Rectangle

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



115, 186, 116



0, 192, 186



211, 147, 222



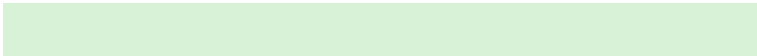
250, 135, 154

Sweetspot

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



115, 186, 116



216, 242, 216



186, 186, 115



106, 122, 107



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



115, 186, 116



131, 242, 132



115, 186, 151



83, 92, 83



0, 156, 2



0, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 115, 185



242, 131, 241



186, 115, 151



92, 83, 92



156, 0, 153



28, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 115, 186, 116 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, 186, 116 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, 186, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 186, 116.

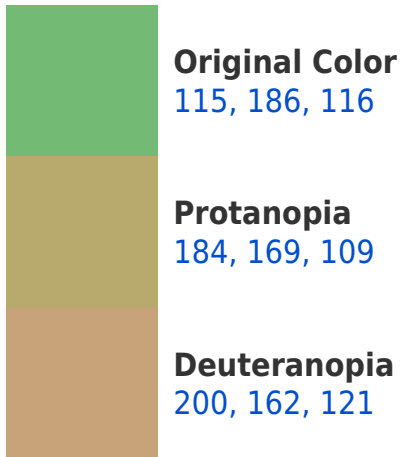


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 115, 186, 116.

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, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

115, 186, 116



Protanomaly

159, 175, 112



Deuteranomaly

169, 171, 119



Tritanomaly

125, 180, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

115, 186, 116



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

142, 168, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 115, 186, 116 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, 186, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 186, 116)  
}
```

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, 186, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 186, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 115, 186, 116 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

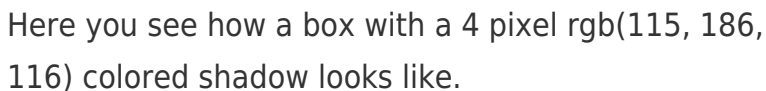
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(115, 186, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 186, 116) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(115, 186, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 186, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 186, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 186,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 115, 186, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 186, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
186, 116) }
```

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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