

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 182, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 182, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 182, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76B6A3
RGB	118, 182, 163
RGB Percent	46%, 71%, 64%
CMY	0.5373, 0.2863, 0.3608
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.10, 0.29
HSL	162°, 30%, 59%
HSV	162°, 35%, 71%
XYZ	30.8100, 39.9518, 40.7379
YIQ	160.6980, -32.0450, -19.4770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

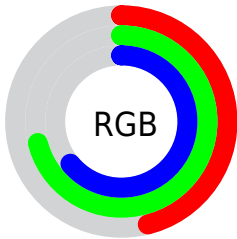
Format	Color
RYB	118, 156, 182
Decimal	7780003
CIELab	69.44, -24.79, 3.19
CIELCh	69, 24.990, 172.673
Yxy	39.9518, 0.2763, 0.3583
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285970083 (0xFF76B6A3)
YUV	160.6980, 1.1349, -37.4461
Hunter-Lab	63.2074, -23.6044, 6.0321

Details

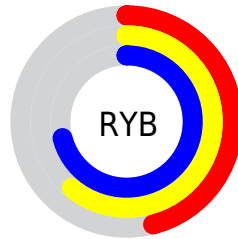
The RGB color **118, 182, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 118, 137**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **172, 238, 218**, and **66, 129, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100, 182, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 182, 168**.

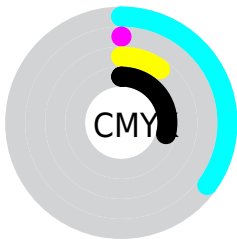
Distribution



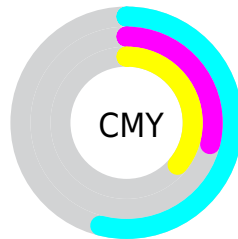
- Red (46%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 182, 163 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, 182, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 182, 163


255, 255, 255


 172, 238, 218

 200, 255, 246

 229, 255, 255

 118, 182, 163

 92, 155, 137

 66, 129, 111

 39, 103, 87

 7, 79, 64

 0, 56, 42

 0, 34, 21


 0, 0, 0

 118, 182, 163


 100, 182, 158

 118, 182, 163


 136, 182, 168


 82, 182, 152


 154, 182, 174

 63, 182, 147

 173, 182, 179

 45, 182, 141


 191, 182, 185

 27, 182, 136

 209, 182, 190

 9, 182, 131

 227, 182, 195

 0, 182, 128

 245, 182, 201

 255, 182, 206

 255, 182, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 179, 141



118, 182, 163



104, 182, 186

Triad

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



118, 182, 163



166, 166, 211



209, 159, 134

Complementary

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



118, 182, 163



182, 118, 137

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.



216, 154, 153



118, 182, 163



193, 158, 197

Square

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



118, 182, 163



134, 173, 214



211, 154, 176



191, 166, 125

Rectangle

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



118, 182, 163



105, 180, 199



211, 154, 176



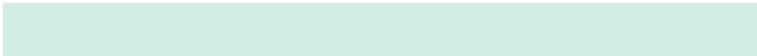
212, 157, 140

Sweetspot

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



118, 182, 163



211, 237, 229



137, 182, 118



104, 120, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



118, 182, 163



138, 237, 208



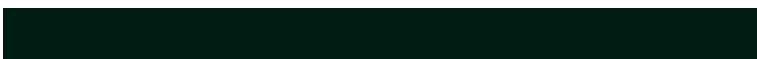
118, 169, 182



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 109



0, 28, 20

Inverse Universe

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



182, 118, 137



237, 138, 167



182, 131, 118



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 46



28, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 182, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

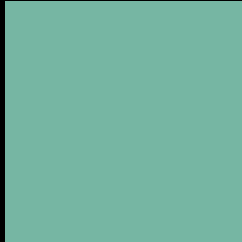
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 163 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, 182, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 182, 163.

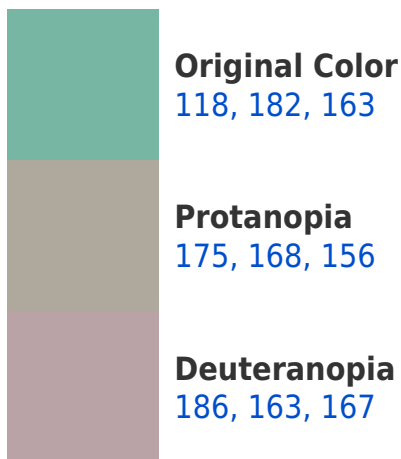


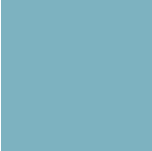
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 182, 163.

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, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
118, 182, 163

Protanomaly
154, 173, 159

Deuteranomaly
161, 170, 166

Tritanomaly
122, 179, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
118, 182, 163

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
145, 169, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 182, 163 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, 182, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 182, 163)  
}
```

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, 182, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 182, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 182, 163 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, 182, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 182, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 182, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 182, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 182, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 182,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 182, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 182, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
182, 163) }
```

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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