

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 176, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 176, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 176, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75B0B0
RGB	117, 176, 176
RGB Percent	46%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3098, 0.3098
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	180°, 27%, 57%
HSV	180°, 34%, 69%
XYZ	30.6979, 37.9672, 46.7847
YIQ	158.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

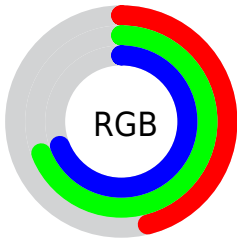
Format	Color
RYB	117, 147, 176
Decimal	7712944
CIELab	68.00, -19.00, -6.10
CIELCh	68, 19.956, 197.792
Yxy	37.9672, 0.2659, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285903024 (0xFF75B0B0)
YUV	158.3590, 8.6970, -36.2718
Hunter-Lab	61.6175, -18.9017, -1.8853

Details

The RGB color **117, 176, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 117, 117**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 232, 232**, and **65, 123, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 176, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 176, 176**.

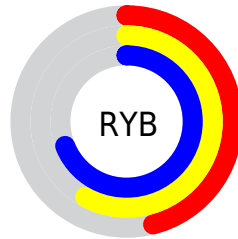
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (69%)

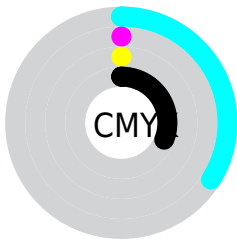
Blue (69%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (69%)

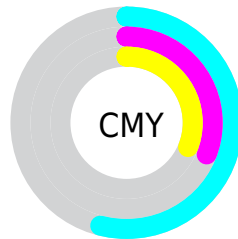


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 176, 176 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, 176, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 176, 176


255, 255, 255


 171, 232, 232

 199, 255, 255

 228, 255, 255

 117, 176, 176

 91, 149, 149

 65, 123, 124

 38, 98, 99

 4, 74, 75

 0, 51, 52

 0, 31, 31

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 117, 176, 176

 117, 176, 176

99, 176, 176

135, 176, 176

82, 176, 176

152, 176, 176

64, 176, 176

170, 176, 176

47, 176, 176

187, 176, 176

29, 176, 176

205, 176, 176

11, 176, 176

223, 176, 176

0, 176, 176

240, 176, 176

255, 176, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 176, 157



117, 176, 176



119, 174, 192

Triad

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



117, 176, 176



182, 158, 190



186, 162, 131

Complementary

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



117, 176, 176



176, 117, 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.



199, 156, 140



117, 176, 176



197, 154, 174

Square

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



117, 176, 176



159, 164, 200



203, 153, 155



168, 168, 131

Rectangle

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



117, 176, 176



129, 171, 198



203, 153, 155



191, 160, 133

Sweetspot

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



117, 176, 176



207, 230, 230



117, 176, 117



101, 115, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



117, 176, 176



138, 230, 230



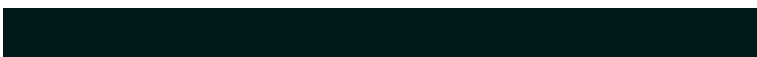
117, 147, 176



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 117, 176



230, 138, 230



176, 147, 117



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 176, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

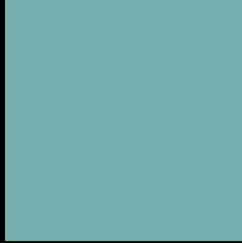
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

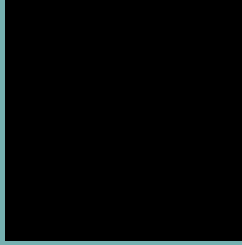
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 176, 176.

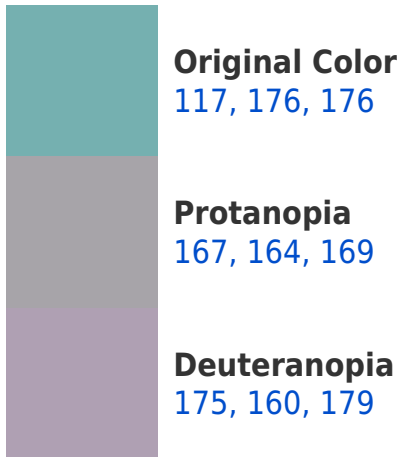


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 176, 176.

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, 174, 188

Trichromacy



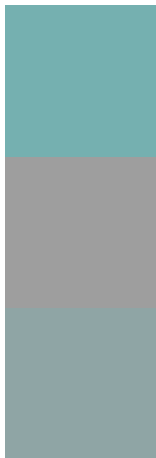
Original Color
117, 176, 176

Protanomaly
149, 168, 172

Deuteranomaly
154, 166, 178

Tritanomaly
119, 175, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
117, 176, 176

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
143, 165, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 176, 176 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, 176, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 176, 176)  
}
```

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, 176, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 176, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 176, 176 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, 176, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 176, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 176, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 176, 176); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 176, 176); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 176, 176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 176, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 176, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
176, 176) }
```

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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