

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 160, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 160, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 160, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76A09A
RGB	118, 160, 154
RGB Percent	46%, 63%, 60%
CMY	0.5373, 0.3725, 0.3961
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	171°, 18%, 55%
HSV	171°, 26%, 63%
XYZ	25.8748, 31.3263, 35.2547
YIQ	146.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

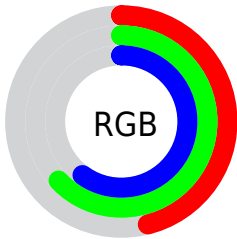
Format	Color
RYB	118, 141, 160
Decimal	7774362
CIELab	62.78, -15.53, -1.50
CIELCh	63, 15.598, 185.534
Yxy	31.3263, 0.2799, 0.3388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285964442 (0xFF76A09A)
YUV	146.7580, 3.5703, -25.2208
Hunter-Lab	55.9699, -15.4271, 1.8329

Details

The RGB color **118, 160, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 118, 124**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 215, 208**, and **68, 108, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 160, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 160, 156**.

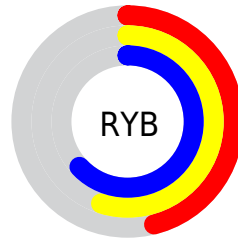
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (63%)

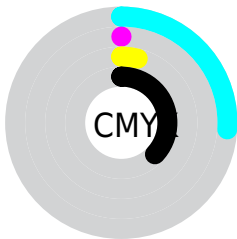
Blue (60%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (63%)

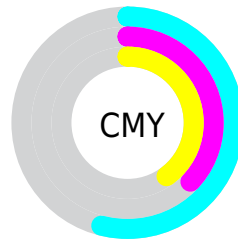


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 160, 154 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, 160, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 160, 154


255, 255, 255


 171, 215, 208

 199, 243, 237

 227, 255, 255

 118, 160, 154

 93, 134, 128

 68, 108, 103

 44, 84, 79

 20, 61, 56


 0, 39, 35

 0, 18, 13

 0, 0, 0

 118, 160, 154

 102, 160, 152

 118, 160, 154

 134, 160, 156

86, 160, 149

150, 160, 159

70, 160, 147

166, 160, 161

54, 160, 145

182, 160, 163

38, 160, 143

198, 160, 165

22, 160, 140

214, 160, 168

6, 160, 138

230, 160, 170

0, 160, 137

246, 160, 172

255, 160, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 159, 140



118, 160, 154



115, 159, 167

Triad

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



118, 160, 154



158, 147, 174



173, 147, 127

Complementary

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



118, 160, 154



160, 118, 124

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.



180, 144, 136



118, 160, 154



172, 144, 164

Square

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



118, 160, 154



140, 152, 179



180, 142, 150



160, 152, 124

Rectangle

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



118, 160, 154



120, 158, 174



180, 142, 150



176, 146, 130

Sweetspot

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



118, 160, 154



192, 209, 207



124, 160, 118



94, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



118, 160, 154



142, 209, 200



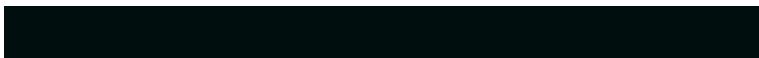
118, 145, 160



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 122



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



160, 118, 124



209, 142, 152



160, 133, 118



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 20



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 160, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

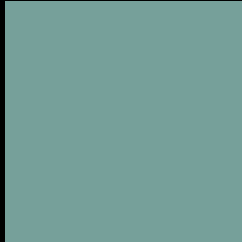
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 118, 160, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

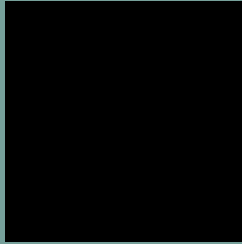
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 118, 160, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 160, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 160, 154.

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](#).

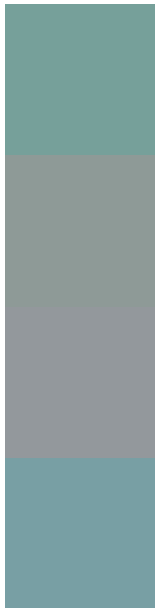
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
121, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 160, 154

Protanomaly

142, 154, 151

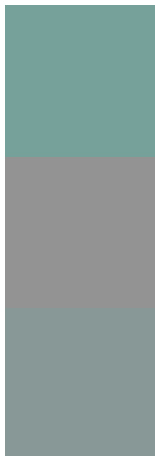
Deuteranomaly

147, 152, 156

Tritanomaly

120, 159, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 160, 154

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

136, 152, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 160, 154 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, 160, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 160, 154)  
}
```

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, 160, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 160, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 160, 154 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, 160, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 160, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 160, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 160, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 160, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 160,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 160, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 160, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
160, 154) }
```

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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