

Converting Colors

RGB(116, 227, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(116, 227, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(116, 227, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74E3C6
RGB	116, 227, 198
RGB Percent	45%, 89%, 78%
CMY	0.5451, 0.1098, 0.2235
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	164°, 66%, 67%
HSV	164°, 49%, 89%
XYZ	44.8646, 62.7284, 63.1693
YIQ	190.5050, -56.8470, -32.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

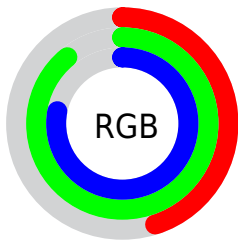
Format	Color
RYB	116, 180, 227
Decimal	7660486
CIELab	83.30, -38.71, 4.40
CIELCh	83, 38.957, 173.516
Yxy	62.7284, 0.2627, 0.3673
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285850566 (0xFF74E3C6)
YUV	190.5050, 3.6950, -65.3409
Hunter-Lab	79.2013, -37.4885, 8.1524

Details

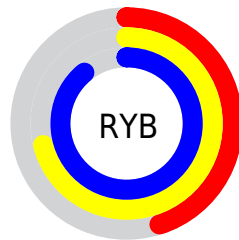
The RGB color **116, 227, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 116, 145**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 255, 255**, and **55, 171, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93, 227, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 227, 204**.

Distribution



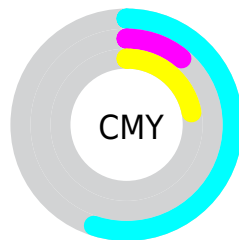
- Red (45%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 116, 227, 198 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, 227, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 116, 227, 198


255, 255, 255


 174, 255, 255

 203, 255, 255


 233, 255, 255

 116, 227, 198

 86, 199, 171

 55, 171, 144

 6, 144, 119

 0, 118, 94

 0, 93, 70

 0, 68, 48

 0, 45, 27

 0, 20, 1

 0, 0, 0

 116, 227, 198

 116, 227, 198

 93, 227, 192

 139, 227, 204

 71, 227, 186

 161, 227, 210

 48, 227, 180

 184, 227, 216

 25, 227, 174

 207, 227, 222

 3, 227, 168

 229, 227, 228

 0, 227, 168

 252, 227, 234

 255, 227, 240

 255, 227, 245

 255, 227, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 223, 163



116, 227, 198



81, 227, 235

Triad

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



116, 227, 198



201, 201, 255



255, 190, 150

Complementary

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



116, 227, 198



227, 116, 145

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, 181, 180



116, 227, 198



246, 188, 252

Square

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



116, 227, 198



145, 213, 255



255, 180, 217



240, 203, 135

Rectangle

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



116, 227, 198



81, 225, 255



255, 180, 217



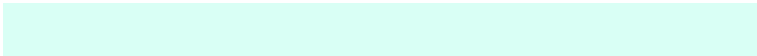
255, 186, 159

Sweetspot

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



116, 227, 198



217, 255, 245



146, 227, 116



105, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



116, 227, 198



105, 255, 216



116, 201, 227



103, 115, 112



0, 179, 132



0, 51, 38

Inverse Universe

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



227, 116, 145



255, 105, 144



227, 142, 116



115, 103, 106



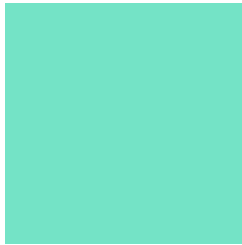
179, 0, 47



51, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 116, 227, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

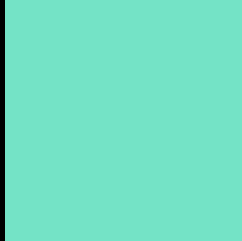
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 198 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

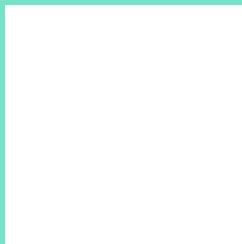
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 116, 227, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 227, 198.

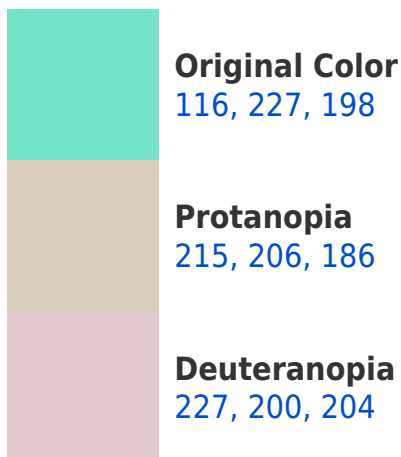


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 116, 227, 198.

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, 221, 239

Trichromacy



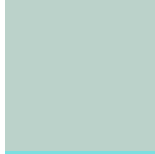
Original Color

116, 227, 198



Protanomaly

179, 214, 190



Deuteranomaly

187, 210, 202



Tritanomaly

124, 223, 224

Monochromacy



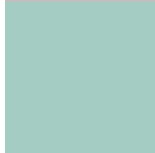
Original Color

116, 227, 198



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

164, 204, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 116, 227, 198 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, 227, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 227, 198)  
}
```

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, 227, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 227, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 116, 227, 198 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, 227, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 227, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 227, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 227, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 227, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 227, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 116, 227, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 227, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
227, 198) }
```

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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