

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 168, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 168, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 168, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75A898
RGB	117, 168, 152
RGB Percent	46%, 66%, 60%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3412, 0.4039
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.10, 0.34
HSL	161°, 23%, 56%
HSV	161°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	27.0062, 34.0542, 34.8555
YIQ	150.9270, -25.2600, -15.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

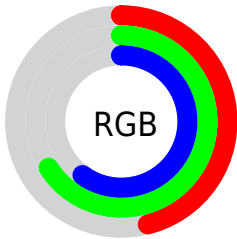
Format	Color
RYB	117, 147, 168
Decimal	7710872
CIELab	65.01, -20.45, 2.85
CIElCh	65, 20.650, 172.068
Yxy	34.0542, 0.2816, 0.3550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285900952 (0xFF75A898)
YUV	150.9270, 0.5290, -29.7540
Hunter-Lab	58.3560, -19.5158, 5.4358

Details

The RGB color **117, 168, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 117, 133**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **170, 223, 206**, and **66, 116, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 168, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 168, 157**.

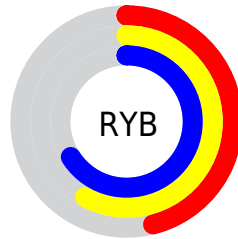
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (66%)

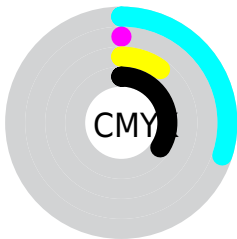
Blue (60%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (66%)

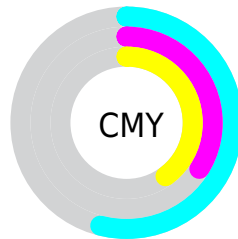


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (54%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 168, 152 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, 168, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 168, 152


255, 255, 255

 170, 223, 206

 198, 252, 234

 227, 255, 255

 117, 168, 152

 91, 141, 126


 66, 116, 101


 42, 91, 77

 16, 67, 54


 0, 45, 33

 0, 26, 10

 0, 0, 0

 117, 168, 152

 100, 168, 147

 117, 168, 152

 134, 168, 157

■ 83, 168, 141

■ 151, 168, 163

■ 67, 168, 136

■ 167, 168, 168

■ 50, 168, 131

■ 184, 168, 173

■ 33, 168, 126

■ 201, 168, 178

■ 16, 168, 120

■ 218, 168, 184

■ 0, 168, 115

■ 235, 168, 189

■ 251, 168, 194

■ 255, 168, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 165, 135



117, 168, 152



106, 168, 171

Triad

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



117, 168, 152



154, 155, 192



190, 149, 129

Complementary

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



117, 168, 152



168, 117, 133

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, 145, 145



117, 168, 152



177, 149, 181

Square

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



117, 168, 152



130, 161, 194



192, 145, 163



176, 155, 121

Rectangle

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



117, 168, 152



107, 167, 182



192, 145, 163



193, 147, 134

Sweetspot

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



117, 168, 152



200, 219, 213



133, 168, 117



98, 110, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



117, 168, 152



140, 219, 195



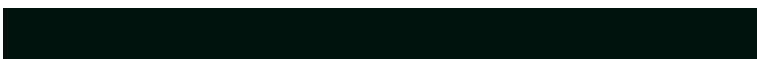
117, 159, 168



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 102



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



168, 117, 133



219, 140, 165



168, 126, 117



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 46



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 168, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

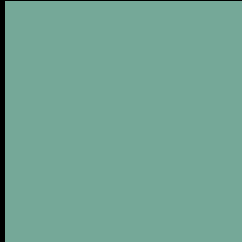
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

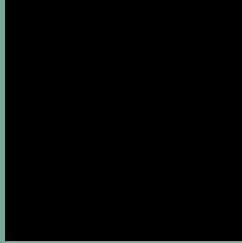
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 168, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 168, 152.

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
123, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 168, 152

Protanomaly

146, 161, 148

Deuteranomaly

153, 158, 154

Tritanomaly

121, 165, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 168, 152

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

139, 157, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 168, 152 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, 168, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 168, 152)  
}
```

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, 168, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 168, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 168, 152 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, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 168, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 168, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 168, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 168, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 168,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 168, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
168, 152) }
```

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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