

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 170, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 170, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 170, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74AA9C
RGB	116, 170, 156
RGB Percent	45%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3333, 0.3882
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.08, 0.33
HSL	164°, 24%, 56%
HSV	164°, 32%, 67%
XYZ	27.5779, 34.8628, 36.7282
YIQ	152.2580, -27.6900, -15.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

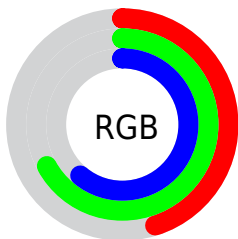
Format	Color
RYB	116, 147, 170
Decimal	7645852
CIELab	65.64, -20.89, 1.54
CIELCh	66, 20.948, 175.787
Yxy	34.8628, 0.2781, 0.3515
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285835932 (0xFF74AA9C)
YUV	152.2580, 1.8448, -31.7983
Hunter-Lab	59.0447, -19.9564, 4.4505

Details

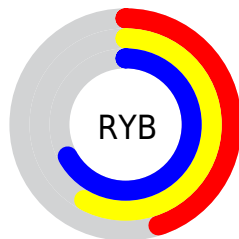
The RGB color **116, 170, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 116, 130**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 225, 210**, and **65, 118, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 170, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 170, 160**.

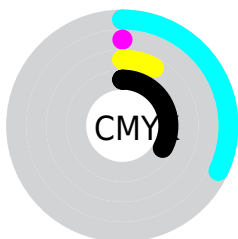
Distribution



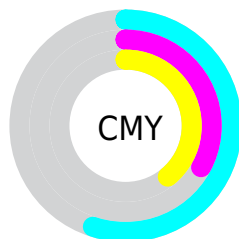
- Red (45%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 170, 156 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, 170, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 170, 156

255, 255, 255


 170, 225, 210

 197, 254, 239


 226, 255, 255


255, 255, 255

 116, 170, 156

 99, 170, 152

 116, 170, 156

 90, 143, 130

 65, 118, 105

 40, 93, 81

 12, 69, 58


 0, 46, 36

 0, 27, 15


 0, 0, 0

 116, 170, 156


 133, 170, 160

 82, 170, 147


 150, 170, 165


 65, 170, 143


 167, 170, 169


 48, 170, 138

 184, 170, 174

 31, 170, 134

 201, 170, 178

 14, 170, 130

 218, 170, 182

 0, 170, 126

 235, 170, 187

 252, 170, 191

 255, 170, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 168, 138



116, 170, 156



107, 170, 175

Triad

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



116, 170, 156



159, 156, 193



191, 151, 129

Complementary

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



116, 170, 156



170, 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.



198, 147, 144



116, 170, 156



181, 150, 181

Square

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



116, 170, 156



134, 162, 196



195, 146, 163



176, 157, 122

Rectangle

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



116, 170, 156



109, 168, 186



195, 146, 163



194, 149, 133

Sweetspot

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



116, 170, 156



200, 222, 216



130, 170, 116



99, 112, 109



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



116, 170, 156



138, 222, 200



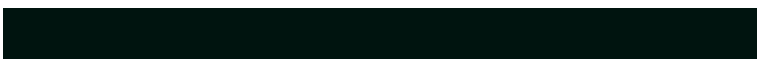
116, 157, 170



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 110



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



170, 116, 130



222, 138, 159



170, 129, 116



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 38



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 170, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

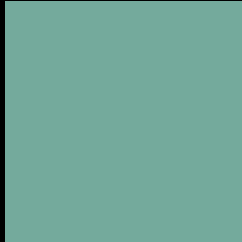
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

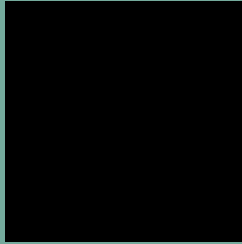
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 170, 156.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 170, 156.

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](#).

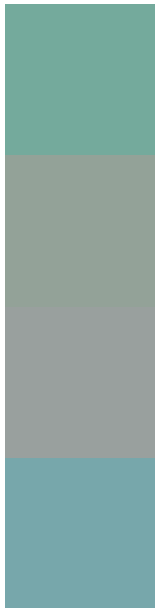
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
121, 166, 180

Trichromacy



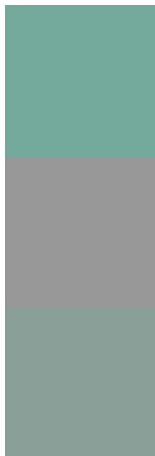
Original Color
116, 170, 156

Protanomaly
147, 162, 152

Deuteranomaly
153, 160, 158

Tritanomaly
119, 167, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 170, 156

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
139, 159, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 170, 156 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, 170, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 170, 156)  
}
```

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, 170, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 170, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 170, 156 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, 170, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 170, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 170, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 170, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 170, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 170,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 170, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 170, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
170, 156) }
```

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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