

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 198, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 198, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 198, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74C6F1
RGB	116, 198, 241
RGB Percent	45%, 78%, 95%
CMY	0.5451, 0.2235, 0.0549
CMYK	0.52, 0.18, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	201°, 82%, 70%
HSV	201°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	43.2737, 50.4520, 90.6765
YIQ	178.3840, -62.6750, -4.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

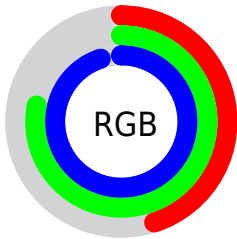
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 166, 241
Decimal	7653105
CIE Lab	76.35, -13.39, -28.95
CIE LCh	76, 31.897, 245.173
Yxy	50.4520, 0.2347, 0.2736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285843185 (0xFF74C6F1)
YUV	178.3840, 30.8697, -54.7108
Hunter-Lab	71.0296, -15.5533, -25.9690

Details

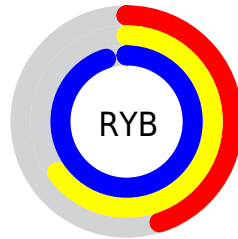
The RGB color **116, 198, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **241, 159, 116**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 255, 255**, and **53, 144, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 190, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 206, 241**.

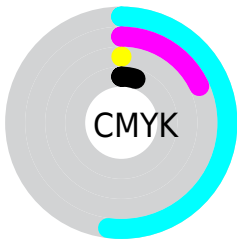
Distribution



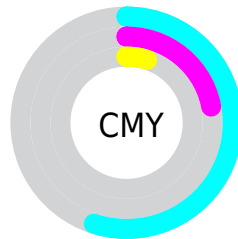
- Red (45%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 198, 241 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, 198, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 116, 198, 241


255, 255, 255

 175, 255, 255


 204, 255, 255

 234, 255, 255

 116, 198, 241

 86, 171, 213

 53, 144, 185

 0, 119, 158

 0, 94, 132

 0, 70, 106

 0, 48, 82

 0, 28, 58

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 13

■ 116, 198, 241

■ 116, 198, 241

■ 92, 190, 241

■ 140, 206, 241

■ 68, 181, 241

■ 164, 215, 241

■ 44, 173, 241

■ 188, 223, 241

■ 20, 165, 241

■ 212, 231, 241

■ 0, 158, 241

■ 236, 239, 241

■ 255, 248, 241

■ 255, 255, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 203, 221



116, 198, 241



158, 189, 247

Triad

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



116, 198, 241



246, 166, 184



172, 197, 139

Complementary

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



116, 198, 241



241, 159, 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.



204, 188, 129



116, 198, 241



245, 170, 156

Square

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



116, 198, 241



230, 170, 214



230, 178, 136



138, 202, 163

Rectangle

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



116, 198, 241



186, 182, 242



230, 178, 136



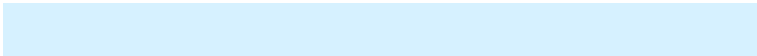
183, 194, 134

Sweetspot

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



116, 198, 241



214, 241, 255



116, 241, 158



103, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 198, 241



97, 201, 255



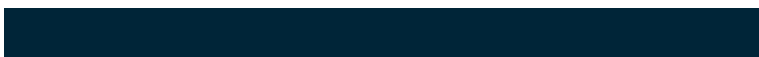
116, 137, 241



108, 116, 120



0, 120, 184



0, 37, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 116, 198



255, 97, 201



241, 220, 116



120, 108, 116



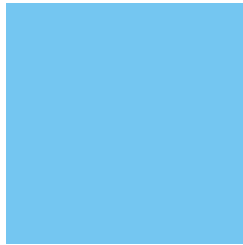
184, 0, 120



56, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 198, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

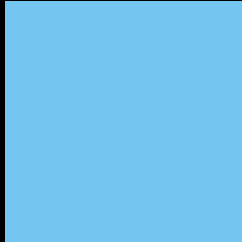
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 241 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, 198, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 198, 241.

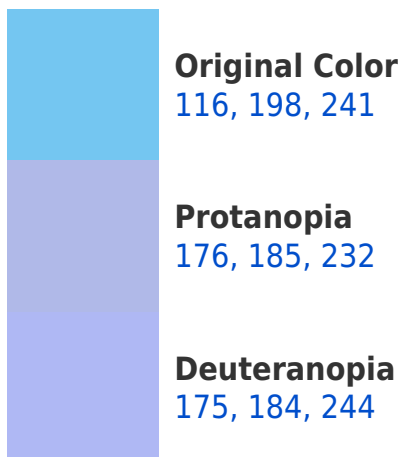


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 198, 241.

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



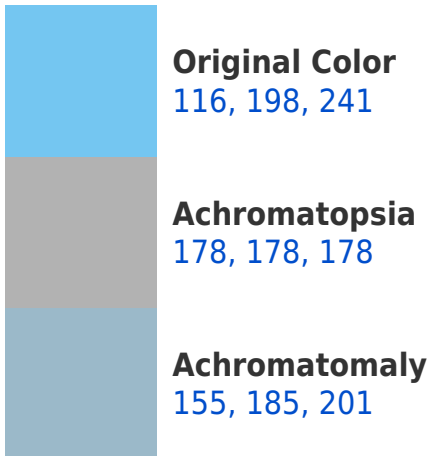


Tritanopia
108, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 198, 241 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, 198, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 198, 241)  
}
```

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, 198, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 198, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 198, 241 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, 198, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 198, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 198, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 198, 241); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 198, 241); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 198, 241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 198, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 198, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
198, 241) }
```

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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