

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 194, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 194, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 194, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74C2AA
RGB	116, 194, 170
RGB Percent	45%, 76%, 67%
CMY	0.5451, 0.2392, 0.3333
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.12, 0.24
HSL	162°, 39%, 61%
HSV	162°, 40%, 76%
XYZ	33.7499, 45.1989, 44.9757
YIQ	167.9420, -38.7840, -24.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

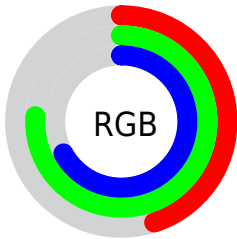
Format	Color
RYB	116, 162, 194
Decimal	7652010
CIELab	73.02, -29.65, 4.54
CIElCh	73, 30.000, 171.298
Yxy	45.1989, 0.2723, 0.3647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285842090 (0xFF74C2AA)
YUV	167.9420, 1.0146, -45.5531
Hunter-Lab	67.2301, -28.0445, 7.3972

Details

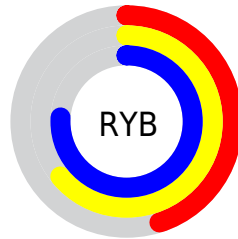
The RGB color **116, 194, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 116, 140**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 251, 225**, and **62, 140, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 194, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 194, 176**.

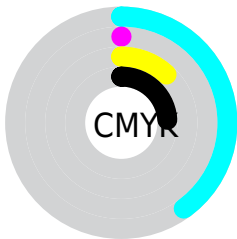
Distribution



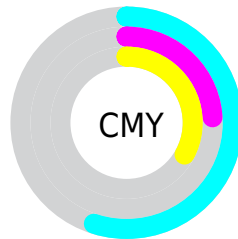
- Red (45%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 194, 170 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, 194, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 194, 170


255, 255, 255


 171, 251, 225

 199, 255, 254

 228, 255, 255

 116, 194, 170

 89, 167, 144


 62, 140, 118

 33, 114, 93

 0, 89, 70

 0, 65, 47

 0, 42, 27

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 116, 194, 170

 116, 194, 170

■ 97, 194, 164

■ 135, 194, 176

■ 77, 194, 158

■ 155, 194, 182

■ 58, 194, 152

■ 174, 194, 188

■ 38, 194, 146

■ 194, 194, 194

■ 19, 194, 140

■ 213, 194, 200

■ 0, 194, 134

■ 232, 194, 206

■ 252, 194, 212

■ 255, 194, 218

■ 255, 194, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 190, 144



116, 194, 170



95, 194, 198

Triad

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



116, 194, 170



172, 175, 230



226, 166, 137

Complementary

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



116, 194, 170



194, 116, 140

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.



235, 160, 161



116, 194, 170



207, 166, 214

Square

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



116, 194, 170



132, 184, 233



228, 160, 188



206, 175, 125

Rectangle

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



116, 194, 170



94, 192, 215



228, 160, 188



231, 163, 144

Sweetspot

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



116, 194, 170



222, 252, 243



141, 194, 116



110, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 194, 170



131, 252, 215



116, 180, 194



87, 97, 94



0, 161, 111



0, 33, 23

Inverse Universe

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



194, 116, 140



252, 131, 169



194, 130, 116



97, 87, 90



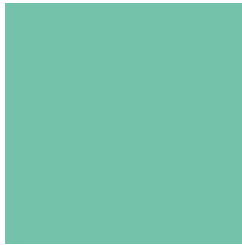
161, 0, 49



33, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 194, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

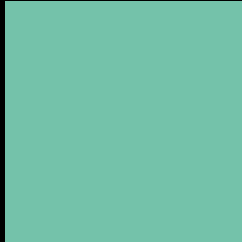
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194, 170 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, 194, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 194, 170.

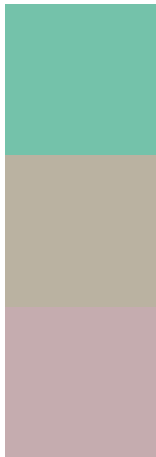


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 194, 170.

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](#).

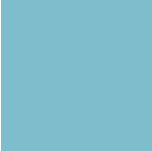
Dichromacy



Original Color
116, 194, 170

Protanopia
186, 178, 161

Deuteranopia
197, 172, 175



Tritanopia
125, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 194, 170



Protanomaly

161, 184, 164



Deuteranomaly

168, 180, 173



Tritanomaly

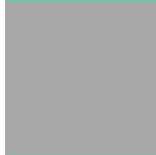
122, 191, 192

Monochromacy



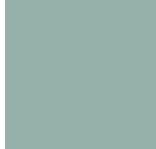
Original Color

116, 194, 170



Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168



Achromatomaly

149, 177, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 194, 170 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, 194, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 194, 170)  
}
```

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, 194, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 194, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 194, 170 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, 194, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 194, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 194, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 194, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 194, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 194,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 194, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 194, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
194, 170) }
```

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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