

Converting Colors

RGB(119, 183, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(119, 183, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(119, 183, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77B784
RGB	119, 183, 132
RGB Percent	47%, 72%, 52%
CMY	0.5333, 0.2824, 0.4824
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.28, 0.28
HSL	132°, 31%, 59%
HSV	132°, 35%, 72%
XYZ	28.7061, 39.4549, 27.9324
YIQ	158.0500, -21.7730, -29.4290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

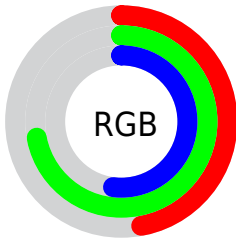
Format	Color
RYB	119, 172, 183
Decimal	7845764
CIELab	69.08, -31.26, 19.61
CIElCh	69, 36.897, 147.898
Yxy	39.4549, 0.2987, 0.4106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286035844 (0xFF77B784)
YUV	158.0500, -12.8426, -34.2468
Hunter-Lab	62.8131, -28.3470, 17.6035

Details

The RGB color **119, 183, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **183, 119, 170**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 239, 185**, and **67, 130, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 183, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 183, 147**.

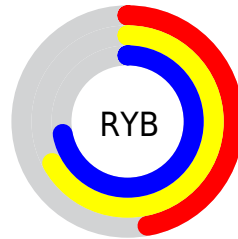
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (72%)

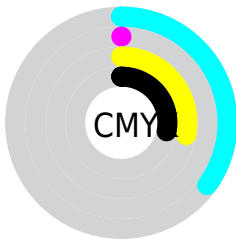
Blue (52%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (72%)

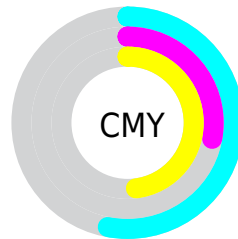


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 119, 183, 132 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, 183, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 183, 132


255, 255, 255

 173, 239, 185


 201, 255, 213


 230, 255, 241

 119, 183, 132

 93, 156, 107

 67, 130, 82

 41, 104, 59

 11, 80, 37

 0, 56, 15

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 119, 183, 132

 101, 183, 117

 119, 183, 132

 137, 183, 147

■ 82, 183, 103

■ 156, 183, 161

■ 64, 183, 88

■ 174, 183, 176

■ 46, 183, 74

■ 192, 183, 190

■ 27, 183, 59

■ 211, 183, 205

■ 9, 183, 45

■ 229, 183, 219

■ 0, 183, 37

■ 247, 183, 234

■ 255, 183, 249

■ 255, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 176, 108



119, 183, 132



75, 186, 165

Triad

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



119, 183, 132



116, 173, 235



233, 145, 139

Complementary

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



119, 183, 132



183, 119, 170

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.



230, 143, 172



119, 183, 132



169, 161, 228

Square

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



119, 183, 132



58, 181, 224



209, 149, 205



219, 154, 113

Rectangle

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



119, 183, 132



43, 186, 188



209, 149, 205



234, 143, 150

Sweetspot

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



119, 183, 132



213, 237, 218



170, 183, 119



105, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



119, 183, 132



138, 237, 158



119, 183, 164



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 32



0, 28, 6

Inverse Universe

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



183, 119, 170



237, 138, 217



183, 119, 138



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 124



28, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 119, 183, 132 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 119, 183, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

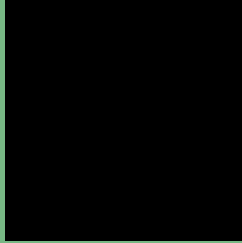
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119, 183, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 183, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 183, 132.

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](#).

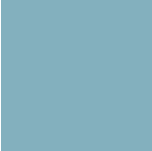
Dichromacy



Original Color
[119, 183, 132](#)

Protanopia
[180, 168, 125](#)

Deuteranopia
[195, 161, 137](#)



Tritanopia
131, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

119, 183, 132



Protanomaly

158, 173, 128



Deuteranomaly

167, 169, 135



Tritanomaly

127, 179, 169

Monochromacy



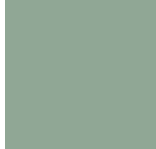
Original Color

119, 183, 132



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

144, 167, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 183, 132 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, 183, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 183, 132)  
}
```

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, 183, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 183, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 119, 183, 132 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, 183, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 183, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 183, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 183, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 183, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 183,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 119, 183, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 183, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
183, 132) }
```

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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