

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 168, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 168, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 168, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74A8AB
RGB	116, 168, 171
RGB Percent	45%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3412, 0.3294
CMYK	0.32, 0.02, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	183°, 25%, 56%
HSV	183°, 32%, 67%
XYZ	28.5558, 34.6585, 43.7128
YIQ	152.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

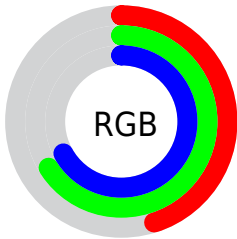
Format	Color
RYB	116, 143, 171
Decimal	7645355
CIELab	65.48, -16.34, -7.05
CIELCh	65, 17.794, 203.358
Yxy	34.6585, 0.2671, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285835435 (0xFF74A8AB)
YUV	152.7940, 8.9756, -32.2683
Hunter-Lab	58.8715, -16.4432, -2.8135

Details

The RGB color **116, 168, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 119, 116**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 223, 226**, and **64, 116, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 167, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 169, 171**.

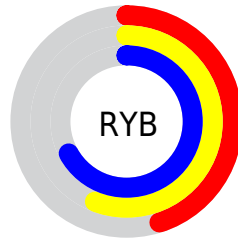
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (66%)

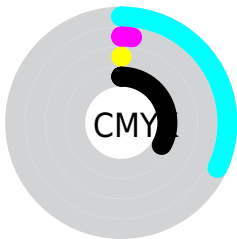
Blue (67%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (67%)

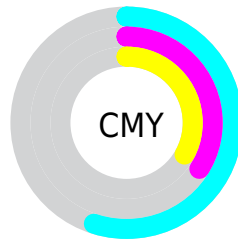


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 168, 171 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, 168, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 116, 168, 171


255, 255, 255


 170, 223, 226

 198, 252, 255

 226, 255, 255

 116, 168, 171

 90, 142, 145

 64, 116, 119

 39, 91, 94

 8, 67, 71

 0, 45, 48

 0, 26, 27

 0, 0, 0

 116, 168, 171

 99, 167, 171

 116, 168, 171

 133, 169, 171

■ 82, 166, 171

■ 150, 170, 171

■ 65, 165, 171

■ 167, 171, 171

■ 48, 164, 171

■ 184, 172, 171

■ 30, 163, 171

■ 201, 173, 171

■ 13, 162, 171

■ 219, 174, 171

■ 0, 162, 171

■ 236, 175, 171

■ 253, 175, 171

■ 255, 176, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 168, 155



116, 168, 171



120, 166, 184

Triad

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



116, 168, 171



176, 151, 178



175, 157, 128

Complementary

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



116, 168, 171



171, 119, 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.



187, 152, 134



116, 168, 171



189, 148, 163

Square

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



116, 168, 171



157, 156, 188



192, 148, 147



158, 162, 130

Rectangle

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



116, 168, 171



130, 163, 189



192, 148, 147



180, 155, 129

Sweetspot

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



116, 168, 171



200, 221, 222



116, 171, 119



99, 111, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



116, 168, 171



135, 217, 222



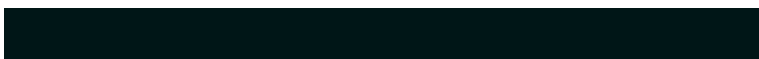
116, 141, 171



78, 86, 87



0, 142, 150



0, 22, 23

Inverse Universe

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



171, 116, 168



222, 135, 217



171, 146, 116



87, 78, 86



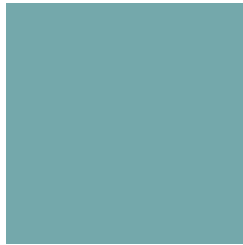
150, 0, 142



23, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 168, 171 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, 168, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

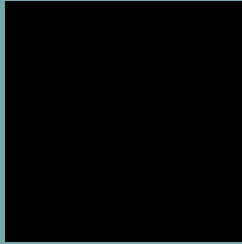
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

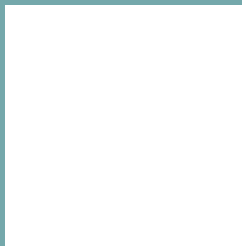
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 116, 168, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 168, 171.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 168, 171.

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](#).

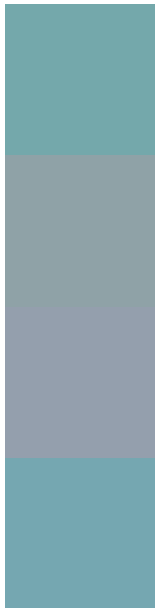
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
118, 167, 180

Trichromacy



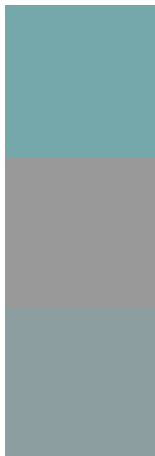
Original Color
116, 168, 171

Protanomaly
143, 162, 167

Deuteranomaly
148, 159, 173

Tritanomaly
117, 167, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 168, 171

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
140, 158, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 168, 171 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, 168, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 168, 171)  
}
```

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, 168, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 168, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 168, 171 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, 168, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 168, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 168, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 168, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 168, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 168,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 168, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 168, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
168, 171) }
```

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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