

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 218, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 218, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 218, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74DAC4
RGB	116, 218, 196
RGB Percent	45%, 85%, 77%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1451, 0.2314
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.10, 0.15
HSL	167°, 58%, 65%
HSV	167°, 47%, 85%
XYZ	42.2377, 57.8413, 61.1629
YIQ	184.9940, -53.7300, -28.4660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

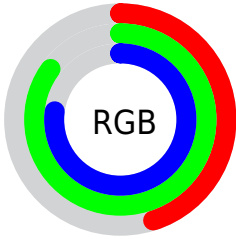
Format	Color
RYB	116, 173, 218
Decimal	7658180
CIELab	80.65, -35.04, 1.62
CIELCh	81, 35.079, 177.357
Yxy	57.8413, 0.2620, 0.3587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285848260 (0xFF74DAC4)
YUV	184.9940, 5.4260, -60.5077
Hunter-Lab	76.0535, -33.9604, 5.5559

Details

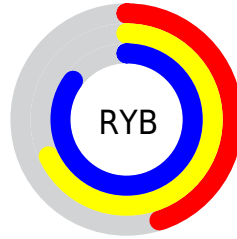
The RGB color **116, 218, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 116, 138**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 255, 253**, and **57, 163, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 218, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 218, 201**.

Distribution



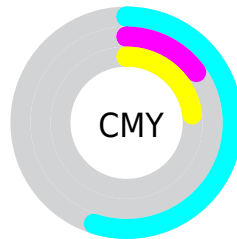
- Red (45%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 218, 196 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, 218, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 218, 196


255, 255, 255


 173, 255, 253


 202, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255


 116, 218, 196

 87, 190, 169


 57, 163, 142

 16, 136, 117

 0, 110, 92

 0, 85, 69

 0, 61, 47

 0, 39, 26

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 116, 218, 196

 116, 218, 196

 94, 218, 191

 138, 218, 201

 72, 218, 187

 160, 218, 205

 51, 218, 182

 181, 218, 210

 29, 218, 177

 203, 218, 215

 7, 218, 172

 225, 218, 220

 0, 218, 171

 247, 218, 224

 255, 218, 229

 255, 218, 234

 255, 218, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 214, 164



116, 218, 196



92, 218, 229

Triad

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



116, 218, 196



201, 193, 255



252, 186, 146

Complementary

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



116, 218, 196



218, 116, 138

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, 178, 172



116, 218, 196



239, 182, 236

Square

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



116, 218, 196



152, 204, 255



255, 176, 204



226, 197, 135

Rectangle

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



116, 218, 196



98, 215, 247



255, 176, 204



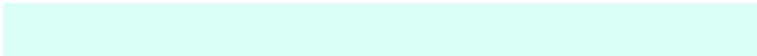
255, 183, 153

Sweetspot

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



116, 218, 196



219, 255, 247



138, 218, 116



106, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



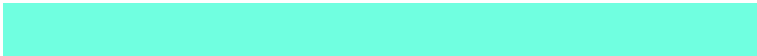
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 218, 196



112, 255, 224



116, 189, 218



99, 110, 107



0, 173, 136



0, 46, 36

Inverse Universe

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



218, 116, 138



255, 112, 143



218, 145, 116



110, 99, 101



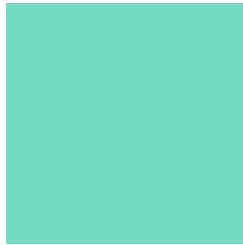
173, 0, 37



46, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 218, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

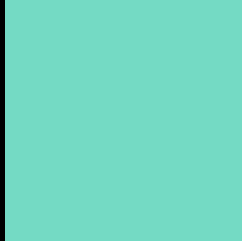
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 196 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

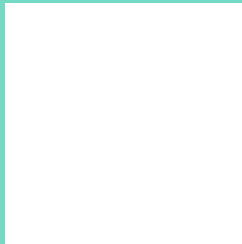
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 116, 218, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 218, 196.

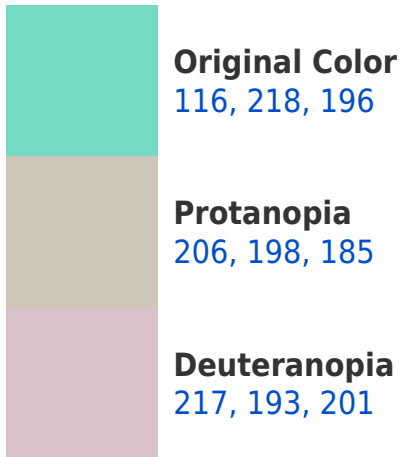


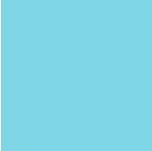
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 218, 196.

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
126, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

116, 218, 196



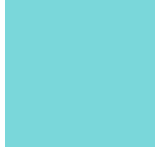
Protanomaly

173, 205, 189



Deuteranomaly

180, 202, 199



Tritanomaly

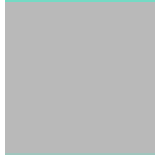
122, 215, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color

116, 218, 196



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

160, 197, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 218, 196 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, 218, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 218, 196)  
}
```

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, 218, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 218, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 218, 196 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, 218, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 218, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 218, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 218, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 218, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 218,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 218, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 218, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
218, 196) }
```

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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