

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 165, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 165, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 165, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75A58C
RGB	117, 165, 140
RGB Percent	46%, 65%, 55%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3529, 0.4510
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.15, 0.35
HSL	149°, 21%, 55%
HSV	149°, 29%, 65%
XYZ	25.5249, 32.5856, 29.7553
YIQ	147.7980, -20.5830, -17.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

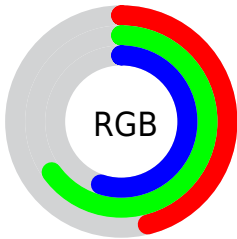
Format	Color
RYB	117, 149, 165
Decimal	7710092
CIELab	63.82, -21.48, 7.84
CIElCh	64, 22.869, 159.950
Yxy	32.5856, 0.2905, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285900172 (0xFF75A58C)
YUV	147.7980, -3.8444, -27.0098
Hunter-Lab	57.0838, -20.0809, 9.0534

Details

The RGB color **117, 165, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 117, 142**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 220, 194**, and **67, 113, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 165, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 165, 149**.

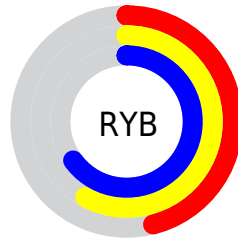
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (65%)

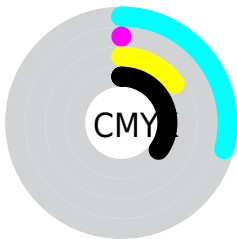
Blue (55%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (65%)

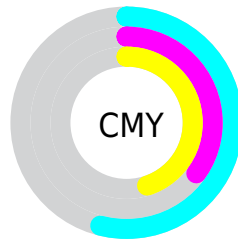


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (54%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 165, 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, 165, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 165, 140


255, 255, 255


 170, 220, 194

 198, 249, 221

 226, 255, 250

 117, 165, 140


 92, 139, 114

 67, 113, 90


 43, 88, 67

 18, 65, 44

 0, 42, 24

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 117, 165, 140

 101, 165, 131

 117, 165, 140

 133, 165, 149

■ 84, 165, 123

■ 150, 165, 157

■ 67, 165, 114

■ 166, 165, 166

■ 51, 165, 106

■ 183, 165, 174

■ 35, 165, 97

■ 199, 165, 183

■ 18, 165, 88

■ 216, 165, 192

■ 1, 165, 80

■ 233, 165, 200

■ 0, 165, 79

■ 249, 165, 209

■ 255, 165, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 161, 123



117, 165, 140



99, 166, 161

Triad

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



117, 165, 140



139, 154, 194



194, 143, 129

Complementary

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



117, 165, 140



165, 117, 142

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.



196, 140, 148



117, 165, 140



166, 147, 186

Square

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



117, 165, 140



112, 160, 192



186, 142, 169



182, 149, 117

Rectangle

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



117, 165, 140



95, 165, 174



186, 142, 169



196, 141, 135

Sweetspot

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



117, 165, 140



195, 214, 204



143, 165, 117



95, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



117, 165, 140



139, 214, 175



117, 165, 163



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 70



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



165, 117, 142



214, 139, 178



165, 117, 119



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 76



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 165, 140 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, 165, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

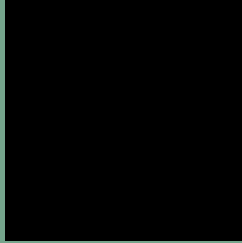
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 117, 165, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 165, 140.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 165, 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
124, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
117, 165, 140

Protanomaly
145, 158, 136

Deuteranomaly
153, 155, 142

Tritanomaly
121, 162, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
117, 165, 140

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
137, 154, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 165, 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, 165, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 165, 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, 165, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 165, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 165, 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, 165, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 165, 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, 165, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 165, 140); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 165, 140); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 165, 140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 165, 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, 165, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
165, 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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