

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 106, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 106, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 106, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	746A7A
RGB	116, 106, 122
RGB Percent	45%, 42%, 48%
CMY	0.5451, 0.5843, 0.5216
CMYK	0.05, 0.13, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	278°, 7%, 45%
HSV	278°, 13%, 48%
XYZ	15.8693, 15.4262, 20.5535
YIQ	110.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

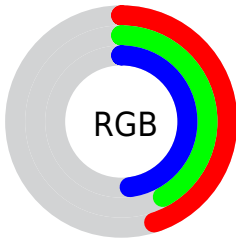
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 106, 122
Decimal	7629434
CIE Lab	46.21, 7.17, -7.47
CIE LCh	46, 10.349, 313.828
Yxy	15.4262, 0.3061, 0.2975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285819514 (0xFF746A7A)
YUV	110.8140, 5.5147, 4.5481
Hunter-Lab	39.2762, 3.3886, -3.5335

Details

The RGB color **116, 106, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **112, 122, 106**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168, 157, 174**, and **68, 59, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 94, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **121, 118, 122**.

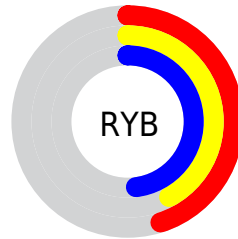
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (42%)

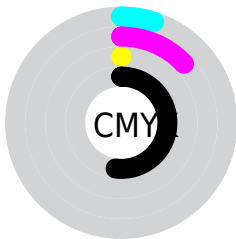
Blue (48%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (48%)

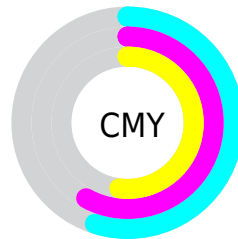


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 106, 122 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 116, 106, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116, 106, 122

255, 255, 255

■ 168, 157, 174

■ 195, 184, 202

■ 223, 212, 230

■ 252, 240, 255

■ 116, 106, 122

■ 91, 82, 97

■ 68, 59, 73

■ 46, 37, 51

■ 25, 17, 30

■ 0, 0, 2

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 106, 122

■ 111, 94, 122

■ 107, 82, 122

■ 116, 106, 122

■ 121, 118, 122

■ 125, 130, 122

102, 69, 122

130, 143, 122

98, 57, 122

134, 155, 122

93, 45, 122

139, 167, 122

89, 33, 122

143, 179, 122

84, 21, 122

148, 191, 122

79, 8, 122

153, 204, 122

76, 0, 122

157, 216, 122

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 109, 126



116, 106, 122



124, 104, 115

Triad

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



116, 106, 122



121, 107, 93



88, 115, 113

Complementary

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



116, 106, 122



112, 122, 106

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.



93, 114, 104



116, 106, 122



112, 110, 93

Square

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



116, 106, 122



127, 105, 98



102, 113, 97



88, 114, 121

Rectangle

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



116, 106, 122



127, 104, 109



102, 113, 97



89, 115, 110

Sweetspot

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



116, 106, 122



156, 152, 158



106, 112, 122



78, 75, 79



207, 207, 207



79, 79, 79

Same Dimension

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



116, 106, 122



149, 133, 158



122, 106, 120



59, 55, 61



78, 0, 125



158, 0, 252

Inverse Universe

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



122, 106, 112



158, 133, 142



106, 122, 108



61, 55, 57



125, 0, 47



252, 0, 95

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 106, 122 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 106, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

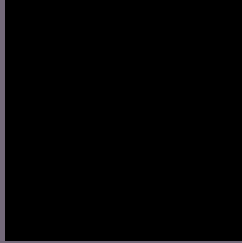
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 116, 106, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 106, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 106, 122.

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



Original Color


[116](#), [106](#), [122](#)

Protanopia

[107](#), [109](#), [124](#)

Deuteranopia

[114](#), [107](#), [122](#)



Tritanopia
115, 107, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 106, 122

Protanomaly

110, 108, 123

Deuteranomaly

115, 107, 122

Tritanomaly

115, 107, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 106, 122

Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly

113, 109, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 106, 122 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(116, 106, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 106, 122)  
}
```

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(116, 106, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 106, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 106, 122 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(116, 106, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 106, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 106, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 106, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 106, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 106,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 106, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 106, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
106, 122) }
```

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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