

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 106, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 106, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 106, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	786AA0
RGB	120, 106, 160
RGB Percent	47%, 42%, 63%
CMY	0.5294, 0.5843, 0.3725
CMYK	0.25, 0.34, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	256°, 22%, 52%
HSV	256°, 34%, 63%
XYZ	19.2449, 16.8392, 35.4937
YIQ	116.3420, -8.9900, 19.7620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

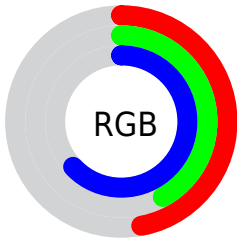
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 106, 160
Decimal	7891616
CIE _{Lab}	48.06, 17.50, -27.20
CIE _{LCh}	48, 32.344, 302.751
Yxy	16.8392, 0.2689, 0.2353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286081696 (0xFF786AA0)
YUV	116.3420, 21.5234, 3.2081
Hunter-Lab	41.0356, 11.9009, -22.5579

Details

The RGB color **120, 106, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **146, 160, 106**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 157, 215**, and **70, 59, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 90, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 122, 160**.

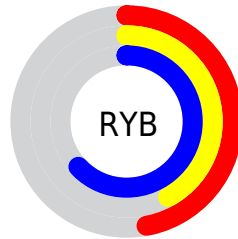
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (42%)

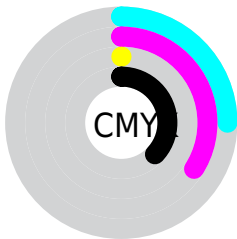
Blue (63%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (63%)

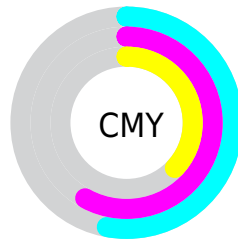


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 106, 160 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 120, 106, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120, 106, 160

255, 255, 255

■ 173, 157, 215

■ 201, 184, 243

■ 229, 212, 255

■ 255, 240, 255

■ 120, 106, 160

■ 95, 82, 134

■ 70, 59, 108

■ 46, 37, 84

■ 22, 17, 60

■ 0, 0, 38

■ 0, 1, 15

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 120, 106, 160

■ 108, 90, 160


■ 120, 106, 160

■ 132, 122, 160

 96, 74, 160

 144, 138, 160

 84, 58, 160

 156, 154, 160

 73, 42, 160


 167, 170, 160

 61, 26, 160

 179, 186, 160

 49, 10, 160

 191, 202, 160

 41, 0, 160

 203, 218, 160

 215, 234, 160

 227, 250, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 116, 168



120, 106, 160



150, 96, 140

Triad

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



120, 106, 160



151, 104, 66



10, 128, 116

Complementary

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



120, 106, 160



146, 160, 106

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.



66, 126, 88



120, 106, 160



129, 113, 59

Square

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



120, 106, 160



165, 95, 86



100, 121, 67



0, 128, 143

Rectangle

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



120, 106, 160



162, 93, 122



100, 121, 67



36, 128, 106

Sweetspot

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



120, 106, 160



194, 188, 209



106, 147, 160



95, 92, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



120, 106, 160



146, 123, 209



147, 106, 160



73, 71, 79



37, 0, 143



4, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 106, 146



209, 123, 187



119, 160, 106



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 106



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 106, 160 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 106, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

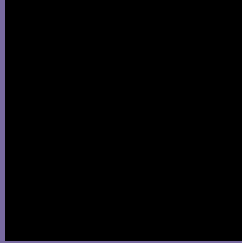
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 120, 106, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 106, 160.

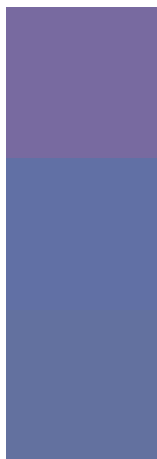


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 106, 160.

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

120, 106, 160

Protanopia

97, 112, 165

Deuteranopia

99, 113, 159



Tritanopia
113, 114, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color
120, 106, 160

Protanomaly
105, 110, 163

Deuteranomaly
107, 110, 159

Tritanomaly
116, 111, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 106, 160

Achromatopsia
116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly
117, 112, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 106, 160 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(120, 106, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 106, 160)  
}
```

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(120, 106, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 106, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 106, 160 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(120, 106, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 106, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 106, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 106, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 106, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 106,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 106, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 106, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
106, 160) }
```

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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