

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 143, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 143, 162) contains.

RGB(116, 143, 162)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(116, 143, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	748FA2
RGB	116, 143, 162
RGB Percent	45%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4392, 0.3647
CMYK	0.28, 0.12, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	205°, 20%, 55%
HSV	205°, 28%, 64%
XYZ	23.5465, 25.9666, 37.9534
YIQ	137.0930, -22.1910, 0.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

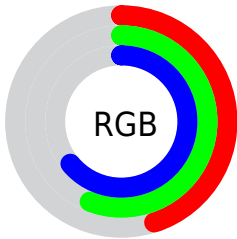
Format	Color
R_{YB}	116, 133, 162
Decimal	7638946
CIE _{Lab}	58.01, -4.96, -13.16
CIE _{LCh}	58, 14.063, 249.339
Yxy	25.9666, 0.2692, 0.2969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285829026 (0xFF748FA2)
YUV	137.0930, 12.2792, -18.4986
Hunter-Lab	50.9574, -6.6938, -8.4894

Details

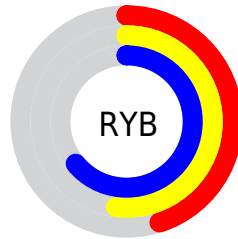
The RGB color `116, 143, 162` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `162, 135, 116`, and the grayscale version is `137, 137, 137`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `169, 197, 217`, and `66, 93, 110` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `100, 136, 162`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `132, 150, 162`.

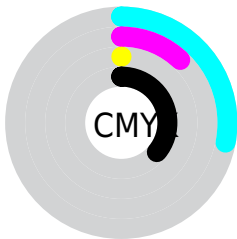
Distribution



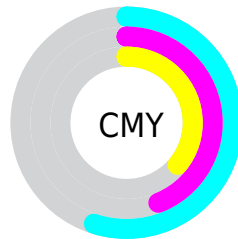
- Red (45%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 143, 162 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, 143, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 116, 143, 162

255, 255, 255

■ 169, 197, 217

■ 197, 225, 245

■ 225, 253, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 116, 143, 162

■ 100, 136, 162

■ 116, 143, 162

■ 91, 117, 136

■ 66, 93, 110

■ 42, 69, 86

■ 18, 47, 63

■ 0, 26, 41

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 143, 162

■ 132, 150, 162

84, 130, 162

148, 156, 162

67, 123, 162

165, 163, 162

51, 116, 162

181, 170, 162

35, 110, 162

197, 176, 162

19, 103, 162

213, 183, 162

3, 96, 162

229, 190, 162

0, 95, 162

246, 197, 162

255, 203, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 146, 154



116, 143, 162



131, 139, 163

Triad

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



116, 143, 162



165, 131, 136



131, 143, 120

Complementary

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



116, 143, 162



162, 135, 116

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.



145, 140, 115



116, 143, 162



164, 132, 124

Square

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



116, 143, 162



159, 132, 148



157, 136, 117



118, 146, 130

Rectangle

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



116, 143, 162



141, 136, 161



157, 136, 117



136, 142, 118

Sweetspot

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



116, 143, 162



193, 204, 212



116, 162, 134



95, 102, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



116, 143, 162



140, 182, 212



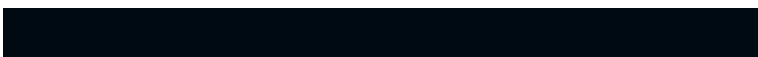
116, 121, 162



73, 78, 82



0, 85, 145



0, 10, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 116, 143



212, 140, 182



162, 157, 116



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 85



18, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 143, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

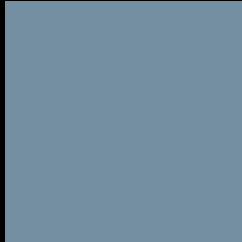
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

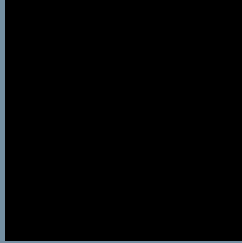
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

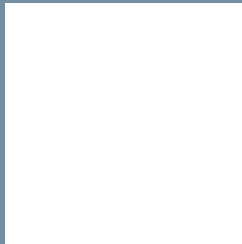
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 116, 143, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 143, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 143, 162.

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, 143, 162

Protanopia

136, 138, 159

Deuteranopia

141, 136, 164



Tritanopia
115, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
116, 143, 162

Protanomaly
129, 140, 160

Deuteranomaly
132, 139, 163

Tritanomaly
115, 144, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 143, 162

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
129, 139, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 143, 162 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, 143, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 143, 162)  
}
```

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, 143, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 143, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 143, 162 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, 143, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 143, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 143, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 143, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 143, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 143,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 143, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 143, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
143, 162) }
```

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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