

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 156, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 156, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 156, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	749C96
RGB	116, 156, 150
RGB Percent	45%, 61%, 59%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3882, 0.4118
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.04, 0.39
HSL	171°, 17%, 53%
HSV	171°, 26%, 61%
XYZ	24.5959, 29.6919, 33.2889
YIQ	143.3560, -21.9140, -10.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

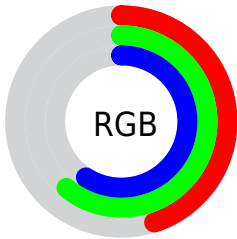
Format	Color
RYB	116, 138, 156
Decimal	7642262
CIELab	61.39, -14.94, -1.31
CIELCh	61, 15.000, 184.999
Yxy	29.6919, 0.2808, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285832342 (0xFF749C96)
YUV	143.3560, 3.2755, -23.9912
Hunter-Lab	54.4903, -14.7864, 1.9221

Details

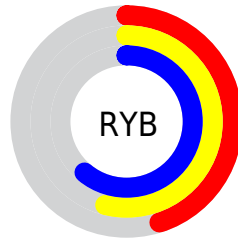
The RGB color **116, 156, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 116, 122**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 211, 204**, and **66, 105, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 156, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 156, 152**.

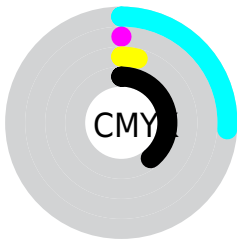
Distribution



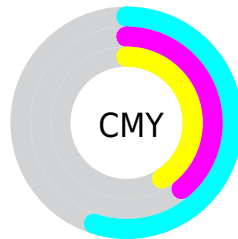
- Red (45%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 156, 150 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, 156, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 156, 150

255, 255, 255


 169, 211, 204

 196, 239, 232


 225, 255, 255

254, 255, 255

 116, 156, 150

 100, 156, 148

 116, 156, 150

 91, 130, 124

 66, 105, 99

 42, 80, 75

 18, 57, 53

 0, 36, 32

 0, 10, 8

 0, 0, 0

 116, 156, 150

 132, 156, 152

85, 156, 145

147, 156, 155

69, 156, 143

163, 156, 157

54, 156, 141

178, 156, 159

38, 156, 138

194, 156, 162

22, 156, 136

210, 156, 164

7, 156, 134

225, 156, 166

0, 156, 133

241, 156, 169

255, 156, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 155, 137



116, 156, 150



113, 155, 163

Triad

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



116, 156, 150



153, 144, 170



169, 144, 125

Complementary

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



116, 156, 150



156, 116, 122

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.



175, 140, 134



116, 156, 150



168, 140, 160

Square

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



116, 156, 150



136, 149, 174



175, 139, 146



156, 148, 122

Rectangle

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



116, 156, 150



117, 154, 169



175, 139, 146



172, 142, 127

Sweetspot

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



116, 156, 150



188, 204, 202



122, 156, 116



92, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



116, 156, 150



141, 204, 195



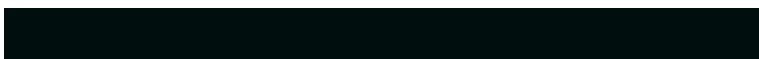
116, 143, 156



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 121



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



156, 116, 122



204, 141, 150



156, 130, 116



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 21



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 156, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

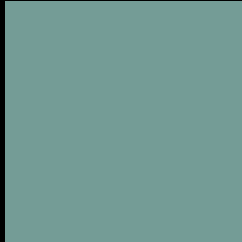
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

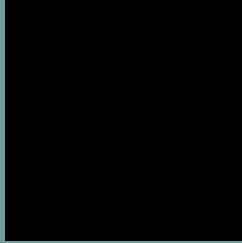
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

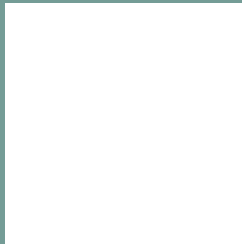
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 116, 156, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 156, 150.

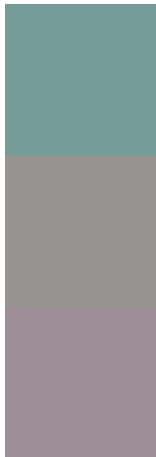


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 156, 150.

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, 156, 150

Protanopia
151, 147, 145

Deuteranopia
160, 143, 153



Tritanopia
119, 154, 166

Trichromacy



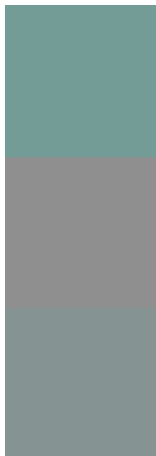
Original Color
116, 156, 150

Protanomaly
138, 150, 147

Deuteranomaly
144, 148, 152

Tritanomaly
118, 155, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 156, 150

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
133, 148, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 156, 150 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, 156, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 156, 150)  
}
```

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, 156, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 156, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 156, 150 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, 156, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 156, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 156, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 156, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 156, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 156,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 156, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 156, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
156, 150) }
```

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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