

Converting Colors

RGB(119, 143, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(119, 143, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(119, 143, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	778FC8
RGB	119, 143, 200
RGB Percent	47%, 56%, 78%
CMY	0.5333, 0.4392, 0.2157
CMYK	0.40, 0.28, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	222°, 42%, 63%
HSV	222°, 40%, 78%
XYZ	27.8555, 27.7370, 58.5292
YIQ	142.3220, -32.6010, 12.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

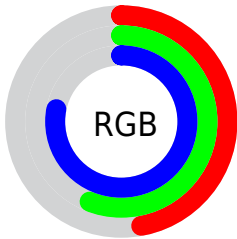
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 138, 200
Decimal	7835592
CIE _{Lab}	59.65, 6.04, -32.19
CIE _{LCh}	60, 32.748, 280.629
Yxy	27.7370, 0.2441, 0.2430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286025672 (0xFF778FC8)
YUV	142.3220, 28.4353, -20.4534
Hunter-Lab	52.6659, 2.2451, -29.0246

Details

The RGB color **119, 143, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 176, 119**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 197, 255**, and **66, 93, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 129, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 157, 200**.

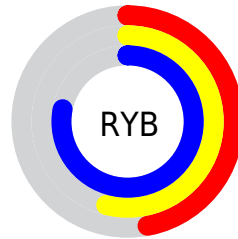
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (56%)

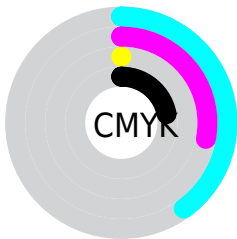
Blue (78%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (78%)

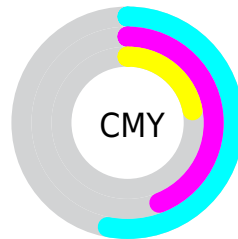


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (22%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 119, 143, 200 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 119, 143, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 143, 200


255, 255, 255

 174, 197, 255

 202, 224, 255

 231, 253, 255

 119, 143, 200

 92, 118, 173


 66, 93, 146

 38, 70, 120

 0, 48, 95

 0, 27, 71

 0, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 119, 143, 200

 119, 143, 200

■ 99, 129, 200

■ 139, 157, 200

■ 79, 115, 200

■ 159, 171, 200

■ 59, 101, 200

■ 179, 185, 200

■ 39, 87, 200

■ 199, 199, 200

■ 19, 73, 200

■ 219, 213, 200

■ 0, 59, 200

■ 239, 227, 200

■ 255, 242, 200

■ 255, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 152, 197



119, 143, 200



160, 132, 187

Triad

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



119, 143, 200



196, 126, 108



85, 158, 124

Complementary

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



119, 143, 200



200, 176, 119

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.



121, 153, 99



119, 143, 200



179, 135, 90

Square

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



119, 143, 200



200, 121, 134



153, 145, 86



45, 159, 153

Rectangle

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



119, 143, 200



180, 126, 172



153, 145, 86



98, 156, 114

Sweetspot

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



119, 143, 200



224, 233, 255



119, 200, 176



110, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



119, 143, 200



130, 167, 255



135, 119, 200



90, 92, 99



0, 48, 163



0, 11, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 119, 143



255, 130, 167



184, 200, 119



99, 90, 92



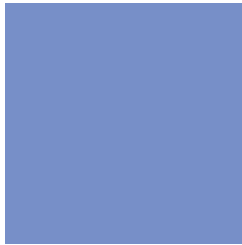
163, 0, 48



36, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 119, 143, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119, 143, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

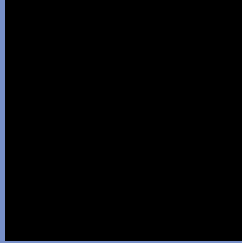
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

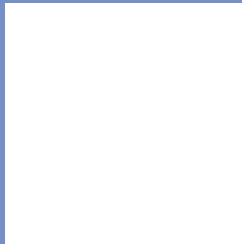
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 119, 143, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 143, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 143, 200.

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



Original Color
119, 143, 200

Protanopia
126, 141, 199

Deuteranopia
124, 142, 200



Tritanopia
109, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
119, 143, 200

Protanomaly
123, 142, 199

Deuteranomaly
122, 142, 200

Tritanomaly
113, 147, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
119, 143, 200

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
134, 142, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 143, 200 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(119, 143, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 143, 200)  
}
```

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(119, 143, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 143, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 119, 143, 200 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(119, 143, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 143, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 143, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 143, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 143, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 143,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 119, 143, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 143, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
143, 200) }
```

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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