

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 144, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 144, 193) contains.

RGB(116, 144, 193)	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, 144, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7490C1
RGB	116, 144, 193
RGB Percent	45%, 56%, 76%
CMY	0.5451, 0.4353, 0.2431
CMYK	0.40, 0.25, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	218°, 38%, 61%
HSV	218°, 40%, 76%
XYZ	26.8014, 27.5098, 54.3494
YIQ	141.2140, -32.4170, 9.3030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

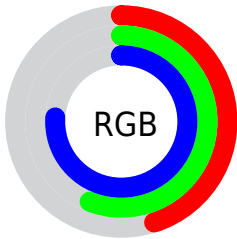
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 137, 193
Decimal	7639233
CIE Lab	59.44, 2.69, -28.58
CIE LCh	59, 28.702, 275.377
Yxy	27.5098, 0.2467, 0.2532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285829313 (0xFF7490C1)
YUV	141.2140, 25.5305, -22.1127
Hunter-Lab	52.4498, -0.5752, -24.7226

Details

The RGB color **116, 144, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 165, 116**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 198, 250**, and **63, 94, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 132, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 156, 193**.

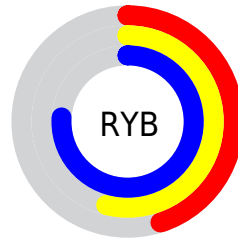
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (56%)

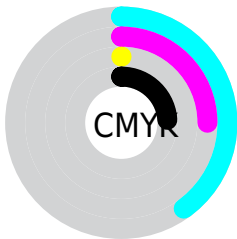
Blue (76%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (76%)

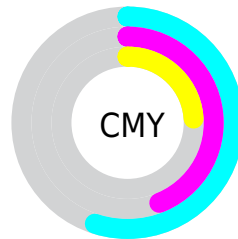


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 144, 193 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, 144, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 144, 193


255, 255, 255

 170, 198, 250

 199, 226, 255

 227, 254, 255

 116, 144, 193

 90, 118, 166

 63, 94, 139

 36, 70, 114

 0, 48, 89

 0, 28, 65

 0, 3, 43

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 116, 144, 193

 116, 144, 193

■ 97, 132, 193

■ 135, 156, 193

■ 77, 119, 193

■ 155, 169, 193

■ 58, 107, 193

■ 174, 181, 193

■ 39, 95, 193

■ 193, 193, 193

■ 20, 83, 193

■ 212, 205, 193

■ 0, 70, 193

■ 232, 218, 193

■ 0, 70, 193

■ 251, 230, 193

■ 255, 242, 193

■ 255, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 151, 188



116, 144, 193



152, 135, 184

Triad

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



116, 144, 193



191, 127, 115



99, 155, 121

Complementary

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



116, 144, 193



193, 165, 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.



129, 150, 101



116, 144, 193



178, 134, 98

Square

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



116, 144, 193



192, 124, 139



156, 143, 93



70, 157, 147

Rectangle

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



116, 144, 193



172, 129, 172



156, 143, 93



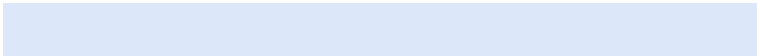
109, 154, 114

Sweetspot

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



116, 144, 193



220, 231, 250



116, 193, 165



107, 114, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



116, 144, 193



130, 174, 250



126, 116, 193



87, 91, 97



0, 58, 161



0, 12, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 116, 144



250, 130, 174



183, 193, 116



97, 87, 91



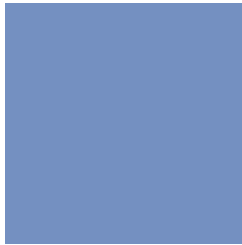
161, 0, 58



33, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 144, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

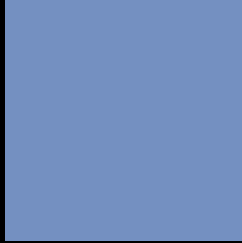
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

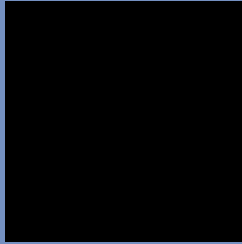
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

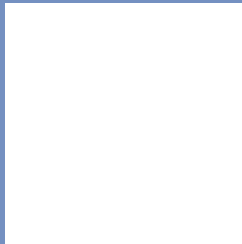
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 116, 144, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 144, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 144, 193.

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, 144, 193

Protanopia
129, 141, 191

Deuteranopia
128, 141, 194



Tritanopia
108, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 144, 193

Protanomaly

124, 142, 192

Deuteranomaly

124, 142, 194

Tritanomaly

111, 148, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 144, 193

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

132, 142, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 144, 193 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, 144, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 144, 193)  
}
```

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, 144, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 144, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 144, 193 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, 144, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 144, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 144, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 144, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 144, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 144,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 144, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 144, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
144, 193) }
```

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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