

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 188, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 188, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 188, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75BC95
RGB	117, 188, 149
RGB Percent	46%, 74%, 58%
CMY	0.5412, 0.2627, 0.4157
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.21, 0.26
HSL	147°, 35%, 60%
HSV	147°, 38%, 74%
XYZ	30.7442, 41.9183, 34.9044
YIQ	162.3250, -29.7970, -27.1810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

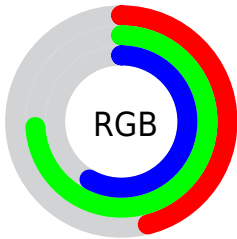
Format	Color
RYB	117, 166, 188
Decimal	7715989
CIELab	70.81, -30.98, 12.80
CIElCh	71, 33.517, 157.547
Yxy	41.9183, 0.2858, 0.3897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285906069 (0xFF75BC95)
YUV	162.3250, -6.5692, -39.7500
Hunter-Lab	64.7443, -28.5410, 13.3571

Details

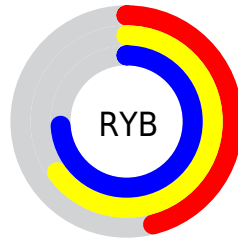
The RGB color **117, 188, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 117, 156**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 245, 203**, and **64, 134, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 188, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 188, 159**.

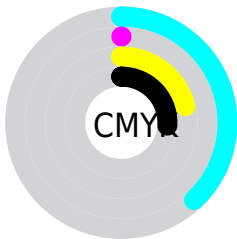
Distribution



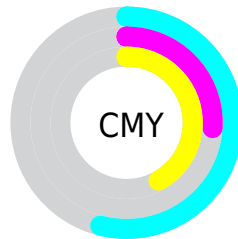
- Red (46%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 188, 149 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, 188, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 117, 188, 149


255, 255, 255


 171, 245, 203

 200, 255, 231

 228, 255, 255

 117, 188, 149

 91, 161, 123

 64, 134, 98

 37, 109, 74


 2, 84, 52

 0, 60, 30


 0, 38, 7

 0, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0

 117, 188, 149


 117, 188, 149

 98, 188, 139


 136, 188, 159


 79, 188, 128


 155, 188, 170


 61, 188, 118


 173, 188, 180


 42, 188, 108


 192, 188, 190

 23, 188, 97

 211, 188, 201

 4, 188, 87

 230, 188, 211

 0, 188, 85

 249, 188, 221

 255, 188, 232

 255, 188, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 182, 124



117, 188, 149



82, 190, 180

Triad

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



117, 188, 149



144, 174, 233



231, 154, 138

Complementary

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



117, 188, 149



188, 117, 156

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.



233, 150, 167



117, 188, 149



187, 163, 222

Square

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



117, 188, 149



97, 183, 229



218, 153, 197



214, 163, 118

Rectangle

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



117, 188, 149



68, 189, 200



218, 153, 197



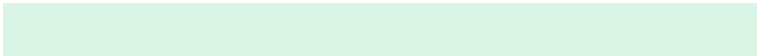
233, 152, 147

Sweetspot

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



117, 188, 149



218, 245, 230



156, 188, 117



106, 122, 114



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



117, 188, 149



135, 245, 184



117, 188, 184



85, 94, 89



0, 158, 71



0, 31, 14

Inverse Universe

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



188, 117, 156



245, 135, 195



188, 117, 121



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 87



31, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 188, 149 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, 188, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

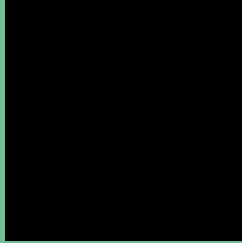
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 188, 149.



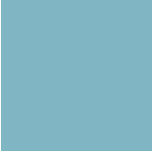
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 188, 149.

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
128, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 188, 149



Protanomaly

159, 178, 144



Deuteranomaly

167, 174, 152



Tritanomaly

124, 184, 179

Monochromacy



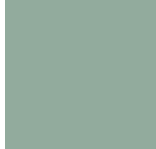
Original Color

117, 188, 149



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

146, 171, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 188, 149 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, 188, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 188, 149)  
}
```

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, 188, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 188, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 188, 149 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, 188, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 188, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 188, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 188, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 188, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 188, 149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 188, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 188, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
188, 149) }
```

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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