

Converting Colors

RGB(74, 166, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(74, 166, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(74, 166, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4AA68A
RGB	74, 166, 138
RGB Percent	29%, 65%, 54%
CMY	0.7098, 0.3490, 0.4588
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	162°, 38%, 47%
HSV	162°, 55%, 65%
XYZ	21.0477, 30.5633, 28.8347
YIQ	135.3000, -45.8440, -28.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

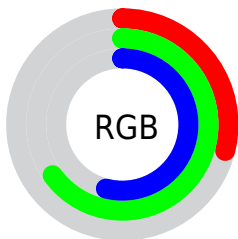
Format	Color
RYB	74, 128, 166
Decimal	4892298
CIELab	62.14, -34.30, 6.28
CIELCh	62, 34.869, 169.616
Yxy	30.5633, 0.2616, 0.3799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283082378 (0xFF4AA68A)
YUV	135.3000, 1.3311, -53.7601
Hunter-Lab	55.2840, -28.7887, 7.7747

Details

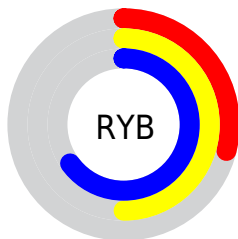
The RGB color **74, 166, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 74, 102**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **130, 222, 191**, and **0, 113, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57, 166, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91, 166, 143**.

Distribution



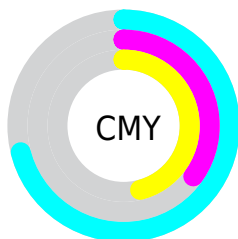
- Red (29%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 74, 166, 138 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 74, 166, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 74, 166, 138

255, 255, 255


 130, 222, 191


 158, 250, 219


 186, 255, 248


 215, 255, 255

 245, 255, 255

 74, 166, 138

 44, 139, 113

 0, 113, 88


 0, 88, 65


 0, 64, 43


 0, 42, 22


 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 74, 166, 138

 57, 166, 133

 74, 166, 138

 91, 166, 143

■ 41, 166, 128

■ 107, 166, 148

■ 24, 166, 123

■ 124, 166, 153

■ 8, 166, 118

■ 140, 166, 158

■ 0, 166, 115

■ 157, 166, 163

■ 174, 166, 168

■ 190, 166, 173

■ 207, 166, 178

■ 223, 166, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 162, 109



74, 166, 138



24, 167, 170

Triad

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



74, 166, 138



138, 146, 208



202, 134, 104

Complementary

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



74, 166, 138



166, 74, 102

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.



211, 127, 131



74, 166, 138



179, 135, 191

Square

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



74, 166, 138



86, 156, 210



203, 127, 162



180, 145, 89

Rectangle

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



74, 166, 138



5, 165, 189



203, 127, 162



206, 131, 112

Sweetspot

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



74, 166, 138



180, 217, 206



103, 166, 74



88, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



74, 166, 138



72, 217, 173



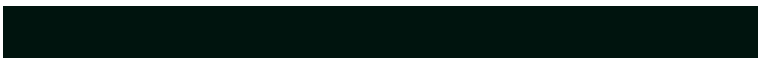
74, 149, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 103



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



166, 74, 102



217, 72, 116



166, 91, 74



84, 76, 78



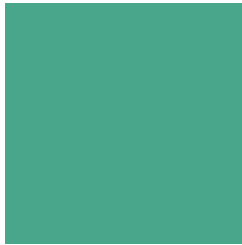
148, 0, 45



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 74, 166, 138 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 74, 166, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

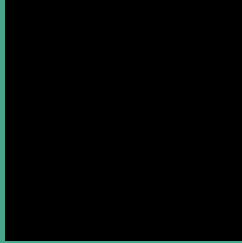
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 74, 166, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 74, 166, 138.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 74, 166, 138.

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
86, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

74, 166, 138



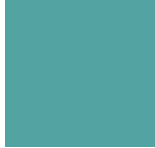
Protanomaly

127, 155, 132



Deuteranomaly

133, 152, 141



Tritanomaly

82, 163, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

74, 166, 138



Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135



Achromatomaly

113, 146, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 74, 166, 138 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(74, 166, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 166, 138)  
}
```

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(74, 166, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 166, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 74, 166, 138 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(74, 166, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 166, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 166, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 166, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 166, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 166,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 74, 166, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 166, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 166,  
138) }
```

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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