

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 200, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 200, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 200, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74C8A0
RGB	116, 200, 160
RGB Percent	45%, 78%, 63%
CMY	0.5451, 0.2157, 0.3725
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.20, 0.22
HSL	151°, 43%, 62%
HSV	151°, 42%, 78%
XYZ	34.2019, 47.5596, 40.6350
YIQ	170.3240, -37.2240, -30.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

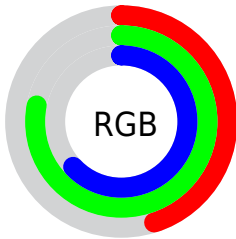
Format	Color
RYB	116, 171, 200
Decimal	7653536
CIELab	74.55, -34.65, 12.12
CIElCh	75, 36.707, 160.719
Yxy	47.5596, 0.2794, 0.3886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285843616 (0xFF74C8A0)
YUV	170.3240, -5.0897, -47.6421
Hunter-Lab	68.9635, -32.1604, 13.3393

Details

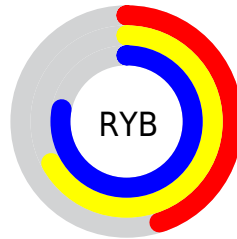
The RGB color **116, 200, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 116, 156**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 255, 215**, and **61, 145, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 200, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 200, 170**.

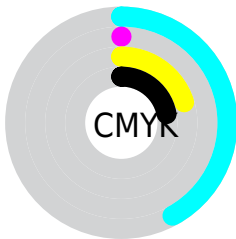
Distribution



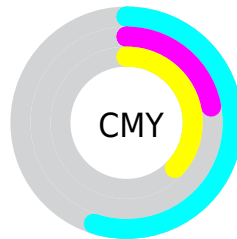
- Red (45%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 200, 160 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, 200, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 200, 160


255, 255, 255


 171, 255, 215

 200, 255, 243

 229, 255, 255

 116, 200, 160

 89, 172, 134


 61, 145, 108

 31, 119, 84

 0, 94, 61

 0, 70, 39

 0, 47, 18

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 116, 200, 160

 116, 200, 160

 96, 200, 150

 136, 200, 170

 76, 200, 141

 156, 200, 179

 56, 200, 131

 176, 200, 189

 36, 200, 122

 196, 200, 198

 16, 200, 112

 216, 200, 208

 0, 200, 105

 236, 200, 217

 255, 200, 227

 255, 200, 236

 255, 200, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 194, 131



116, 200, 160



75, 202, 195

Triad

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



116, 200, 160



156, 183, 249



245, 163, 141

Complementary

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



116, 200, 160



200, 116, 156

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.



250, 158, 172



116, 200, 160



203, 170, 235

Square

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



116, 200, 160



101, 193, 246



236, 160, 206



225, 174, 120

Rectangle

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



116, 200, 160



59, 201, 217



236, 160, 206



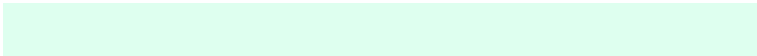
248, 160, 151

Sweetspot

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



116, 200, 160



222, 255, 239



157, 200, 116



107, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 200, 160



128, 255, 194



116, 199, 200



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 85



0, 36, 19

Inverse Universe

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



200, 116, 156



255, 128, 188



200, 117, 116



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 78



36, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 200, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

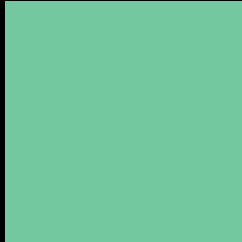
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

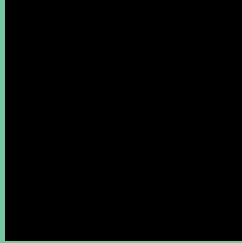
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 200, 160.

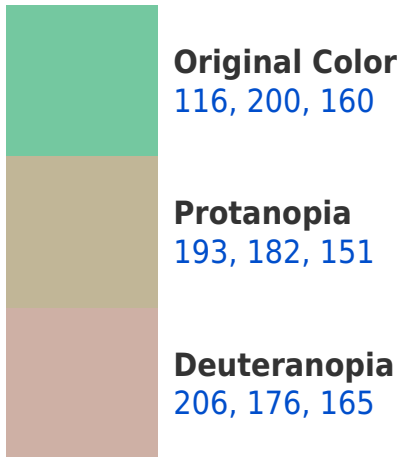


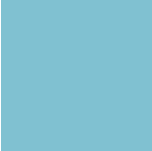
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 200, 160.

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
128, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 200, 160



Protanomaly

165, 189, 154



Deuteranomaly

173, 185, 163



Tritanomaly

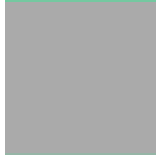
124, 196, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 200, 160



Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly

150, 181, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 200, 160 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, 200, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 200, 160)  
}
```

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, 200, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 200, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 200, 160 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, 200, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 200, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 200, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 200, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 200, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 200,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 200, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 200, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
200, 160) }
```

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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