

Converting Colors

RGB(118, 224, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(118, 224, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(118, 224, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76E0A6
RGB	118, 224, 166
RGB Percent	46%, 88%, 65%
CMY	0.5373, 0.1216, 0.3490
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.26, 0.12
HSL	147°, 63%, 67%
HSV	147°, 47%, 88%
XYZ	41.0098, 59.9160, 45.4799
YIQ	185.6940, -44.5580, -40.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

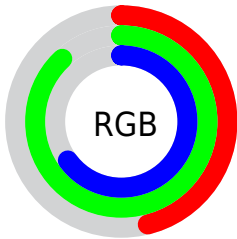
Format	Color
RYB	118, 191, 224
Decimal	7790758
CIELab	81.79, -43.70, 19.10
CIELCh	82, 47.692, 156.385
Yxy	59.9160, 0.2801, 0.4092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285980838 (0xFF76E0A6)
YUV	185.6940, -9.7091, -59.3676
Hunter-Lab	77.4054, -40.8893, 19.3477

Details

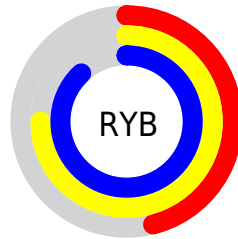
The RGB color **118, 224, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 118, 176**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 255, 221**, and **59, 168, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 224, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 224, 178**.

Distribution



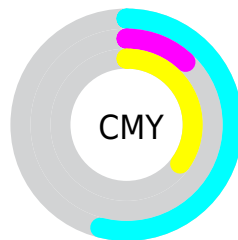
- Red (46%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 118, 224, 166 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, 224, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 118, 224, 166


255, 255, 255


 175, 255, 221


 204, 255, 250


 234, 255, 255

 118, 224, 166

 89, 196, 140

 59, 168, 114


 22, 141, 89

 0, 115, 65

 0, 90, 43

 0, 65, 21

 0, 43, 0

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 118, 224, 166

 118, 224, 166

 96, 224, 154

 140, 224, 178

 73, 224, 141

 163, 224, 191

 51, 224, 129

 185, 224, 203

 28, 224, 117

 208, 224, 215

 6, 224, 105

 230, 224, 227

 0, 224, 101

 252, 224, 240

 255, 224, 252

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 216, 129



118, 224, 166



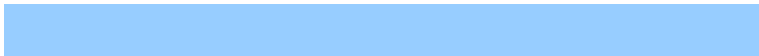
29, 227, 212

Triad

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



118, 224, 166



151, 205, 255



255, 174, 153

Complementary

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



118, 224, 166



224, 118, 176

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, 167, 195



118, 224, 166



221, 188, 255

Square

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



118, 224, 166



53, 218, 255



255, 173, 240



255, 188, 122

Rectangle

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



118, 224, 166



0, 226, 242



255, 173, 240



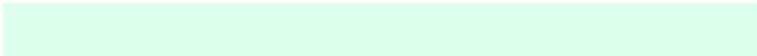
255, 171, 166

Sweetspot

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



118, 224, 166



219, 255, 235



176, 224, 118



106, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



118, 224, 166



110, 255, 175



118, 224, 219



101, 112, 106



0, 176, 80



0, 48, 22

Inverse Universe

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



224, 118, 176



255, 110, 189



224, 118, 123



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 96



48, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 118, 224, 166 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, 224, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

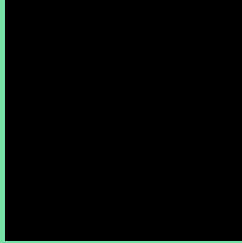
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 224, 166.

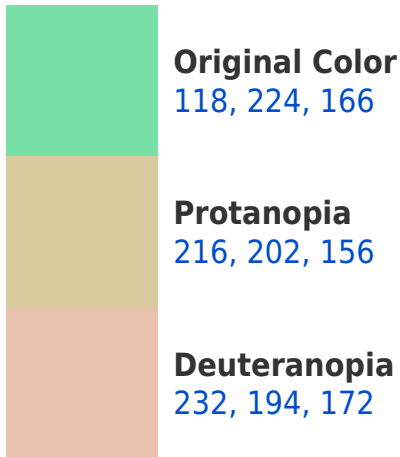


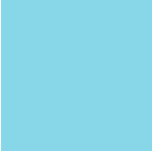
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 118, 224, 166.

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
135, 215, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 224, 166



Protanomaly

180, 210, 160



Deuteranomaly

191, 205, 170



Tritanomaly

129, 218, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 224, 166



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

161, 200, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 118, 224, 166 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, 224, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 224, 166)  
}
```

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, 224, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 224, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 118, 224, 166 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, 224, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 224, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 224, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 224, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 224, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 224,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 118, 224, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 224, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
224, 166) }
```

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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