

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 166, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 166, 184) contains.

RGB(118, 166, 184)	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, 166, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76A6B8
RGB	118, 166, 184
RGB Percent	46%, 65%, 72%
CMY	0.5373, 0.3490, 0.2784
CMYK	0.36, 0.10, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	196°, 32%, 59%
HSV	196°, 36%, 72%
XYZ	29.7592, 34.5847, 50.4544
YIQ	153.7000, -34.3860, -4.5780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

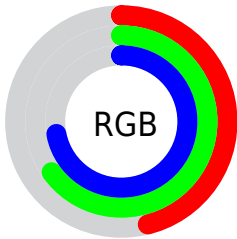
Format	Color
RYB	118, 146, 184
Decimal	7775928
CIELab	65.42, -11.45, -14.38
CIELCh	65, 18.380, 231.480
Yxy	34.5847, 0.2592, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285966008 (0xFF76A6B8)
YUV	153.7000, 14.9379, -31.3089
Hunter-Lab	58.8087, -12.5884, -9.7012

Details

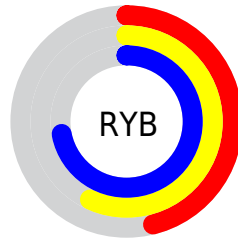
The RGB color **118, 166, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **184, 136, 118**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 221, 240**, and **66, 114, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 161, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 171, 184**.

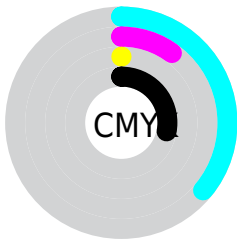
Distribution



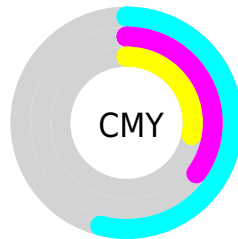
- Red (46%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 166, 184 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, 166, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 166, 184


255, 255, 255

 172, 221, 240

 200, 250, 255

 229, 255, 255

 118, 166, 184

 92, 140, 157

 66, 114, 131

 39, 90, 106

 7, 66, 82

 0, 44, 59

 0, 24, 37

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 118, 166, 184

 118, 166, 184

■ 100, 161, 184

■ 136, 171, 184

■ 81, 156, 184

■ 155, 176, 184

■ 63, 151, 184

■ 173, 181, 184

■ 44, 146, 184

■ 192, 186, 184

■ 26, 141, 184

■ 210, 191, 184

■ 8, 136, 184

■ 228, 196, 184

■ 0, 134, 184

■ 247, 201, 184

■ 255, 206, 184

■ 255, 211, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 168, 170



118, 166, 184



134, 162, 191

Triad

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



118, 166, 184



189, 148, 164



159, 161, 128

Complementary

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



118, 166, 184



184, 136, 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.



176, 156, 127



118, 166, 184



193, 148, 148

Square

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



118, 166, 184



176, 151, 180



188, 151, 134



140, 166, 138

Rectangle

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



118, 166, 184



148, 158, 191



188, 151, 134



165, 160, 127

Sweetspot

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



118, 166, 184



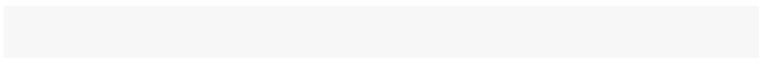
213, 233, 240



118, 184, 136



104, 116, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



118, 166, 184



137, 212, 240



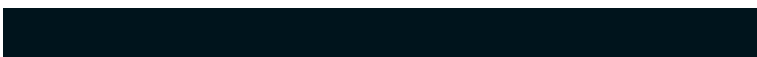
118, 133, 184



83, 89, 92



0, 113, 156



0, 20, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 118, 166



240, 137, 212



184, 169, 118



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 113



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 166, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

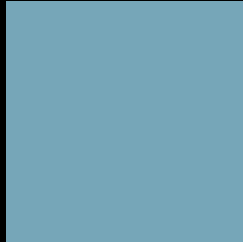
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 184 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, 166, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 166, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 166, 184.

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
117, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 166, 184

Protanomaly

142, 160, 180

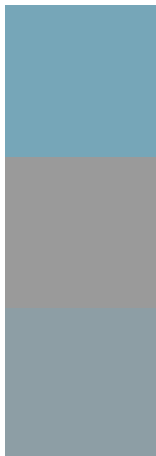
Deuteranomaly

145, 159, 185

Tritanomaly

117, 167, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 166, 184

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

141, 158, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 166, 184 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, 166, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 166, 184)  
}
```

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, 166, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 166, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 166, 184 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, 166, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 166, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 166, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 166, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 166, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 166,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 166, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 166, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
166, 184) }
```

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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