

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 181, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 181, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 181, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74B592
RGB	116, 181, 146
RGB Percent	45%, 71%, 57%
CMY	0.5451, 0.2902, 0.4275
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.19, 0.29
HSL	148°, 31%, 58%
HSV	148°, 36%, 71%
XYZ	28.9146, 38.8361, 33.1663
YIQ	157.5750, -27.5050, -24.6650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

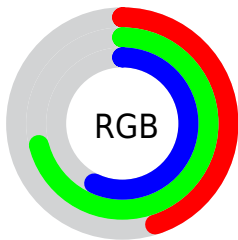
Format	Color
RYB	116, 160, 181
Decimal	7648658
CIELab	68.63, -28.52, 11.35
CIElCh	69, 30.694, 158.298
Yxy	38.8361, 0.2865, 0.3848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285838738 (0xFF74B592)
YUV	157.5750, -5.7065, -36.4613
Hunter-Lab	62.3186, -26.2369, 12.0686

Details

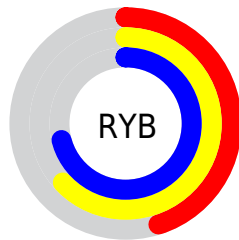
The RGB color **116, 181, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 116, 151**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 237, 200**, and **64, 128, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 181, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 181, 156**.

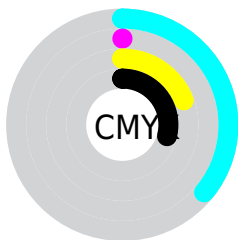
Distribution



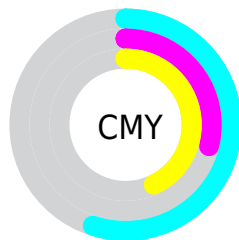
- Red (45%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 181, 146 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, 181, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 181, 146


255, 255, 255


 170, 237, 200

 198, 255, 228

 227, 255, 255

 116, 181, 146

 90, 154, 120

 64, 128, 95

 38, 102, 72


 6, 78, 49

 0, 55, 28

 0, 34, 3


 0, 0, 0

 116, 181, 146


 98, 181, 136


 116, 181, 146


 134, 181, 156


 80, 181, 127

 152, 181, 165

 62, 181, 117


 170, 181, 175

 44, 181, 107


 188, 181, 185

 25, 181, 97

 207, 181, 195

 7, 181, 88

 225, 181, 204

 0, 181, 84

 243, 181, 214

 255, 181, 224

 255, 181, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 176, 123



116, 181, 146



86, 183, 174

Triad

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



116, 181, 146



142, 167, 222



220, 150, 134

Complementary

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



116, 181, 146



181, 116, 151

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.



222, 147, 161



116, 181, 146



181, 158, 211

Square

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



116, 181, 146



101, 176, 218



209, 149, 189



204, 159, 116

Rectangle

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



116, 181, 146



76, 182, 193



209, 149, 189



222, 148, 142

Sweetspot

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



116, 181, 146



209, 235, 221



152, 181, 116



102, 117, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



116, 181, 146



134, 235, 180



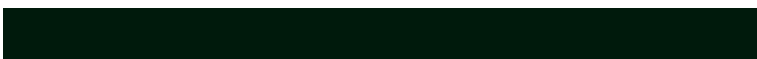
116, 181, 178



80, 89, 84



0, 153, 71



0, 26, 12

Inverse Universe

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



181, 116, 151



235, 134, 188



181, 116, 119



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 82



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 181, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

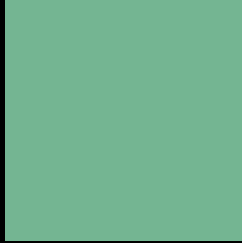
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 146 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, 181, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 181, 146.

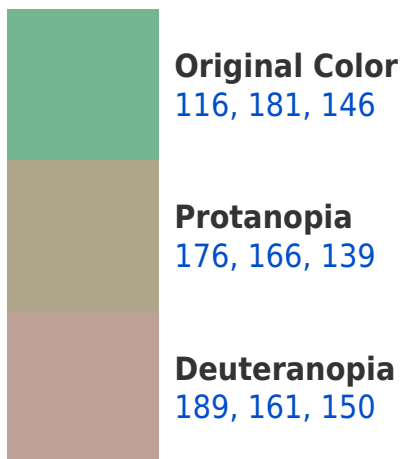


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 181, 146.

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

125, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 181, 146

Protanomaly

154, 171, 142

Deuteranomaly

162, 168, 149

Tritanomaly

122, 177, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 181, 146

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

143, 166, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 181, 146 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, 181, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 181, 146)  
}
```

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, 181, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 181, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 181, 146 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, 181, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 181, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 181, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 181, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 181, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 181,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 181, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 181, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
181, 146) }
```

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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