

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 166, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 166, 152) contains.

RGB(116, 166, 152)	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, 166, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A698
RGB	116, 166, 152
RGB Percent	45%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3490, 0.4039
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	163°, 22%, 55%
HSV	163°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	26.5062, 33.2524, 34.7271
YIQ	149.4540, -25.3060, -14.9540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

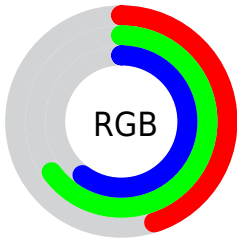
Format	Color
RYB	116, 145, 166
Decimal	7644824
CIELab	64.36, -19.73, 1.91
CIELCh	64, 19.825, 174.462
Yxy	33.2524, 0.2805, 0.3519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285834904 (0xFF74A698)
YUV	149.4540, 1.2552, -29.3392
Hunter-Lab	57.6649, -18.8646, 4.6597

Details

The RGB color **116, 166, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 116, 130**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 221, 206**, and **65, 114, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 166, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 166, 157**.

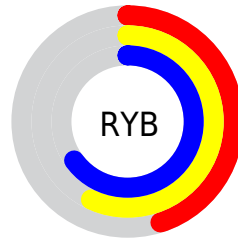
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (65%)

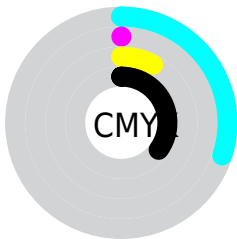
Blue (60%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (65%)

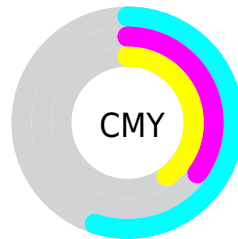


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 166, 152 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, 166, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 166, 152

255, 255, 255


 169, 221, 206

 197, 250, 234


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255


 116, 166, 152

 99, 166, 147

 116, 166, 152

 90, 140, 126

 65, 114, 101

 41, 89, 77

 15, 66, 55

 0, 43, 33

 0, 24, 10

 0, 0, 0

 116, 166, 152

 133, 166, 157

■ 83, 166, 143

■ 149, 166, 161

■ 66, 166, 138

■ 166, 166, 166

■ 50, 166, 133

■ 182, 166, 171

■ 33, 166, 129

■ 199, 166, 175

■ 16, 166, 124

■ 216, 166, 180

■ 0, 166, 120

■ 232, 166, 185

■ 249, 166, 189

■ 255, 166, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 164, 135



116, 166, 152



107, 166, 170

Triad

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



116, 166, 152



155, 153, 188



187, 148, 128

Complementary

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



116, 166, 152



166, 116, 130

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.



193, 144, 142



116, 166, 152



176, 147, 177

Square

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



116, 166, 152



131, 159, 191



189, 144, 160



173, 154, 121

Rectangle

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



116, 166, 152



109, 164, 180



189, 144, 160



190, 146, 132

Sweetspot

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



116, 166, 152



197, 217, 211



130, 166, 116



98, 110, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



116, 166, 152



139, 217, 195



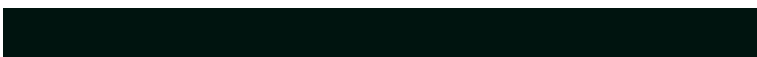
116, 155, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 106



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



166, 116, 130



217, 139, 161



166, 127, 116



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 41



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 166, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

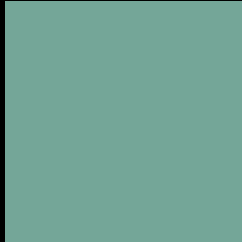
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 152 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 116, 166, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 166, 152.

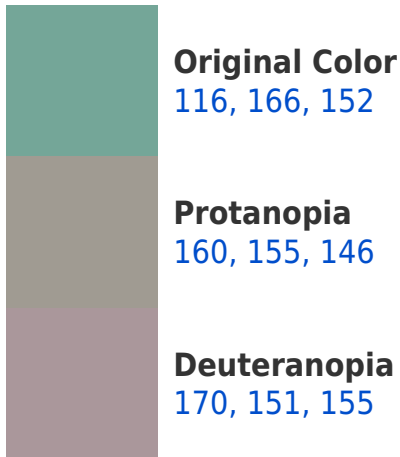



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 166, 152.

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





Tritanopia
121, 163, 176

Trichromacy



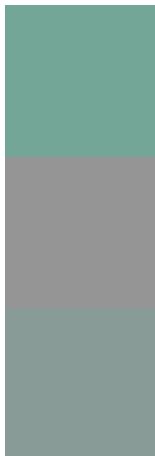
Original Color
116, 166, 152

Protanomaly
144, 159, 148

Deuteranomaly
150, 156, 154

Tritanomaly
119, 164, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 166, 152

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
137, 155, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 166, 152 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, 166, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 166, 152)  
}
```

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, 166, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 166, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 166, 152 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, 166, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 166, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 166, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 166, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 166, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 166,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 166, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 166, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
166, 152) }
```

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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