

Converting Colors

RGB(98, 140, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(98, 140, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(98, 140, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	628C74
RGB	98, 140, 116
RGB Percent	38%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.6157, 0.4510, 0.5451
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.17, 0.45
HSL	146°, 18%, 47%
HSV	146°, 30%, 55%
XYZ	17.5675, 22.6138, 19.9620
YIQ	124.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

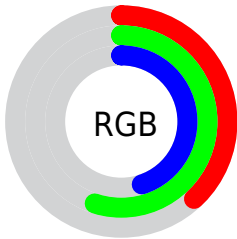
Format	Color
R_{YB}	98, 127, 140
Decimal	6458484
CIE _{Lab}	54.67, -19.81, 8.23
CIE _{LCh}	55, 21.451, 157.435
Yxy	22.6138, 0.2921, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284648564 (0xFF628C74)
YUV	124.7060, -4.2921, -23.4212
Hunter-Lab	47.5540, -17.2776, 8.3993

Details

The RGB color **98, 140, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 98, 122**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 194, 168**, and **49, 90, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84, 140, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 140, 124**.

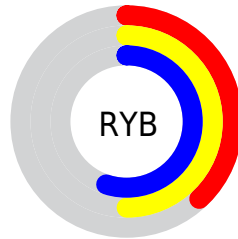
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (55%)

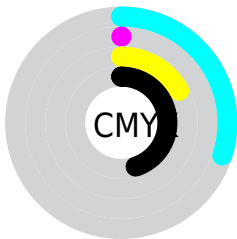
Blue (45%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (55%)

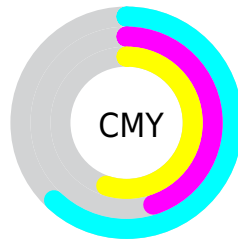


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 98, 140, 116 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 98, 140, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



98, 140, 116



98, 140, 116

255, 255, 255



73, 114, 91



150, 194, 168



49, 90, 68



177, 222, 195



26, 66, 46



205, 250, 223



2, 44, 25



233, 255, 252



0, 25, 0



0, 0, 0



98, 140, 116



98, 140, 116



84, 140, 108



112, 140, 124



70, 140, 100



126, 140, 132

■ 56, 140, 92

■ 140, 140, 140

■ 42, 140, 84

■ 154, 140, 148

■ 28, 140, 76

■ 168, 140, 156

■ 14, 140, 68

■ 182, 140, 164

■ 0, 140, 60

■ 196, 140, 172

■ 210, 140, 180

■ 224, 140, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 136, 101



98, 140, 116



81, 141, 135

Triad

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



98, 140, 116



114, 131, 167



167, 120, 109

Complementary

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



98, 140, 116



140, 98, 122

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.



168, 117, 127



98, 140, 116



140, 124, 160

Square

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



98, 140, 116



89, 137, 165



159, 119, 145



157, 125, 97

Rectangle

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



98, 140, 116



75, 141, 147



159, 119, 145



168, 118, 115

Sweetspot

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



98, 140, 116



165, 181, 172



123, 140, 98



82, 92, 86



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



98, 140, 116



116, 181, 144



98, 140, 137



62, 69, 65



0, 133, 57



0, 5, 2

Inverse Universe

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



140, 98, 122



181, 116, 153



140, 98, 102



69, 62, 66



133, 0, 76



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 98, 140, 116 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 98, 140, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

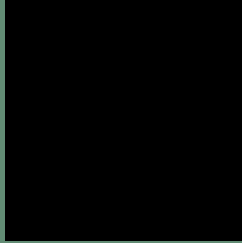
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 98, 140, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 140, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 98, 140, 116.

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


[98, 140, 116](#)

Protanopia

[137, 130, 111](#)

Deuteranopia

[147, 126, 119](#)



Tritanopia
104, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

98, 140, 116

Protanomaly

123, 134, 113

Deuteranomaly

129, 131, 118

Tritanomaly

102, 137, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

98, 140, 116

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

115, 130, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 98, 140, 116 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(98, 140, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(98, 140, 116)  
}
```

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(98, 140, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(98, 140, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 98, 140, 116 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(98, 140, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(98, 140, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(98, 140, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(98, 140, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 140, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(98, 140,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 98, 140, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(98, 140, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(98, 140,  
116) }
```

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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