

Converting Colors

RGB(117, 210, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(117, 210, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(117, 210, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75D29C
RGB	117, 210, 156
RGB Percent	46%, 82%, 61%
CMY	0.5412, 0.1765, 0.3882
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.26, 0.18
HSL	145°, 51%, 64%
HSV	145°, 44%, 82%
XYZ	36.3835, 52.2754, 39.6250
YIQ	176.0370, -38.0940, -36.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

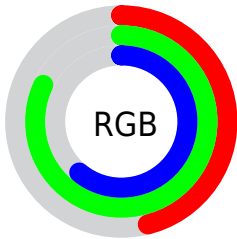
Format	Color
RYB	117, 183, 210
Decimal	7721628
CIELab	77.45, -39.74, 18.32
CIELCh	77, 43.758, 155.247
Yxy	52.2754, 0.2836, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285911708 (0xFF75D29C)
YUV	176.0370, -9.8782, -51.7754
Hunter-Lab	72.3017, -36.7038, 18.1173

Details

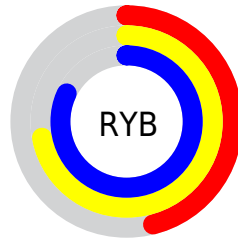
The RGB color **117, 210, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 117, 171**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 255, 211**, and **61, 155, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 210, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 210, 168**.

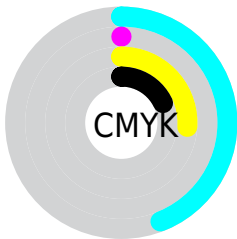
Distribution



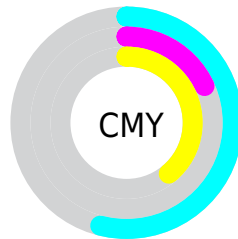
- Red (46%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 117, 210, 156 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, 210, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 117, 210, 156


255, 255, 255


 173, 255, 211


 202, 255, 239


 231, 255, 255

 117, 210, 156

 89, 182, 130

 61, 155, 105

 28, 128, 80

 0, 103, 57

 0, 78, 35

 0, 54, 14

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 117, 210, 156

 117, 210, 156

 96, 210, 144

 138, 210, 168

 75, 210, 132

 159, 210, 180

 54, 210, 119

 180, 210, 193

 33, 210, 107

 201, 210, 205

 12, 210, 95

 222, 210, 217

 0, 210, 88

 243, 210, 229

 255, 210, 241

 255, 210, 254

 255, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 203, 123



117, 210, 156



51, 213, 197

Triad

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



117, 210, 156



143, 193, 255



255, 164, 147

Complementary

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



117, 210, 156



210, 117, 171

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.



255, 159, 186



117, 210, 156



205, 178, 255

Square

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



117, 210, 156



61, 205, 255



248, 165, 226



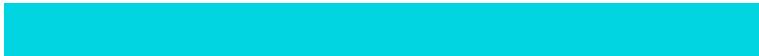
245, 177, 118

Rectangle

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



117, 210, 156



0, 212, 225



248, 165, 226



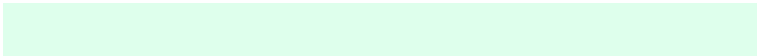
255, 162, 159

Sweetspot

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



117, 210, 156



222, 255, 236



171, 210, 117



107, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



117, 210, 156



120, 255, 177



117, 210, 202



94, 105, 98



0, 168, 71



0, 41, 17

Inverse Universe

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



210, 117, 171



255, 120, 198



210, 117, 125



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 98



41, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 117, 210, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

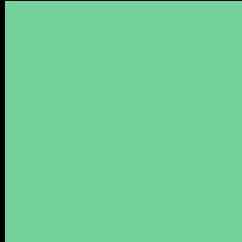
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

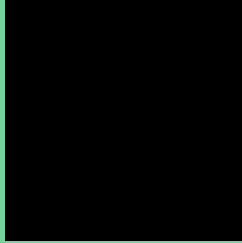
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 210, 156.

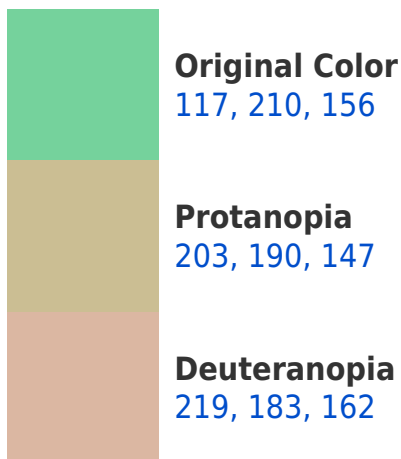


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 117, 210, 156.

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
132, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color

117, 210, 156



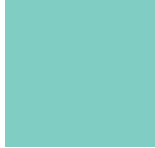
Protanomaly

172, 197, 150



Deuteranomaly

182, 193, 160



Tritanomaly

127, 205, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

117, 210, 156



Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176



Achromatomaly

155, 188, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 117, 210, 156 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, 210, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 210, 156)  
}
```

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, 210, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 210, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 117, 210, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

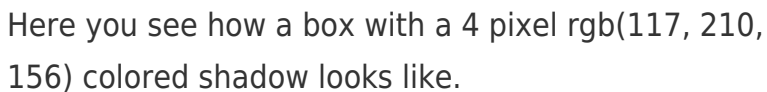
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(117, 210, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 210, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 210, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 210, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 210, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 210, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 117, 210, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 210, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
210, 156) }
```

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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