

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 164, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 164, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 164, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76A487
RGB	118, 164, 135
RGB Percent	46%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.5373, 0.3569, 0.4706
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.18, 0.36
HSL	142°, 20%, 55%
HSV	142°, 28%, 64%
XYZ	25.1198, 32.1517, 27.8036
YIQ	146.9400, -18.1070, -18.7710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

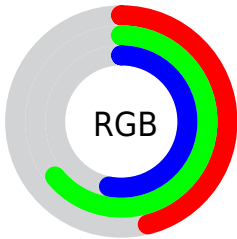
Format	Color
RYB	118, 152, 164
Decimal	7775367
CIELab	63.47, -21.66, 10.13
CIELCh	63, 23.915, 154.942
Yxy	32.1517, 0.2953, 0.3779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285965447 (0xFF76A487)
YUV	146.9400, -5.8864, -25.3804
Hunter-Lab	56.7025, -20.1519, 10.6194

Details

The RGB color **118, 164, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 118, 147**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 219, 188**, and **68, 112, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 164, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 164, 145**.

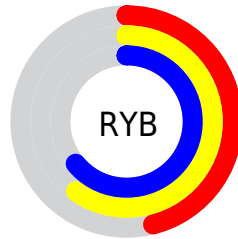
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (64%)

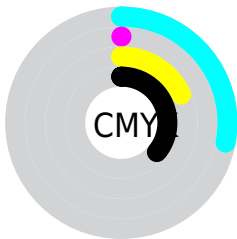
Blue (53%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (64%)

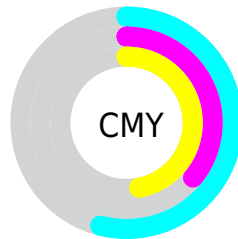


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 164, 135 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, 164, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 118, 164, 135


255, 255, 255

 171, 219, 188

 199, 248, 216

 227, 255, 244

 118, 164, 135

 93, 138, 110

 68, 112, 85

 44, 87, 62

 20, 64, 40


 0, 41, 20


 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 118, 164, 135

 102, 164, 125

 118, 164, 135

 134, 164, 145

■ 85, 164, 114

■ 151, 164, 156

■ 69, 164, 104

■ 167, 164, 166

■ 52, 164, 94

■ 184, 164, 176

■ 36, 164, 83

■ 200, 164, 187

■ 20, 164, 73

■ 216, 164, 197

■ 3, 164, 63

■ 233, 164, 207

■ 0, 164, 61

■ 249, 164, 218

■ 255, 164, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 160, 118



118, 164, 135



98, 166, 157

Triad

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



118, 164, 135



132, 154, 196



195, 140, 130

Complementary

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



118, 164, 135



164, 118, 147

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.



196, 138, 151



118, 164, 135



162, 147, 189

Square

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



118, 164, 135



104, 161, 192



184, 141, 172



185, 146, 116

Rectangle

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



118, 164, 135



91, 165, 171



184, 141, 172



197, 139, 137

Sweetspot

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



118, 164, 135



197, 214, 203



147, 164, 118



96, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



118, 164, 135



141, 214, 168



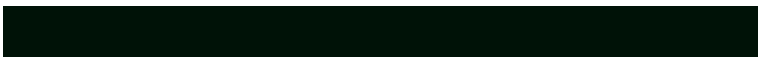
118, 164, 158



73, 82, 76



0, 145, 54



0, 18, 7

Inverse Universe

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



164, 118, 147



214, 141, 187



164, 118, 124



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 92



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 164, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

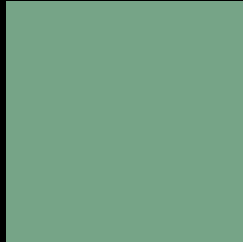
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 135 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, 164, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 164, 135.

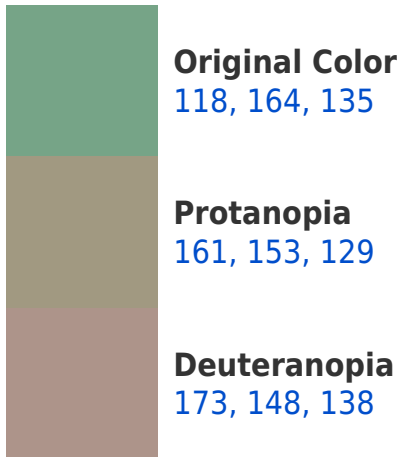



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 164, 135.

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
125, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 164, 135

Protanomaly

145, 157, 131

Deuteranomaly

153, 154, 137

Tritanomaly

122, 161, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 164, 135

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

136, 153, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 164, 135 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, 164, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 164, 135)  
}
```

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, 164, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 164, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 164, 135 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, 164, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 164, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 164, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 164, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 164, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 164,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 164, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 164, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
164, 135) }
```

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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