

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 141, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 141, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 141, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	748D8B
RGB	116, 141, 139
RGB Percent	45%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4471, 0.4549
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.01, 0.45
HSL	175°, 10%, 50%
HSV	175°, 18%, 55%
XYZ	21.3875, 24.6268, 28.0523
YIQ	133.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

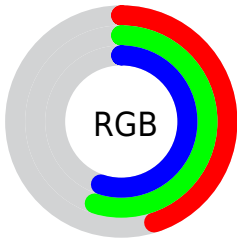
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 129, 141
Decimal	7638411
CIE Lab	56.71, -9.29, -1.90
CIE LCh	57, 9.478, 191.565
Yxy	24.6268, 0.2888, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285828491 (0xFF748D8B)
YUV	133.2970, 2.8116, -15.1695
Hunter-Lab	49.6254, -9.9147, 1.2223

Details

The RGB color `116, 141, 139` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 116, 118`, and the grayscale version is `133, 133, 133`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `168, 195, 192`, and `67, 91, 89` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `102, 141, 138`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `130, 141, 140`.

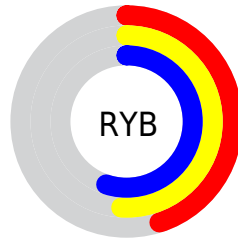
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (55%)

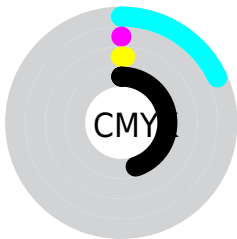
Blue (55%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (55%)

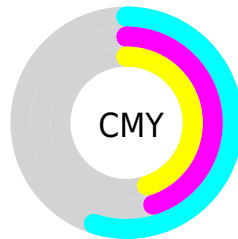


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 141, 139 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, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116, 141, 139

255, 255, 255

■ 168, 195, 192

■ 196, 223, 220

■ 224, 251, 249

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 116, 141, 139

■ 91, 115, 114

■ 67, 91, 89

■ 44, 67, 66

■ 23, 45, 44

■ 0, 25, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 141, 139

■ 102, 141, 138

■ 88, 141, 137

■ 116, 141, 139

■ 130, 141, 140

■ 144, 141, 141

■ 74, 141, 136

■ 158, 141, 142

■ 60, 141, 134

■ 172, 141, 144

■ 46, 141, 133

■ 187, 141, 145

■ 31, 141, 132

■ 201, 141, 146

■ 17, 141, 131

■ 215, 141, 147

■ 3, 141, 130

■ 229, 141, 148

■ 0, 141, 130

■ 243, 141, 149

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 141, 131



116, 141, 139



116, 140, 147

Triad

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



116, 141, 139



142, 133, 148



148, 134, 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, 139



141, 116, 118

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.



153, 132, 125



116, 141, 139



150, 131, 141

Square

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



116, 141, 139



131, 136, 152



154, 130, 133



139, 136, 120

Rectangle

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



116, 141, 139



119, 139, 150



154, 130, 133



150, 133, 122

Sweetspot

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



116, 141, 139



174, 184, 183



118, 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, 139



145, 184, 181



116, 131, 141



64, 71, 71



0, 135, 124



0, 8, 7

Inverse Universe

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



141, 116, 118



184, 145, 148



141, 126, 116



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 11



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 141, 139 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, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

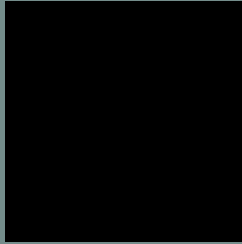
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 141, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 141, 139.

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

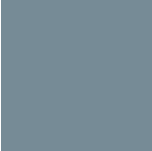
116, 141, 139

Protanopia

138, 135, 136

Deuteranopia

147, 132, 141



Tritanopia
118, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 141, 139

Protanomaly

130, 137, 137

Deuteranomaly

136, 135, 140

Tritanomaly

117, 140, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 141, 139

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

127, 136, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 141, 139 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, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 141, 139)  
}
```

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, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 141, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 141, 139 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 141, 139) }
```

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, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 141, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 141, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 141,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 141, 139 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
141, 139) }
```

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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