

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 208, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 208, 157) contains.

RGB(118, 208, 157)	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, 208, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76D09D
RGB	118, 208, 157
RGB Percent	46%, 82%, 62%
CMY	0.5373, 0.1843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.25, 0.18
HSL	146°, 49%, 64%
HSV	146°, 43%, 82%
XYZ	36.1129, 51.3976, 39.9157
YIQ	175.2760, -37.2690, -34.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

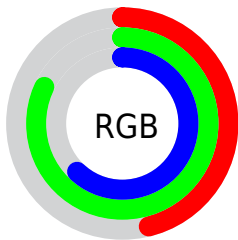
Format	Color
RYB	118, 181, 208
Decimal	7786653
CIELab	76.92, -38.37, 17.07
CIELCh	77, 41.997, 156.022
Yxy	51.3976, 0.2834, 0.4034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285976733 (0xFF76D09D)
YUV	175.2760, -9.0101, -50.2311
Hunter-Lab	71.6921, -35.5469, 17.1739

Details

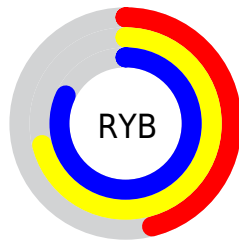
The RGB color **118, 208, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 118, 169**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 255, 212**, and **62, 153, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 208, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 208, 169**.

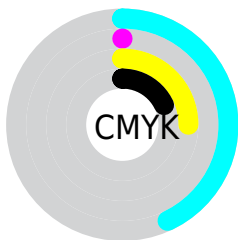
Distribution



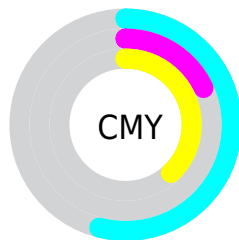
- Red (46%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 208, 157 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, 208, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 208, 157


255, 255, 255


 174, 255, 212


 202, 255, 240


 232, 255, 255

 118, 208, 157

 90, 180, 131

 62, 153, 106

 31, 127, 81

 0, 101, 58

 0, 76, 36

 0, 53, 15

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 118, 208, 157

 118, 208, 157

■ 97, 208, 145

■ 139, 208, 169

■ 76, 208, 133

■ 160, 208, 181

■ 56, 208, 122

■ 180, 208, 192

■ 35, 208, 110

■ 201, 208, 204

■ 14, 208, 98

■ 222, 208, 216

■ 0, 208, 90

■ 243, 208, 228

■ 255, 208, 240

■ 255, 208, 251

■ 255, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 201, 126



118, 208, 157



60, 211, 197

Triad

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



118, 208, 157



146, 191, 255



255, 165, 146

Complementary

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



118, 208, 157



208, 118, 169

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.



255, 159, 183



118, 208, 157



205, 177, 253

Square

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



118, 208, 157



74, 202, 255



245, 164, 222



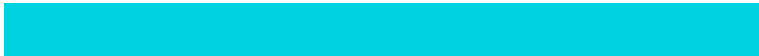
241, 177, 120

Rectangle

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



118, 208, 157



0, 210, 223



245, 164, 222



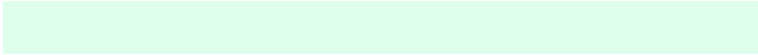
255, 162, 158

Sweetspot

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



118, 208, 157



222, 255, 236



169, 208, 118



107, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



118, 208, 157



122, 255, 180



118, 208, 202



94, 105, 99



0, 168, 73



0, 41, 18

Inverse Universe

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



208, 118, 169



255, 122, 198



208, 118, 124



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 95



41, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 208, 157 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, 208, 157 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, 208, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 208, 157.

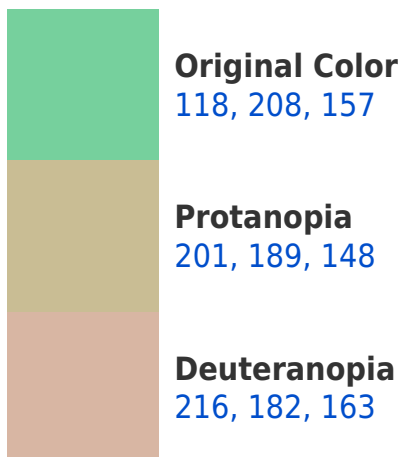


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 208, 157.

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
132, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 208, 157



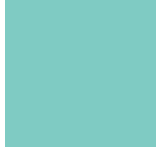
Protanomaly

171, 196, 151



Deuteranomaly

180, 191, 161



Tritanomaly

127, 203, 195

Monochromacy



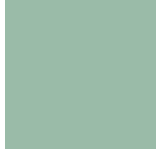
Original Color

118, 208, 157



Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175



Achromatomaly

154, 187, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 208, 157 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, 208, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 208, 157)  
}
```

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, 208, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 208, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 208, 157 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, 208, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 208, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 208, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 208, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 208, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 208,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 208, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 208, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
208, 157) }
```

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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