

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 158, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 158, 128) contains.

RGB(117, 158, 128)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(117, 158, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	759E80
RGB	117, 158, 128
RGB Percent	46%, 62%, 50%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3804, 0.4980
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.19, 0.38
HSL	136°, 17%, 54%
HSV	136°, 26%, 62%
XYZ	23.4593, 29.7941, 24.9365
YIQ	142.3210, -14.8060, -18.0220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

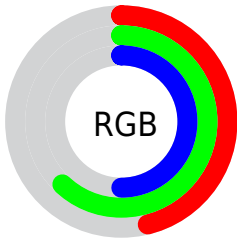
Format	Color
RYB	117, 149, 158
Decimal	7708288
CIELab	61.48, -20.31, 11.22
CIElCh	61, 23.202, 151.094
Yxy	29.7941, 0.3000, 0.3810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285898368 (0xFF759E80)
YUV	142.3210, -7.0603, -22.2065
Hunter-Lab	54.5840, -18.8058, 11.1224

Details

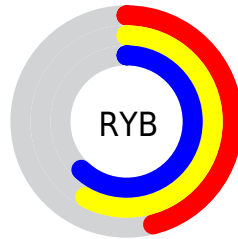
The RGB color **117, 158, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **158, 117, 147**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 213, 181**, and **67, 106, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 158, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 158, 140**.

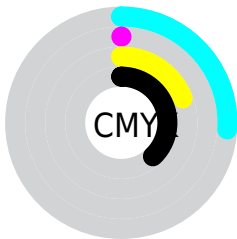
Distribution



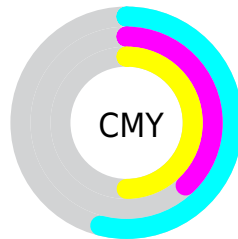
- Red (46%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 158, 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, 158, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 158, 128

255, 255, 255

■ 170, 213, 181

■ 197, 241, 208

■ 226, 255, 237

254, 255, 255

■ 117, 158, 128

■ 101, 158, 116

■ 117, 158, 128

■ 92, 132, 103

■ 67, 106, 79

■ 44, 82, 56

■ 20, 59, 34

■ 0, 37, 13

■ 0, 10, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 158, 128

■ 133, 158, 140

■ 85, 158, 105

■ 149, 158, 151

■ 70, 158, 93

■ 164, 158, 163

■ 54, 158, 82

■ 180, 158, 174

■ 38, 158, 70

■ 196, 158, 186

■ 22, 158, 59

■ 212, 158, 197

■ 6, 158, 47

■ 228, 158, 209

■ 0, 158, 42

■ 243, 158, 220

■ 255, 158, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 154, 113



117, 158, 128



96, 160, 148

Triad

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



117, 158, 128



124, 150, 189



189, 135, 128

Complementary

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



117, 158, 128



158, 117, 147

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.



188, 134, 148



117, 158, 128



153, 143, 184

Square

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



117, 158, 128



98, 156, 184



176, 137, 169



180, 140, 113

Rectangle

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



117, 158, 128



88, 160, 162



176, 137, 169



190, 134, 135

Sweetspot

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



117, 158, 128



190, 207, 194



147, 158, 117



94, 105, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



117, 158, 128



143, 207, 160



117, 158, 148



71, 79, 73



0, 143, 38



0, 15, 4

Inverse Universe

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



158, 117, 147



207, 143, 189



158, 117, 127



79, 71, 77



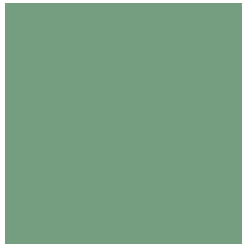
143, 0, 104



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 158, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

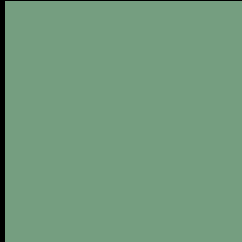
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

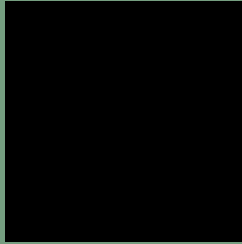
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 158, 128.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 158, 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





Tritanopia
124, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
117, 158, 128

Protanomaly
142, 152, 125

Deuteranomaly
149, 148, 130

Tritanomaly
121, 155, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
117, 158, 128

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
133, 148, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 158, 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, 158, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 158, 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, 158, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 158, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 158, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

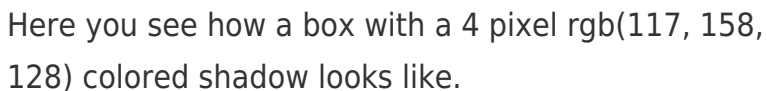
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 158, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 158, 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, 158, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 158, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 158, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 158, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 158, 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, 158, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
158, 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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