

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 209, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 209, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 209, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74D1D1
RGB	116, 209, 209
RGB Percent	45%, 82%, 82%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1804, 0.1804
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	180°, 50%, 64%
HSV	180°, 44%, 82%
XYZ	41.5115, 53.9174, 68.5408
YIQ	181.1930, -55.4280, -19.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

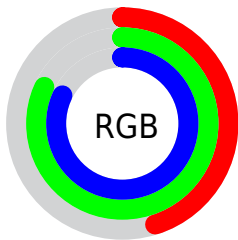
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 163, 209
Decimal	7655889
CIE Lab	78.41, -27.60, -8.62
CIE LCh	78, 28.915, 197.353
Yxy	53.9174, 0.2532, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285845969 (0xFF74D1D1)
YUV	181.1930, 13.7089, -57.1743
Hunter-Lab	73.4285, -27.5878, -3.9435

Details

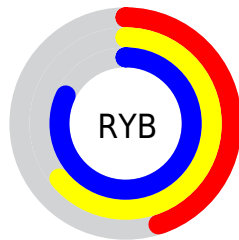
The RGB color **116, 209, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 116, 116**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 255, 255**, and **57, 154, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95, 209, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 209, 209**.

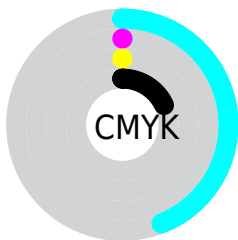
Distribution



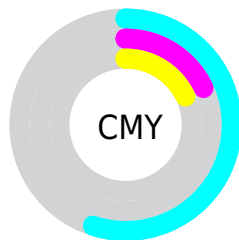
- Red (45%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 209, 209 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, 209, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 116, 209, 209

 116, 209, 209


255, 255, 255

 87, 181, 181

 173, 255, 255

 57, 154, 155

 202, 255, 255

 17, 128, 129

 232, 255, 255

 0, 103, 104

 0, 78, 80

 0, 55, 57

 0, 34, 35

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

■ 116, 209, 209

■ 116, 209, 209

■ 95, 209, 209

■ 137, 209, 209

■ 74, 209, 209

■ 158, 209, 209

■ 53, 209, 209

■ 179, 209, 209

■ 32, 209, 209

■ 200, 209, 209

■ 12, 209, 209

■ 221, 209, 209

■ 0, 209, 209

■ 241, 209, 209

■ 255, 209, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 208, 181



116, 209, 209



118, 206, 233

Triad

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



116, 209, 209



217, 182, 231



224, 188, 142

Complementary

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



116, 209, 209



209, 116, 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.



242, 180, 156



116, 209, 209



240, 176, 207

Square

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



116, 209, 209



183, 191, 245



249, 175, 179



197, 197, 142

Rectangle

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



116, 209, 209



134, 202, 243



249, 175, 179



231, 185, 145

Sweetspot

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



116, 209, 209



222, 255, 255



116, 209, 116



107, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 209, 209



120, 255, 255



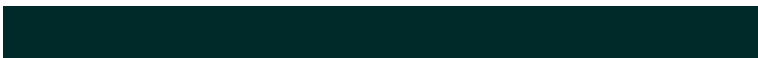
116, 163, 209



94, 105, 105



0, 168, 168



0, 41, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 116, 209



255, 120, 255



209, 163, 116



105, 94, 105



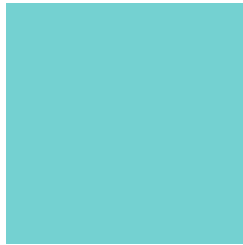
168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 209, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

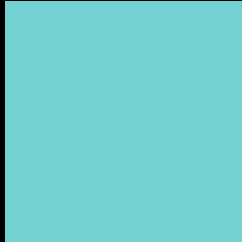
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

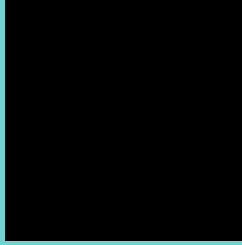
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

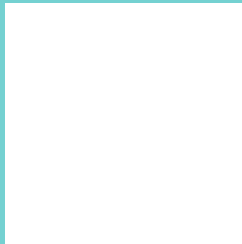
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 116, 209, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 209, 209.

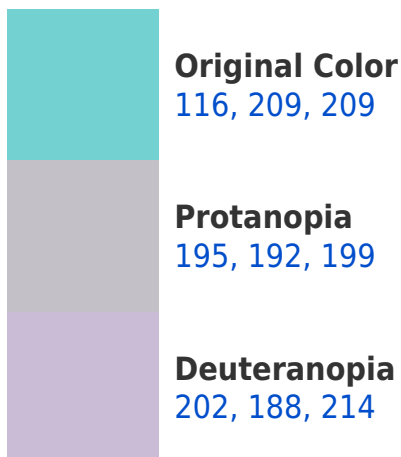


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 209, 209.

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
120, 207, 223

Trichromacy



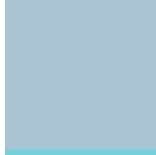
Original Color

116, 209, 209



Protanomaly

166, 198, 203



Deuteranomaly

171, 196, 212



Tritanomaly

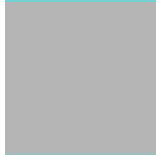
119, 208, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 209, 209



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

157, 191, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 209, 209 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, 209, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 209, 209)  
}
```

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, 209, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 209, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 209, 209 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, 209, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 209, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 209, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 209, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 209, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 209,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 209, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 209, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
209, 209) }
```

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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