

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 172, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 172, 158) contains.

RGB(116, 172, 158)	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, 172, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74AC9E
RGB	116, 172, 158
RGB Percent	45%, 67%, 62%
CMY	0.5451, 0.3255, 0.3804
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.08, 0.33
HSL	165°, 25%, 56%
HSV	165°, 33%, 67%
XYZ	28.1265, 35.6867, 37.7535
YIQ	153.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

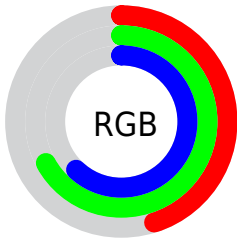
Format	Color
RYB	116, 148, 172
Decimal	7646366
CIELab	66.28, -21.46, 1.36
CIELCh	66, 21.504, 176.386
Yxy	35.6867, 0.2769, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285836446 (0xFF74AC9E)
YUV	153.6600, 2.1396, -33.0278
Hunter-Lab	59.7383, -20.4991, 4.3466

Details

The RGB color **116, 172, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 116, 130**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 228, 213**, and **65, 119, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 172, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 172, 162**.

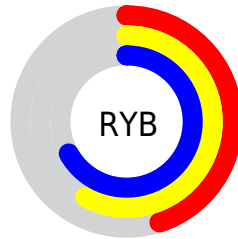
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (67%)

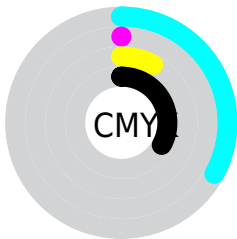
Blue (62%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (67%)

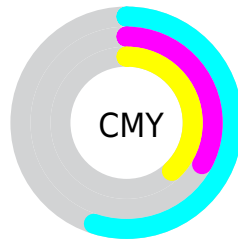


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 172, 158 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, 172, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 172, 158


255, 255, 255


 170, 228, 213

 198, 255, 241


 226, 255, 255

 116, 172, 158

 90, 145, 132

 65, 119, 107


 39, 95, 83


 10, 71, 60

 0, 48, 38

 0, 29, 17

 0, 0, 0

 116, 172, 158

 99, 172, 154

 116, 172, 158

 133, 172, 162

■ 82, 172, 149

■ 150, 172, 167

■ 64, 172, 145

■ 168, 172, 171

■ 47, 172, 141

■ 185, 172, 175

■ 30, 172, 137

■ 202, 172, 180

■ 13, 172, 132

■ 219, 172, 184

■ 0, 172, 129

■ 236, 172, 188

■ 254, 172, 192

■ 255, 172, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 170, 139



116, 172, 158



106, 172, 178

Triad

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



116, 172, 158



161, 157, 196



193, 153, 130

Complementary

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



116, 172, 158



172, 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.



201, 148, 145



116, 172, 158



184, 151, 183

Square

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



116, 172, 158



135, 164, 199



198, 148, 164



178, 159, 123

Rectangle

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



116, 172, 158



109, 170, 188



198, 148, 164



197, 151, 134

Sweetspot

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



116, 172, 158



202, 224, 219



130, 172, 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, 172, 158



137, 224, 203



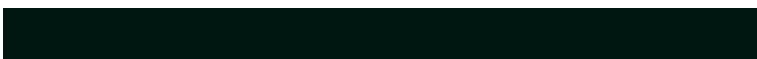
116, 158, 172



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 113



0, 23, 17

Inverse Universe

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



172, 116, 130



224, 137, 159



172, 130, 116



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 38



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 172, 158 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, 172, 158 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, 172, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 172, 158.

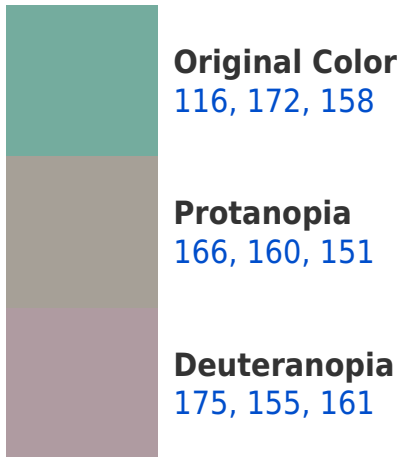



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 172, 158.

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, 168, 182

Trichromacy



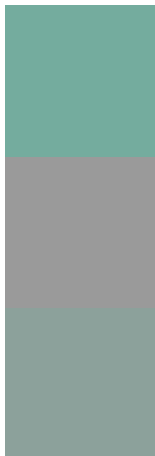
Original Color
116, 172, 158

Protanomaly
148, 164, 154

Deuteranomaly
154, 161, 160

Tritanomaly
119, 169, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
116, 172, 158

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
140, 161, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 172, 158 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, 172, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 172, 158)  
}
```

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, 172, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 172, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 172, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

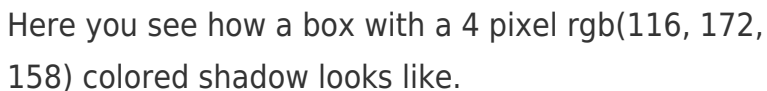
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(116, 172, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 172, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 172, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 172, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 172, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 172,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 172, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 172, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
172, 158) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor