

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 152, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 152, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 152, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7698A7
RGB	118, 152, 167
RGB Percent	46%, 60%, 65%
CMY	0.5373, 0.4039, 0.3451
CMYK	0.29, 0.09, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	198°, 22%, 56%
HSV	198°, 29%, 65%
XYZ	25.6745, 29.0980, 40.8225
YIQ	143.5440, -25.0790, -2.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

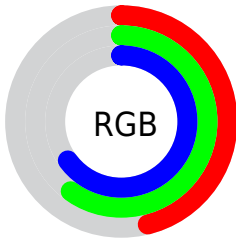
Format	Color
RYB	118, 138, 167
Decimal	7772327
CIELab	60.87, -8.11, -11.68
CIELCh	61, 14.224, 235.224
Yxy	29.0980, 0.2686, 0.3044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285962407 (0xFF7698A7)
YUV	143.5440, 11.5638, -22.4021
Hunter-Lab	53.9426, -9.4408, -7.1095

Details

The RGB color **118, 152, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 133, 118**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 206, 222**, and **68, 101, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 147, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 157, 167**.

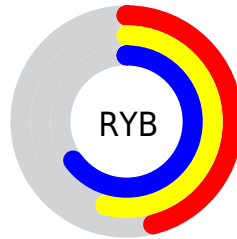
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (60%)

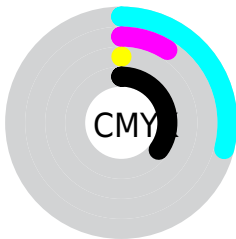
Blue (65%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (65%)

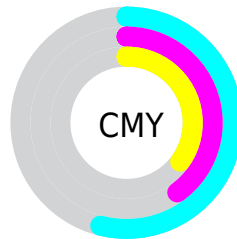


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 152, 167 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, 152, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 118, 152, 167


255, 255, 255


 171, 206, 222

 199, 234, 251

 227, 255, 255

 118, 152, 167

 92, 126, 141

 68, 101, 115

 43, 77, 91

 18, 54, 67


 0, 33, 45


 0, 7, 25

 0, 0, 0

 118, 152, 167

 101, 147, 167

 118, 152, 167

 135, 157, 167

■ 85, 142, 167

■ 151, 162, 167

■ 68, 137, 167

■ 168, 167, 167

■ 51, 132, 167

■ 185, 172, 167

■ 35, 126, 167

■ 201, 178, 167

■ 18, 121, 167

■ 218, 183, 167

■ 1, 116, 167

■ 235, 188, 167

■ 0, 116, 167

■ 252, 193, 167

■ 255, 198, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 154, 157



118, 152, 167



131, 149, 172

Triad

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



118, 152, 167



171, 138, 149



145, 149, 124

Complementary

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



118, 152, 167



167, 133, 118

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.



159, 145, 122



118, 152, 167



173, 139, 137

Square

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



118, 152, 167



161, 140, 161



169, 141, 127



131, 152, 132

Rectangle

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



118, 152, 167



141, 146, 171



169, 141, 127



150, 148, 123

Sweetspot

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



118, 152, 167



197, 211, 217



118, 167, 133



98, 106, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



118, 152, 167



141, 194, 217



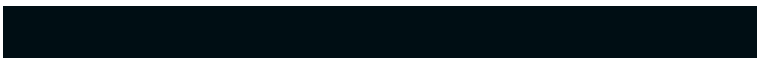
118, 128, 167



76, 82, 84



0, 103, 148



0, 14, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 118, 152



217, 141, 194



167, 157, 118



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 103



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 152, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

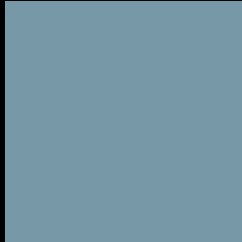
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

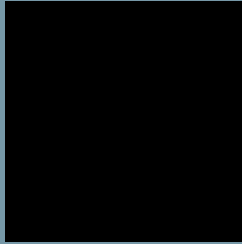
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 152, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 152, 167.

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



Original Color
[118, 152, 167](#)

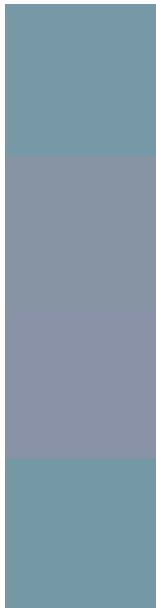
Protanopia
[144, 145, 163](#)

Deuteranopia
[150, 143, 169](#)



Tritanopia
117, 152, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 152, 167

Protanomaly

135, 148, 164

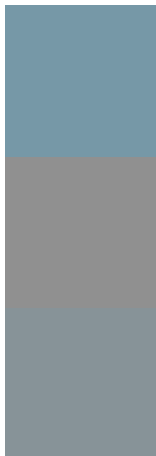
Deuteranomaly

138, 146, 168

Tritanomaly

117, 152, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 152, 167

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

135, 147, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 152, 167 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, 152, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 152, 167)  
}
```

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, 152, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 152, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 152, 167 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, 152, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 152, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 152, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 152, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 152, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 152,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 152, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 152, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
152, 167) }
```

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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