

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 144, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 144, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 144, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75909A
RGB	117, 144, 154
RGB Percent	46%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.5412, 0.4353, 0.3961
CMYK	0.24, 0.06, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	196°, 15%, 53%
HSV	196°, 24%, 60%
XYZ	23.1421, 26.0615, 34.3825
YIQ	137.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

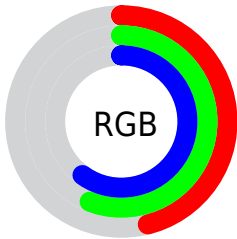
Format	Color
RYB	117, 133, 154
Decimal	7704730
CIELab	58.10, -7.16, -8.44
CIELCh	58, 11.069, 229.705
Yxy	26.0615, 0.2769, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285894810 (0xFF75909A)
YUV	137.0670, 8.3480, -17.5988
Hunter-Lab	51.0505, -8.4211, -4.1965

Details

The RGB color `117, 144, 154` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `154, 127, 117`, and the grayscale version is `137, 137, 137`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `170, 198, 208`, and `68, 94, 103` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `102, 140, 154`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `132, 148, 154`.

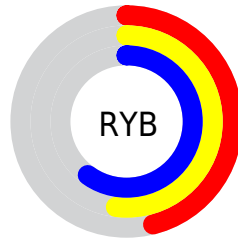
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (56%)

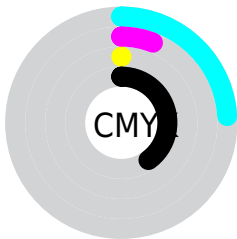
Blue (60%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (60%)

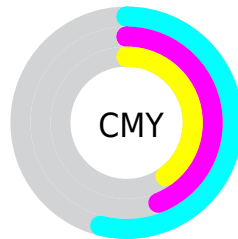


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 144, 154 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, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 144, 154


255, 255, 255

 170, 198, 208

 197, 226, 237


 225, 254, 255

254, 255, 255

 117, 144, 154


 102, 140, 154

 117, 144, 154

 92, 118, 128

 68, 94, 103


 44, 70, 79

 21, 48, 56

 0, 27, 35

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 117, 144, 154

 132, 148, 154

86, 136, 154

148, 152, 154

71, 132, 154

163, 156, 154

55, 127, 154

179, 161, 154

40, 123, 154

194, 165, 154

25, 119, 154

209, 169, 154

9, 115, 154

225, 173, 154

0, 112, 154

240, 177, 154

255, 181, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 145, 146



117, 144, 154



125, 141, 158

Triad

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



117, 144, 154



157, 133, 143



141, 141, 121

Complementary

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



117, 144, 154



154, 127, 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.



151, 138, 121



117, 144, 154



160, 133, 133

Square

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



117, 144, 154



149, 135, 152



158, 135, 125



129, 144, 127

Rectangle

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



117, 144, 154



133, 139, 159



158, 135, 125



144, 140, 121

Sweetspot

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



117, 144, 154



187, 198, 201



117, 154, 127



94, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



117, 144, 154



143, 186, 201



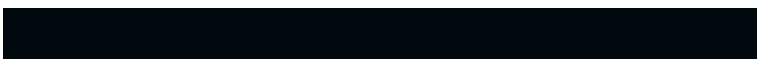
117, 126, 154



69, 74, 77



0, 102, 140



0, 9, 13

Inverse Universe

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



154, 117, 144



201, 143, 186



154, 145, 117



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 102



13, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 144, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

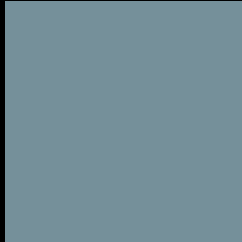
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

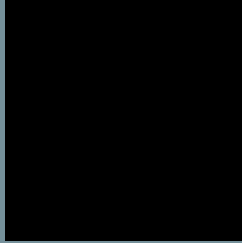
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

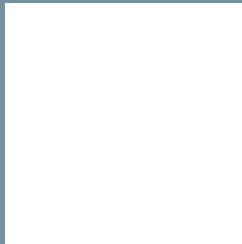
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 117, 144, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 144, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 144, 154.

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](#).

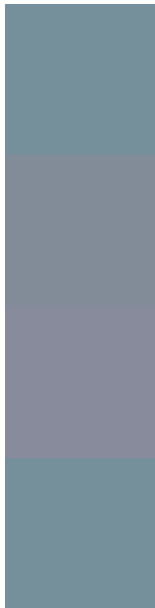
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
117, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 144, 154

Protanomaly

130, 140, 152

Deuteranomaly

135, 139, 155

Tritanomaly

117, 144, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 144, 154

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

130, 140, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 144, 154 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, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 144, 154)  
}
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 144, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 144, 154 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

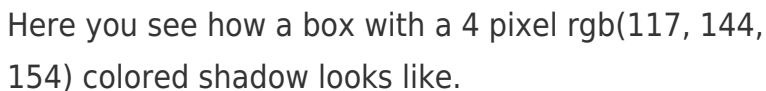
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 144, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 144, 154) }
```

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, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 144, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 144, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 144, 154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 144, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
144, 154) }
```

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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