

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 113, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 113, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 113, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	757180
RGB	117, 113, 128
RGB Percent	46%, 44%, 50%
CMY	0.5412, 0.5569, 0.4980
CMYK	0.09, 0.12, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	256°, 6%, 47%
HSV	256°, 12%, 50%
XYZ	17.1375, 17.1507, 22.8292
YIQ	115.9060, -2.4310, 5.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

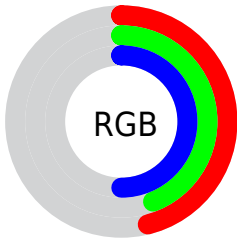
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 113, 128
Decimal	7696768
CIE Lab	48.45, 4.67, -7.70
CIE LCh	48, 9.003, 301.259
Yxy	17.1507, 0.3000, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285886848 (0xFF757180)
YUV	115.9060, 5.9623, 0.9594
Hunter-Lab	41.4134, 1.3928, -3.6944

Details

The RGB color **117, 113, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **124, 128, 113**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **169, 165, 181**, and **69, 65, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 100, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 126, 128**.

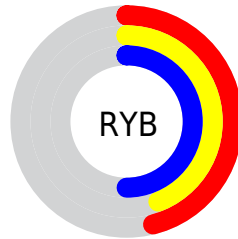
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (44%)

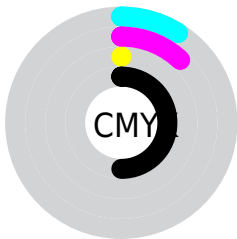
Blue (50%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (50%)

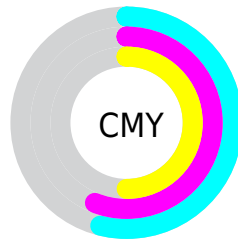


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 113, 128 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 117, 113, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 113, 128

255, 255, 255

■ 169, 165, 181

■ 196, 192, 208

■ 224, 220, 237

■ 253, 248, 255

■ 117, 113, 128

■ 108, 100, 128

■ 98, 87, 128

■ 117, 113, 128

■ 92, 89, 103

■ 69, 65, 79

■ 46, 43, 56

■ 26, 23, 35

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 113, 128

■ 126, 126, 128

■ 136, 139, 128

89, 75, 128

145, 151, 128

79, 62, 128

155, 164, 128

70, 49, 128

164, 177, 128

61, 36, 128

173, 190, 128

51, 23, 128

183, 203, 128

42, 11, 128

192, 215, 128

34, 0, 128

201, 228, 128

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 116, 130



117, 113, 128



125, 111, 122

Triad

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



117, 113, 128



128, 112, 102



98, 120, 115

Complementary

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



117, 113, 128



124, 128, 113

Split Complementary

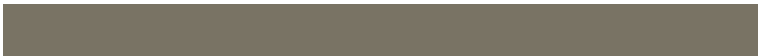
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



104, 119, 108



117, 113, 128



121, 115, 100

Square

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



117, 113, 128



131, 110, 107



112, 117, 102



96, 119, 123

Rectangle

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



117, 113, 128



129, 110, 118



112, 117, 102



99, 119, 112

Sweetspot

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



117, 113, 128



161, 159, 166



113, 124, 128



81, 80, 84



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



117, 113, 128



149, 143, 166



125, 113, 128



59, 57, 64



34, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 113, 124



166, 143, 160



117, 128, 113



64, 57, 62



128, 0, 94



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 113, 128 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 113, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 117, 113, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 113, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 113, 128.

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



Original Color


[117](#), [113](#), [128](#)

Protanopia

[113](#), [114](#), [129](#)

Deuteranopia

[120](#), [112](#), [128](#)



Tritanopia
116, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 113, 128

Protanomaly

114, 114, 129

Deuteranomaly

119, 112, 128

Tritanomaly

116, 114, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 113, 128

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

116, 115, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 113, 128 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(117, 113, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 113, 128)  
}
```

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(117, 113, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 113, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 113, 128 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(117, 113, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 113, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 113, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 113, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 113, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 113,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 113, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 113, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
113, 128) }
```

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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