

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 144, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 144, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 144, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	759094
RGB	117, 144, 148
RGB Percent	46%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.5412, 0.4353, 0.4196
CMYK	0.21, 0.03, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	188°, 13%, 52%
HSV	188°, 21%, 58%
XYZ	22.6547, 25.8665, 31.8157
YIQ	136.3830, -17.3760, -4.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

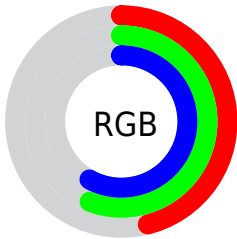
Format	Color
R_{YB}	117, 131, 148
Decimal	7704724
CIE _{Lab}	57.91, -8.57, -5.28
CIE _{LCh}	58, 10.067, 211.668
Yxy	25.8665, 0.2820, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285894804 (0xFF759094)
YUV	136.3830, 5.7272, -16.9989
Hunter-Lab	50.8592, -9.4926, -1.4883

Details

The RGB color **117, 144, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 121, 117**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 198, 202**, and **68, 94, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 142, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 146, 148**.

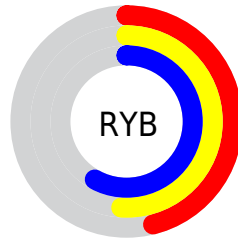
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (56%)

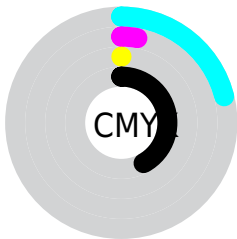
Blue (58%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (58%)

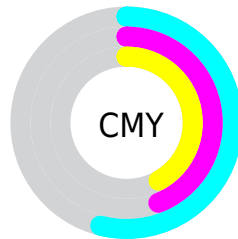


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 144, 148 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, 144, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 144, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 198, 202

■ 197, 226, 230

■ 225, 254, 255

254, 255, 255

■ 117, 144, 148

■ 102, 142, 148

■ 117, 144, 148

■ 92, 118, 122

■ 68, 94, 97

■ 45, 70, 74

■ 22, 48, 51

■ 0, 27, 30

■ 0, 0, 4

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 144, 148

■ 132, 146, 148

■ 87, 140, 148

■ 147, 148, 148

■ 73, 138, 148

■ 161, 150, 148

■ 58, 136, 148

■ 176, 152, 148

■ 43, 134, 148

■ 191, 154, 148

■ 28, 133, 148

■ 206, 155, 148

■ 13, 131, 148

■ 221, 157, 148

■ 0, 129, 148

■ 235, 159, 148

■ 250, 161, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 144, 139



117, 144, 148



121, 142, 154

Triad

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



117, 144, 148



151, 134, 148



146, 139, 122

Complementary

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



117, 144, 148



148, 121, 117

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.



154, 136, 124



117, 144, 148



157, 133, 139

Square

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



117, 144, 148



142, 137, 154



158, 134, 130



136, 141, 124

Rectangle

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



117, 144, 148



127, 141, 156



158, 134, 130



149, 138, 122

Sweetspot

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



117, 144, 148



180, 190, 191



117, 148, 121



90, 96, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



117, 144, 148



143, 185, 191



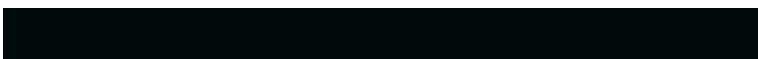
117, 129, 148



67, 73, 74



0, 120, 138



0, 9, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 117, 144



191, 143, 185



148, 136, 117



74, 67, 73



138, 0, 120



10, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 144, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

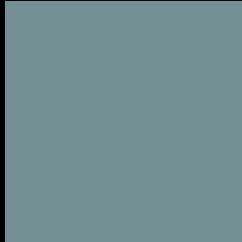
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 144, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

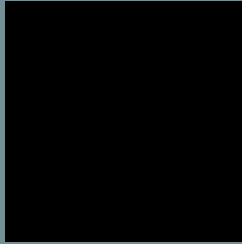
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 117, 144, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 144, 148.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 144, 148.

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
118, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 144, 148

Protanomaly

132, 140, 145

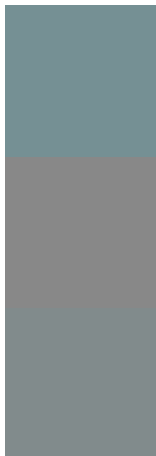
Deuteranomaly

136, 138, 149

Tritanomaly

118, 143, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 144, 148

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

129, 139, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 144, 148 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, 144, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 144, 148)  
}
```

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, 144, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 144, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 144, 148 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, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 144, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 144, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 144, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 144, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 144,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 144, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
144, 148) }
```

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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