

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 162, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 162, 136) contains.

RGB(118, 162, 136)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(118, 162, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76A288
RGB	118, 162, 136
RGB Percent	46%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.5373, 0.3647, 0.4667
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.16, 0.36
HSL	145°, 19%, 55%
HSV	145°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	24.8355, 31.4698, 28.0579
YIQ	145.8800, -17.8780, -17.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

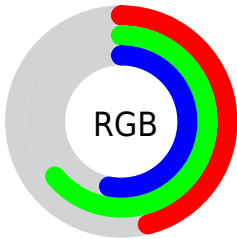
Format	Color
RYB	118, 149, 162
Decimal	7774856
CIELab	62.90, -20.44, 8.77
CIELCh	63, 22.242, 156.784
Yxy	31.4698, 0.2944, 0.3730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285964936 (0xFF76A288)
YUV	145.8800, -4.8708, -24.4508
Hunter-Lab	56.0979, -19.1465, 9.6142

Details

The RGB color **118, 162, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 118, 144**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 217, 189**, and **68, 110, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 162, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 162, 146**.

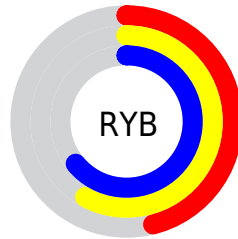
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (64%)

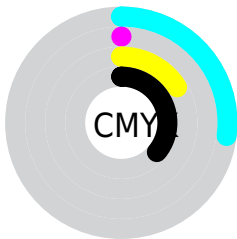
Blue (53%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (64%)

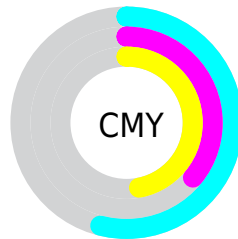


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 162, 136 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, 162, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 162, 136


255, 255, 255

 171, 217, 189

 199, 246, 217

 227, 255, 246

 118, 162, 136

 93, 136, 111

 68, 110, 86

 44, 86, 63

 20, 62, 41

 0, 40, 21

 0, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0

 118, 162, 136


 102, 162, 126

 118, 162, 136

 134, 162, 146

 86, 162, 117

 150, 162, 155

 69, 162, 107


 167, 162, 165

 53, 162, 98


 183, 162, 174


 37, 162, 88


 199, 162, 184

 21, 162, 79

 215, 162, 193

 5, 162, 69

 231, 162, 203

 0, 162, 66

 248, 162, 213

 255, 162, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 158, 120



118, 162, 136



100, 163, 156

Triad

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



118, 162, 136



134, 152, 191



191, 140, 129

Complementary

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



118, 162, 136



162, 118, 144

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.



192, 138, 148



118, 162, 136



161, 146, 184

Square

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



118, 162, 136



109, 158, 188



182, 140, 168



180, 146, 116

Rectangle

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



118, 162, 136



95, 163, 169



182, 140, 168



192, 139, 135

Sweetspot

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



118, 162, 136



195, 212, 202



144, 162, 118



96, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



118, 162, 136



142, 212, 170



118, 162, 158



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 59



0, 18, 7

Inverse Universe

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



162, 118, 144



212, 142, 183



162, 118, 122



82, 73, 78



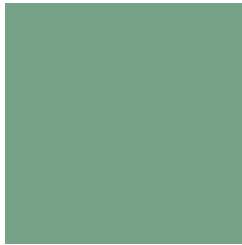
145, 0, 86



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 162, 136 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, 162, 136 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, 162, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 162, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 162, 136.

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, 162, 136

Protanopia
159, 151, 131

Deuteranopia
171, 146, 139



Tritanopia
125, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 162, 136

Protanomaly

144, 155, 133

Deuteranomaly

152, 152, 138

Tritanomaly

122, 159, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 162, 136

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

136, 152, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 162, 136 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, 162, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 162, 136)  
}
```

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, 162, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 162, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 162, 136 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

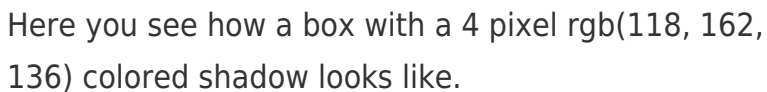
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 162, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 162, 136) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 162, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 162, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 162, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 162,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 162, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 162, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
162, 136) }
```

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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