

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 146, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 146, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 146, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75928C
RGB	117, 146, 140
RGB Percent	46%, 57%, 55%
CMY	0.5412, 0.4275, 0.4510
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.04, 0.43
HSL	168°, 12%, 52%
HSV	168°, 20%, 57%
XYZ	22.3486, 26.2331, 28.6965
YIQ	136.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

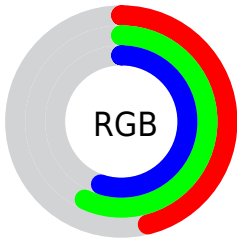
Format	Color
RYB	117, 133, 146
Decimal	7705228
CIELab	58.26, -11.47, -0.20
CIELCh	58, 11.470, 180.992
Yxy	26.2331, 0.2892, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285895308 (0xFF75928C)
YUV	136.6450, 1.6540, -17.2287
Hunter-Lab	51.2183, -11.7452, 2.6338

Details

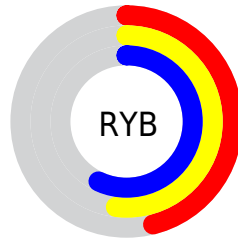
The RGB color **117, 146, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 117, 123**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 200, 193**, and **68, 95, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 146, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 146, 143**.

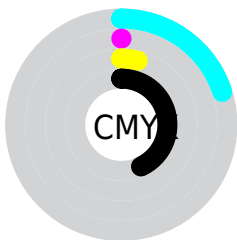
Distribution



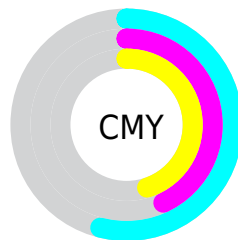
- Red (46%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 146, 140 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, 146, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 146, 140

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 200, 193

■ 197, 228, 221

■ 225, 255, 250

254, 255, 255

■ 117, 146, 140

■ 102, 146, 137

■ 88, 146, 134

■ 117, 146, 140

■ 92, 120, 115

■ 68, 95, 90

■ 45, 72, 67

■ 23, 49, 45

■ 0, 28, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 146, 140

■ 132, 146, 143

■ 146, 146, 146

■ 73, 146, 131

■ 161, 146, 149

■ 59, 146, 128

■ 175, 146, 152

■ 44, 146, 125

■ 190, 146, 155

■ 29, 146, 122

■ 205, 146, 158

■ 15, 146, 119

■ 219, 146, 161

■ 0, 146, 116

■ 234, 146, 164

■ 0, 146, 116

■ 248, 146, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 145, 130



117, 146, 140



114, 146, 150

Triad

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



117, 146, 140



142, 137, 157



157, 136, 123

Complementary

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



117, 146, 140



146, 117, 123

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.



161, 134, 130



117, 146, 140



154, 135, 150

Square

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



117, 146, 140



130, 141, 160



160, 133, 140



148, 139, 120

Rectangle

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



117, 146, 140



117, 144, 155



160, 133, 140



159, 135, 125

Sweetspot

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



117, 146, 140



177, 189, 186



123, 146, 117



88, 94, 93



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



117, 146, 140



143, 189, 179



117, 138, 146



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 109



0, 10, 8

Inverse Universe

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



146, 117, 123



189, 143, 153



146, 125, 117



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 28



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 146, 140 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, 146, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

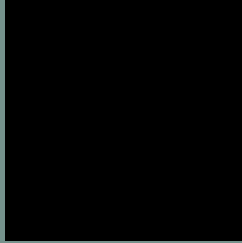
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

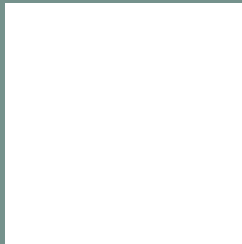
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 117, 146, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 146, 140.

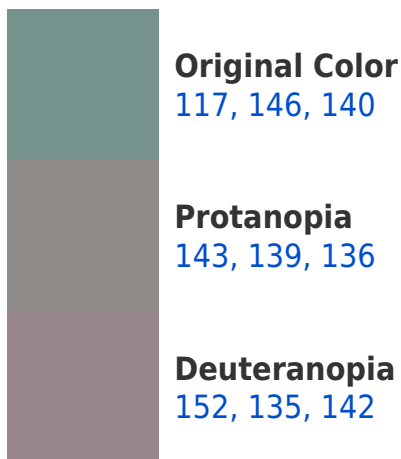


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 146, 140.

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
120, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 146, 140

Protanomaly

134, 142, 137

Deuteranomaly

139, 139, 141

Tritanomaly

119, 145, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 146, 140

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

130, 140, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 146, 140 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, 146, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 146, 140)  
}
```

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, 146, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 146, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 146, 140 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

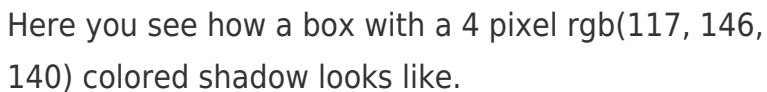
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 146, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 146, 140) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 146, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 146, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 146, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 146, 140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 146, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 146, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
146, 140) }
```

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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