

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 146, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 146, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 146, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	769276
RGB	118, 146, 118
RGB Percent	46%, 57%, 46%
CMY	0.5373, 0.4275, 0.5373
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.19, 0.43
HSL	120°, 11%, 52%
HSV	120°, 19%, 57%
XYZ	21.0201, 25.7173, 20.9956
YIQ	134.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

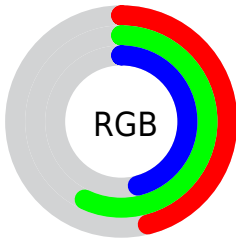
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 146, 146
Decimal	7770742
CIE _{Lab}	57.77, -15.60, 11.64
CIE _{LCh}	58, 19.462, 143.265
Yxy	25.7173, 0.3103, 0.3797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285960822 (0xFF769276)
YUV	134.4360, -8.1029, -14.4144
Hunter-Lab	50.7123, -14.7586, 10.9517

Details

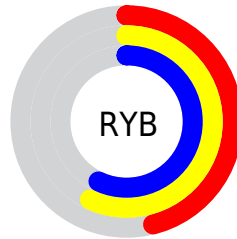
The RGB color **118, 146, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **146, 118, 146**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 200, 170**, and **69, 95, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 146, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 146, 133**.

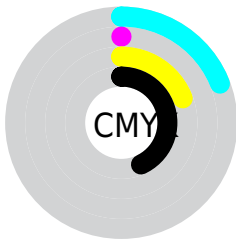
Distribution



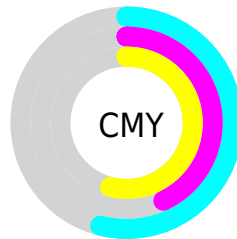
- Red (46%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 146, 118 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 118, 146, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 146, 118

255, 255, 255

 171, 200, 170


 198, 228, 197

 226, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 118, 146, 118


 103, 146, 103

 89, 146, 89


 118, 146, 118

 93, 120, 93

 69, 95, 70

 46, 72, 47

 24, 49, 26

 1, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 118, 146, 118

 133, 146, 133

 147, 146, 147

■ 74, 146, 74

■ 162, 146, 162

■ 60, 146, 60

■ 176, 146, 176

■ 45, 146, 45

■ 191, 146, 191

■ 30, 146, 30

■ 206, 146, 206

■ 16, 146, 16

■ 220, 146, 220

■ 1, 146, 1

■ 235, 146, 235

■ 0, 146, 0

■ 249, 146, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 142, 107



118, 146, 118



100, 148, 134

Triad

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



118, 146, 118



113, 141, 172



174, 127, 126

Complementary

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



118, 146, 118



146, 118, 146

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.



170, 127, 143



118, 146, 118



137, 136, 170

Square

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



118, 146, 118



95, 146, 165



157, 130, 159



168, 131, 112

Rectangle

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



118, 146, 118



93, 148, 146



157, 130, 159



174, 127, 132

Sweetspot

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



118, 146, 118



177, 189, 177



146, 146, 118



88, 94, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



118, 146, 118



145, 189, 145



118, 146, 132



67, 74, 67



0, 138, 0



0, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 118, 146



189, 145, 189



146, 118, 132



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 146, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

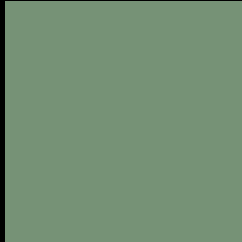
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 118, 146, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

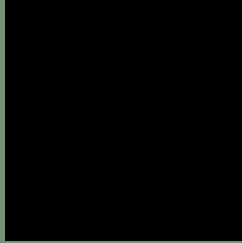
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 118, 146, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 146, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 146, 118.

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

124, 141, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
118, 146, 118

Protanomaly
136, 141, 115

Deuteranomaly
143, 138, 120

Tritanomaly
122, 143, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
118, 146, 118

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
128, 138, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 146, 118 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(118, 146, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 146, 118)  
}
```

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(118, 146, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 146, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 146, 118 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

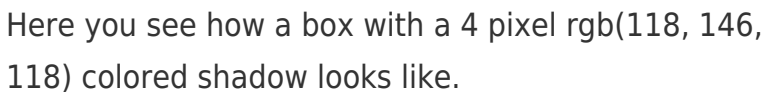
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 146, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 146, 118) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 146, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 146, 118); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 146, 118); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 146, 118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 146, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 146, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
146, 118) }
```

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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