

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 215, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 215, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 215, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74D7AA
RGB	116, 215, 170
RGB Percent	45%, 84%, 67%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1569, 0.3333
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.21, 0.16
HSL	153°, 55%, 65%
HSV	153°, 46%, 84%
XYZ	38.7586, 55.2162, 46.6452
YIQ	180.2690, -44.5590, -34.9830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

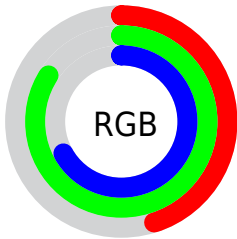
Format	Color
RYB	116, 180, 215
Decimal	7657386
CIELab	79.17, -39.42, 13.31
CIELCh	79, 41.606, 161.343
Yxy	55.2162, 0.2756, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285847466 (0xFF74D7AA)
YUV	180.2690, -5.0626, -56.3639
Hunter-Lab	74.3076, -36.9332, 14.7971

Details

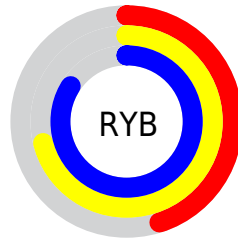
The RGB color **116, 215, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 116, 161**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 255, 225**, and **58, 160, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 215, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 215, 180**.

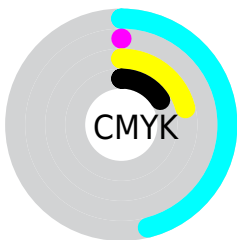
Distribution



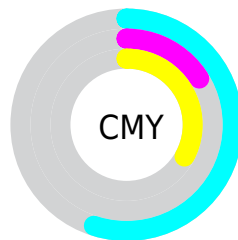
- Red (45%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 215, 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, 215, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 215, 170


255, 255, 255


 173, 255, 225


 201, 255, 254


 231, 255, 255


 116, 215, 170

 88, 187, 143

 58, 160, 118

 23, 133, 93

 0, 107, 69

 0, 82, 47


 0, 58, 26

 0, 38, 0

 0, 0, 0

 116, 215, 170

 116, 215, 170

 94, 215, 160

 138, 215, 180

 73, 215, 150

 159, 215, 190

 52, 215, 141

 181, 215, 199

 30, 215, 131

 202, 215, 209

 8, 215, 121

 224, 215, 219

 0, 215, 117

 245, 215, 229

 255, 215, 238

 255, 215, 248

 255, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 209, 137



116, 215, 170



61, 217, 210

Triad

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



116, 215, 170



164, 195, 255



255, 173, 147

Complementary

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



116, 215, 170



215, 116, 161

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.



255, 166, 183



116, 215, 170



219, 181, 254

Square

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



116, 215, 170



97, 207, 255



255, 169, 222



242, 185, 123

Rectangle

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



116, 215, 170



29, 216, 235



255, 169, 222



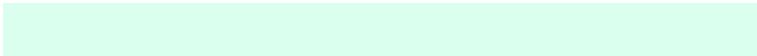
255, 170, 158

Sweetspot

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



116, 215, 170



219, 255, 239



162, 215, 116



106, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 215, 170



115, 255, 191



116, 212, 215



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 93



0, 43, 24

Inverse Universe

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



215, 116, 161



255, 115, 178



215, 119, 116



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 78



43, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 215, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

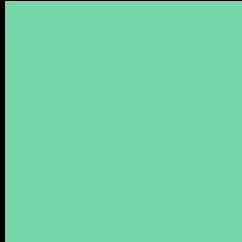
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

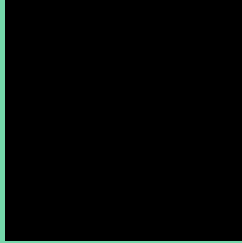
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 215, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 215, 170.

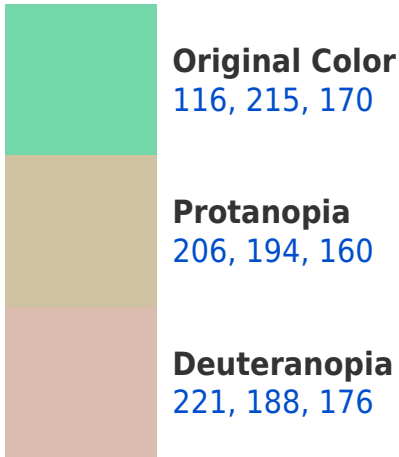


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 215, 170.

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





Tritanopia
130, 208, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 215, 170



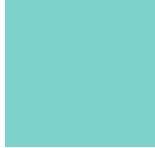
Protanomaly

173, 202, 164



Deuteranomaly

183, 198, 174



Tritanomaly

125, 211, 204

Monochromacy



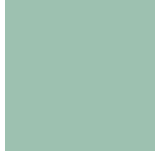
Original Color

116, 215, 170



Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180



Achromatomaly

157, 193, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 215, 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, 215, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 215, 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, 215, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 215, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 215, 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, 215, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 215, 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, 215, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 215, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 215, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 215,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 215, 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, 215, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
215, 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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