

Converting Colors

RGB(119, 185, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(119, 185, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(119, 185, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77B99D
RGB	119, 185, 157
RGB Percent	47%, 73%, 62%
CMY	0.5333, 0.2745, 0.3843
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.15, 0.27
HSL	155°, 32%, 60%
HSV	155°, 36%, 73%
XYZ	31.0425, 41.0542, 38.1864
YIQ	162.0740, -30.3480, -22.7000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

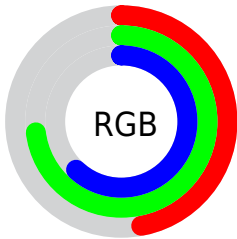
Format	Color
RYB	119, 161, 185
Decimal	7846301
CIELab	70.21, -27.28, 7.60
CIELCh	70, 28.320, 164.426
Yxy	41.0542, 0.2815, 0.3723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286036381 (0xFF77B99D)
YUV	162.0740, -2.5015, -37.7759
Hunter-Lab	64.0735, -25.6486, 9.5159

Details

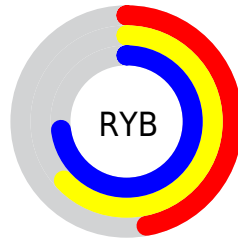
The RGB color **119, 185, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 119, 147**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 241, 212**, and **67, 132, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 185, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 185, 165**.

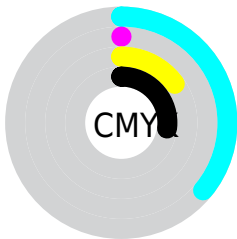
Distribution



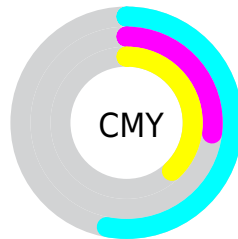
- Red (47%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 119, 185, 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 119, 185, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 119, 185, 157


255, 255, 255


 173, 241, 212

 201, 255, 240

 230, 255, 255

 119, 185, 157

 93, 158, 131

 67, 132, 106

 40, 106, 82

 9, 81, 59

 0, 58, 37


 0, 36, 16

 0, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0


 119, 185, 157


 119, 185, 157

 101, 185, 149


 138, 185, 165

 82, 185, 141


 156, 185, 173


 63, 185, 133

 175, 185, 181


 45, 185, 126

 193, 185, 188

 26, 185, 118

 212, 185, 196

 8, 185, 110

 230, 185, 204

 0, 185, 107

 249, 185, 212

 255, 185, 220

 255, 185, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 181, 134



119, 185, 157



96, 186, 184

Triad

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



119, 185, 157



157, 170, 221



219, 157, 137

Complementary

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



119, 185, 157



185, 119, 147

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.



224, 153, 160



119, 185, 157



191, 161, 209

Square

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



119, 185, 157



120, 178, 221



214, 154, 186



202, 165, 123

Rectangle

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



119, 185, 157



92, 185, 200



214, 154, 186



222, 155, 144

Sweetspot

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



119, 185, 157



213, 240, 229



148, 185, 119



104, 120, 113



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



119, 185, 157



137, 240, 196



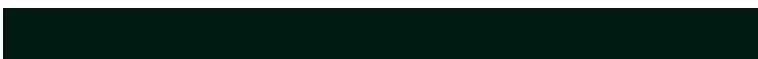
119, 181, 185



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 90



0, 28, 16

Inverse Universe

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



185, 119, 147



240, 137, 180



185, 123, 119



92, 83, 87



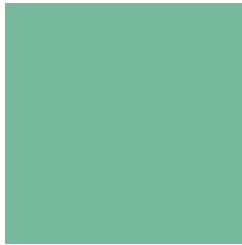
156, 0, 66



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 119, 185, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

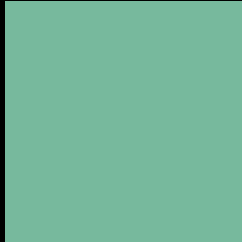
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 119, 185, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

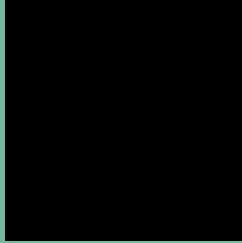
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 119, 185, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 185, 157.

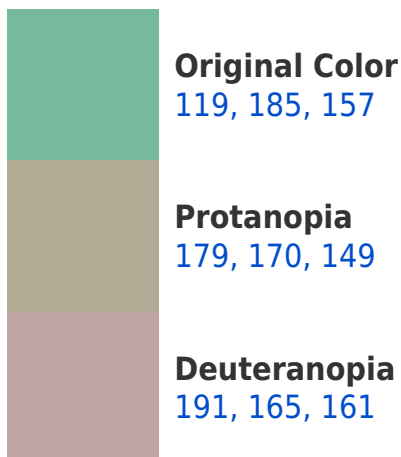


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 119, 185, 157.

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
127, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

119, 185, 157



Protanomaly

157, 175, 152



Deuteranomaly

165, 172, 160



Tritanomaly

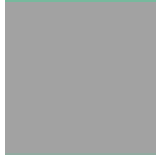
124, 182, 181

Monochromacy



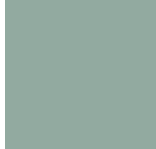
Original Color

119, 185, 157



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

146, 170, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 119, 185, 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(119, 185, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 185, 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(119, 185, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 185, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 119, 185, 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(119, 185, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 185, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 185, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 185, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 185, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 185,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 119, 185, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 185, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
185, 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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