

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 165, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 165, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 165, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75A5A2
RGB	117, 165, 162
RGB Percent	46%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3529, 0.3647
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.02, 0.35
HSL	176°, 21%, 55%
HSV	176°, 29%, 65%
XYZ	27.3128, 33.3008, 39.1706
YIQ	150.3060, -27.6450, -11.1090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

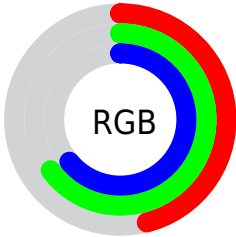
Format	Color
RYB	117, 142, 165
Decimal	7710114
CIELab	64.40, -16.62, -3.62
CIElCh	64, 17.008, 192.273
Yxy	33.3008, 0.2737, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285900194 (0xFF75A5A2)
YUV	150.3060, 5.7651, -29.2094
Hunter-Lab	57.7069, -16.5024, 0.1496

Details

The RGB color **117, 165, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 117, 120**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 220, 217**, and **66, 113, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 165, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 165, 163**.

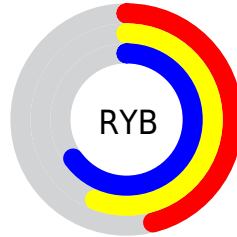
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (65%)

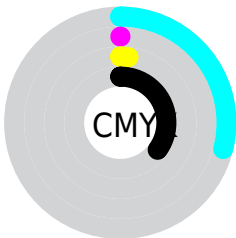
Blue (64%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (65%)

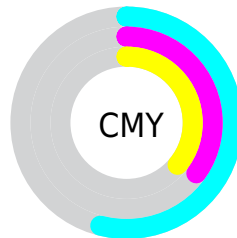


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 165, 162 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, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 165, 162


255, 255, 255


 170, 220, 217


 198, 249, 245

 227, 255, 255

 117, 165, 162

 91, 139, 136

 66, 113, 110


 41, 88, 86

 15, 65, 63


 0, 43, 41

 0, 24, 21

 0, 0, 0

 117, 165, 162

 101, 165, 161

 117, 165, 162

 133, 165, 163

84, 165, 160

150, 165, 164

67, 165, 159

166, 165, 165

51, 165, 158

183, 165, 166

35, 165, 157

199, 165, 167

18, 165, 156

216, 165, 168

1, 165, 155

233, 165, 169

0, 165, 155

249, 165, 170

255, 165, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 164, 146



117, 165, 162



117, 164, 176

Triad

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



117, 165, 162



167, 150, 179



176, 152, 128

Complementary

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



117, 165, 162



165, 117, 120

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.



186, 148, 136



117, 165, 162



181, 147, 166

Square

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



117, 165, 162



147, 155, 186



188, 146, 150



161, 157, 127

Rectangle

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



117, 165, 162



123, 162, 183



188, 146, 150



180, 150, 130

Sweetspot

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



117, 165, 162



195, 214, 213



120, 165, 117



95, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



117, 165, 162



139, 214, 210



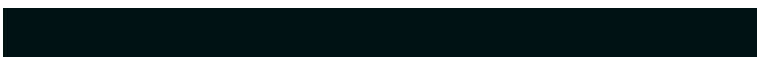
117, 144, 165



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 136



0, 18, 17

Inverse Universe

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



165, 117, 120



214, 139, 144



165, 138, 117



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 9



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 165, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

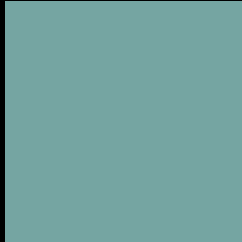
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

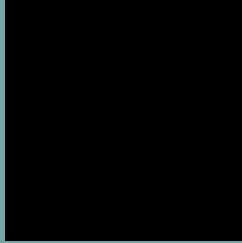
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

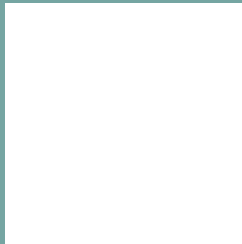
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 117, 165, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 165, 162.

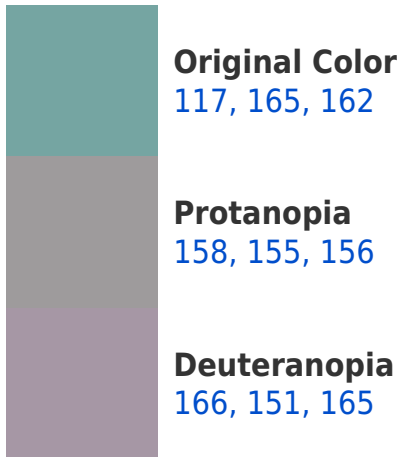



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 165, 162.

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](#).

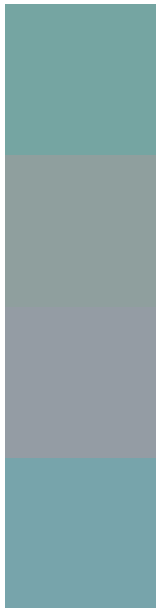
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
120, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 165, 162

Protanomaly

143, 159, 158

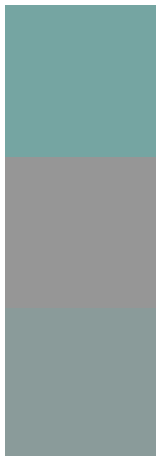
Deuteranomaly

148, 156, 164

Tritanomaly

119, 164, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 165, 162

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

138, 155, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 165, 162 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, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 165, 162)  
}
```

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, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 165, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 165, 162 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, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 165, 162) }
```

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, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 165, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 165, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 165,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 165, 162 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, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
165, 162) }
```

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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