

Converting Colors

RGB(119, 145, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(119, 145, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(119, 145, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7791A6
RGB	119, 145, 166
RGB Percent	47%, 57%, 65%
CMY	0.5333, 0.4314, 0.3490
CMYK	0.28, 0.13, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	207°, 21%, 56%
HSV	207°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	24.6161, 26.9259, 39.9762
YIQ	139.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

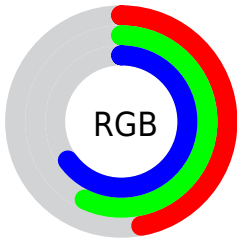
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 136, 166
Decimal	7836070
CIE _{Lab}	58.91, -4.16, -14.06
CIE _{LCh}	59, 14.665, 253.527
Yxy	26.9259, 0.2690, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286026150 (0xFF7791A6)
YUV	139.6200, 13.0053, -18.0837
Hunter-Lab	51.8902, -6.1296, -9.3539

Details

The RGB color `119, 145, 166` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `166, 140, 119`, and the grayscale version is `140, 140, 140`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `172, 199, 221`, and `69, 95, 114` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `102, 138, 166`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `136, 152, 166`.

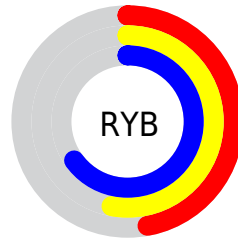
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (57%)

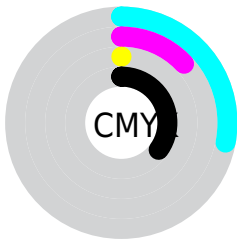
Blue (65%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (65%)

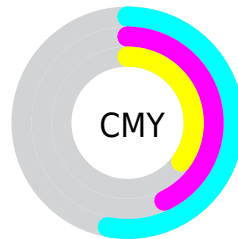


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 119, 145, 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 119, 145, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 119, 145, 166

255, 255, 255

■ 172, 199, 221

■ 200, 227, 250

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 119, 145, 166

■ 94, 119, 140

■ 69, 95, 114

■ 45, 71, 90

■ 21, 49, 66

■ 0, 28, 44

■ 0, 1, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 119, 145, 166

■ 102, 138, 166

■ 119, 145, 166

■ 136, 152, 166

86, 130, 166

152, 160, 166

69, 123, 166

169, 167, 166

53, 115, 166

185, 175, 166

36, 108, 166

202, 182, 166

19, 100, 166

219, 190, 166

3, 93, 166

235, 197, 166

0, 92, 166

252, 204, 166

255, 212, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 148, 159



119, 145, 166



135, 141, 167

Triad

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



119, 145, 166



169, 133, 136



131, 146, 123

Complementary

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



119, 145, 166



166, 140, 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.



146, 143, 117



119, 145, 166



167, 135, 125

Square

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



119, 145, 166



163, 134, 149



159, 138, 117



117, 149, 134

Rectangle

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



119, 145, 166



146, 138, 163



159, 138, 117



136, 145, 120

Sweetspot

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



119, 145, 166



199, 209, 217



119, 166, 139



99, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



119, 145, 166



143, 184, 217



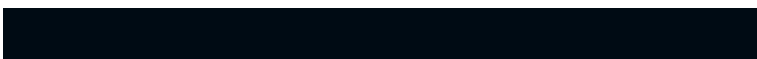
119, 122, 166



76, 80, 84



0, 82, 148



0, 11, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 119, 145



217, 143, 184



166, 163, 119



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 82



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 119, 145, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

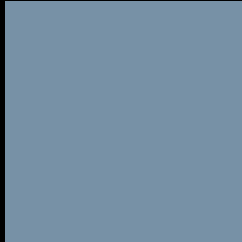
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

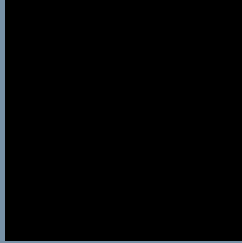
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

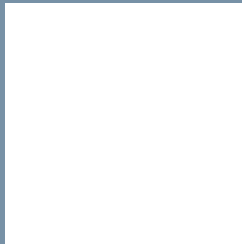
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 119, 145, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 145, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 145, 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



Original Color

119, 145, 166

Protanopia

137, 140, 163

Deuteranopia

142, 138, 167



Tritanopia
117, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

119, 145, 166

Protanomaly

130, 142, 164

Deuteranomaly

134, 141, 167

Tritanomaly

118, 146, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

119, 145, 166

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

132, 142, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 145, 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(119, 145, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 145, 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(119, 145, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 145, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 119, 145, 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(119, 145, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 145, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 145, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 145, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 145, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 145,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 119, 145, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 145, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
145, 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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