

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 141, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 141, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 141, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	748D88
RGB	116, 141, 136
RGB Percent	45%, 55%, 53%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4471, 0.4667
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.04, 0.45
HSL	168°, 10%, 50%
HSV	168°, 18%, 55%
XYZ	21.1713, 24.5403, 26.9135
YIQ	132.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

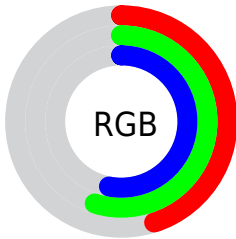
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 130, 141
Decimal	7638408
CIE _{Lab}	56.62, -9.95, -0.30
CIE _{LCh}	57, 9.952, 181.734
Yxy	24.5403, 0.2915, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285828488 (0xFF748D88)
YUV	132.9550, 1.5012, -14.8695
Hunter-Lab	49.5382, -10.4058, 2.4652

Details

The RGB color `116, 141, 136` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 116, 121`, and the grayscale version is `133, 133, 133`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `168, 195, 189`, and `67, 91, 86` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `102, 141, 133`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `130, 141, 139`.

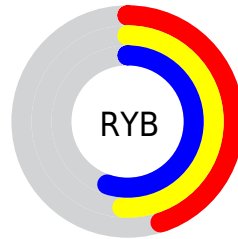
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (55%)

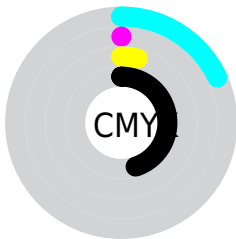
Blue (53%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (55%)

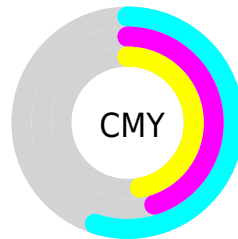


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 141, 136 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, 141, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116, 141, 136

255, 255, 255

■ 168, 195, 189

■ 196, 223, 217

■ 224, 251, 245

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 116, 141, 136

■ 91, 115, 111

■ 67, 91, 86

■ 45, 67, 63

■ 23, 45, 41

■ 0, 25, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 141, 136

■ 102, 141, 133

■ 88, 141, 130

■ 116, 141, 136

■ 130, 141, 139

■ 144, 141, 142

■ 74, 141, 128

■ 158, 141, 144

■ 60, 141, 125

■ 172, 141, 147

■ 46, 141, 122

■ 187, 141, 150

■ 31, 141, 119

■ 201, 141, 153

■ 17, 141, 116

■ 215, 141, 156

■ 3, 141, 113

■ 229, 141, 159

■ 0, 141, 113

■ 243, 141, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 140, 127



116, 141, 136



114, 141, 145

Triad

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



116, 141, 136



138, 133, 151



150, 133, 121

Complementary

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



116, 141, 136



141, 116, 121

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.



154, 131, 127



116, 141, 136



148, 131, 144

Square

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



116, 141, 136



127, 136, 153



153, 130, 136



142, 135, 119

Rectangle

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



116, 141, 136



116, 140, 149



153, 130, 136



152, 132, 123

Sweetspot

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



116, 141, 136



174, 184, 182



121, 141, 116



86, 92, 91



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



116, 141, 136



145, 184, 176



116, 134, 141



64, 71, 70



0, 135, 108



0, 8, 6

Inverse Universe

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



141, 116, 121



184, 145, 153



141, 124, 116



71, 64, 66



135, 0, 27



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 141, 136 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 116, 141, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

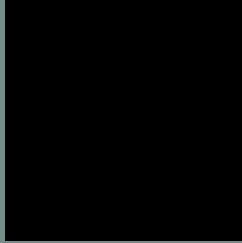
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

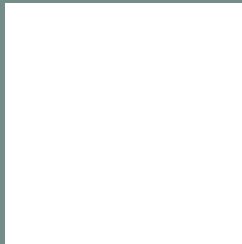
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 116, 141, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 141, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 141, 136.

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](#).

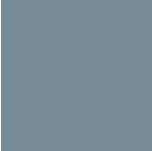
Dichromacy



Original Color
116, 141, 136

Protanopia
139, 135, 133

Deuteranopia
147, 131, 138



Tritanopia
119, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 141, 136

Protanomaly

131, 137, 134

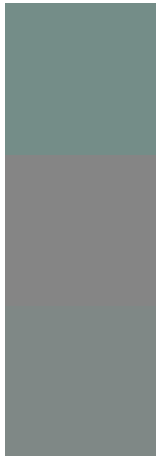
Deuteranomaly

136, 135, 137

Tritanomaly

118, 140, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 141, 136

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

127, 136, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 141, 136 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, 141, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 141, 136)  
}
```

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, 141, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 141, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 141, 136 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, 141, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 141, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 141, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 141, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 141, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 141,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 141, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 141, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
141, 136) }
```

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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