

# Converting Colors

RGB(117, 163, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(117, 163, 139) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(117, 163, 139)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75A38B
RGB	117, 163, 139
RGB Percent	46%, 64%, 55%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3608, 0.4549
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.15, 0.36
HSL	149°, 20%, 55%
HSV	149°, 28%, 64%
XYZ	25.0935, 31.8404, 29.2493
YIQ	146.5100, -19.7120, -17.2160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

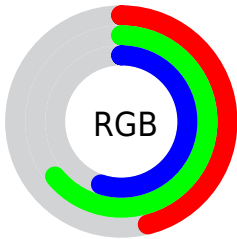
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	117, 148, 163
Decimal	7709579
CIELab	63.21, -20.67, 7.52
CIElCh	63, 21.994, 159.998
Yxy	31.8404, 0.2912, 0.3694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285899659 (0xFF75A38B)
YUV	146.5100, -3.7024, -25.8803
Hunter-Lab	56.4273, -19.3678, 8.7659

# Details

The RGB color **117, 163, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 117, 141**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 218, 192**, and **67, 111, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 163, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 163, 148**.

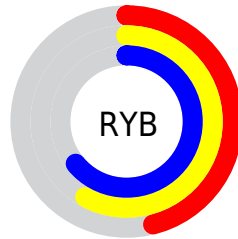
# Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (64%)

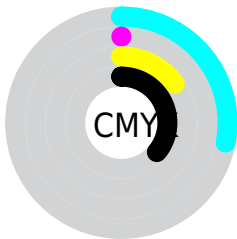
Blue (55%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (64%)

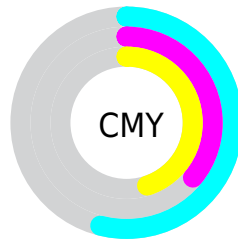


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 163, 139 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, 163, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 117, 163, 139


255, 255, 255

 170, 218, 192

 198, 247, 220


 226, 255, 249

255, 255, 255

 117, 163, 139

 101, 163, 130

 117, 163, 139

 92, 137, 114

 67, 111, 89


 43, 86, 66

 19, 63, 44


 0, 41, 23

 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0

 117, 163, 139


 133, 163, 148


 84, 163, 122

 150, 163, 156

 68, 163, 113

 166, 163, 165

 52, 163, 105


 182, 163, 173


 36, 163, 96


 199, 163, 182

 19, 163, 88

 215, 163, 190

 3, 163, 79

 231, 163, 199

 0, 163, 78

 247, 163, 207

 255, 163, 216

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



139, 159, 123



117, 163, 139



100, 164, 159

# Triad

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



117, 163, 139



138, 153, 191



191, 142, 129

# Complementary

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



117, 163, 139



163, 117, 141

# 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.



193, 139, 147



117, 163, 139



164, 146, 183

# Square

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



117, 163, 139



113, 159, 189



184, 141, 167



179, 147, 117

# Rectangle

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



117, 163, 139



96, 163, 172



184, 141, 167



193, 140, 134



# Sweetspot

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



117, 163, 139



195, 212, 203



142, 163, 117



96, 107, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



117, 163, 139



140, 212, 174



117, 163, 161



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 70



0, 18, 9



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 117, 141



212, 140, 177



163, 117, 119



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 76



18, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 163, 139 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

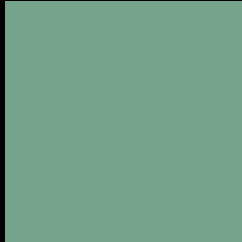
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 139 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

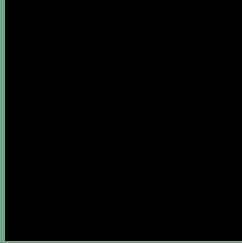
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 117, 163, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 163, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 163, 139.

# 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



**Original Color**  
117, 163, 139

**Protanopia**  
160, 152, 133

**Deuteranopia**  
171, 147, 142



**Tritanopia**  
123, 158, 171

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
117, 163, 139

**Protanomaly**  
144, 156, 135

**Deuteranomaly**  
151, 153, 141

**Tritanomaly**  
121, 160, 159

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
117, 163, 139

**Achromatopsia**  
147, 147, 147

**Achromatomaly**  
136, 153, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 163, 139 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, 163, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 163, 139)  
}
```

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, 163, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 163, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 163, 139 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, 163, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 163, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 163, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 163, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 163, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 163,  
139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 163, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 163, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
163, 139) }
```

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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