

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 159, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 159, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 159, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	759FC0
RGB	117, 159, 192
RGB Percent	46%, 62%, 75%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3765, 0.2471
CMYK	0.39, 0.17, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	206°, 37%, 61%
HSV	206°, 39%, 75%
XYZ	29.2487, 32.3840, 54.5783
YIQ	150.2040, -35.6250, 1.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

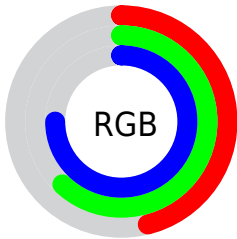
Format	Color
RYB	117, 144, 192
Decimal	7708608
CIELab	63.66, -5.79, -21.53
CIElCh	64, 22.295, 254.945
Yxy	32.3840, 0.2517, 0.2787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285898688 (0xFF759FC0)
YUV	150.2040, 20.6054, -29.1199
Hunter-Lab	56.9069, -7.8427, -17.0291

Details

The RGB color **117, 159, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 150, 117**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 214, 248**, and **64, 108, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 151, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 167, 192**.

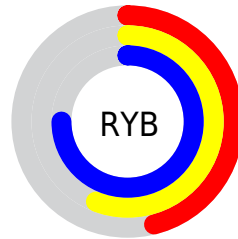
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (62%)

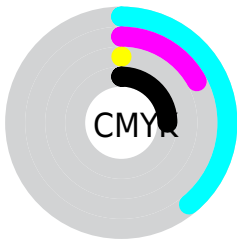
Blue (75%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (75%)

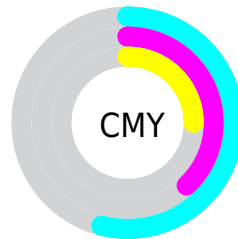


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 159, 192 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, 159, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 117, 159, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 172, 214, 248

■ 200, 242, 255

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 117, 159, 192

■ 91, 133, 165

■ 64, 108, 138

■ 37, 83, 113

■ 1, 60, 88

■ 0, 39, 65

■ 0, 18, 43

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 117, 159, 192

■ 117, 159, 192

■ 98, 151, 192

■ 136, 167, 192

■ 79, 142, 192

■ 155, 176, 192

■ 59, 134, 192

■ 175, 184, 192

■ 40, 125, 192

■ 194, 193, 192

■ 21, 117, 192

■ 213, 201, 192

■ 2, 108, 192

■ 232, 210, 192

■ 0, 108, 192

■ 251, 218, 192

■ 255, 227, 192

■ 255, 235, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 164, 182



117, 159, 192



144, 153, 192

Triad

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



117, 159, 192



195, 140, 145



136, 161, 126

Complementary

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



117, 159, 192



192, 150, 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.



159, 156, 116



117, 159, 192



191, 143, 127

Square

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



117, 159, 192



188, 141, 165



178, 149, 116



114, 165, 143

Rectangle

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



117, 159, 192



162, 148, 187



178, 149, 116



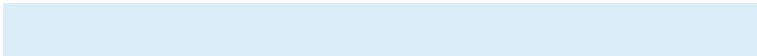
144, 160, 121

Sweetspot

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



117, 159, 192



220, 237, 250



117, 192, 150



107, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



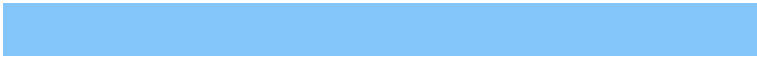
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



117, 159, 192



132, 198, 250



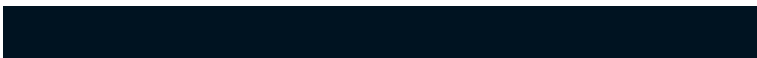
117, 122, 192



87, 93, 97



0, 90, 161



0, 19, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 117, 159



250, 132, 198



192, 187, 117



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 90



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 159, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

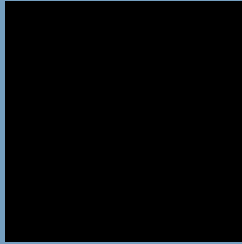
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

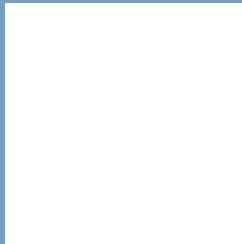
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 117, 159, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 159, 192.

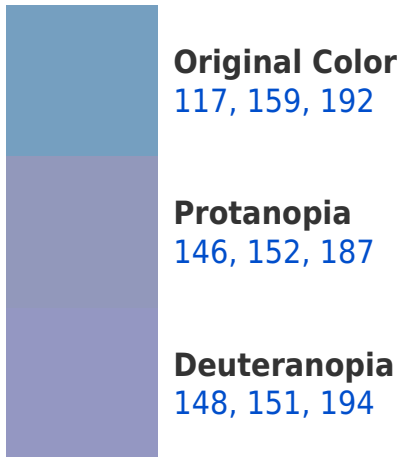



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 159, 192.

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](#).

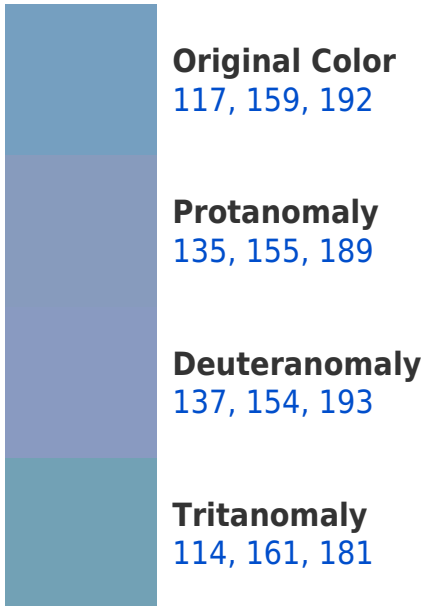
Dichromacy



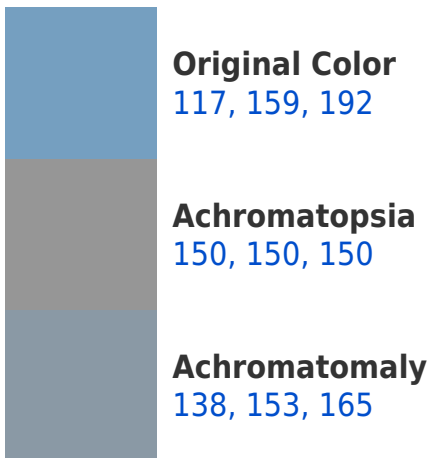


Tritanopia
113, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 159, 192 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, 159, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 159, 192)  
}
```

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, 159, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 159, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 159, 192 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

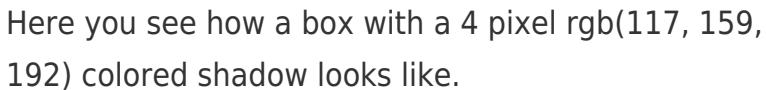
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 159, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 159, 192) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 159, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 159, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 159, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 159, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 159, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 159, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
159, 192) }
```

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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