

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 155, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 155, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 155, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	789BA4
RGB	120, 155, 164
RGB Percent	47%, 61%, 64%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3922, 0.3569
CMYK	0.27, 0.05, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	192°, 19%, 56%
HSV	192°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	26.1679, 30.1161, 39.5558
YIQ	145.5610, -23.7490, -4.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

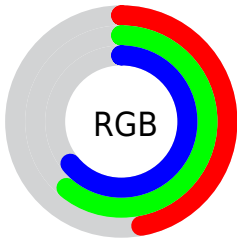
Format	Color
RYB	120, 139, 164
Decimal	7904164
CIELab	61.75, -9.88, -8.65
CIELCh	62, 13.127, 221.210
Yxy	30.1161, 0.2730, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286094244 (0xFF789BA4)
YUV	145.5610, 9.0904, -22.4170
Hunter-Lab	54.8781, -10.9214, -4.3211

Details

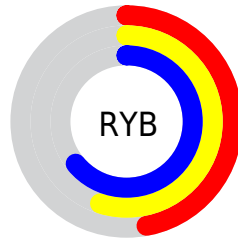
The RGB color **120, 155, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 129, 120**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 209, 219**, and **70, 104, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 152, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 158, 164**.

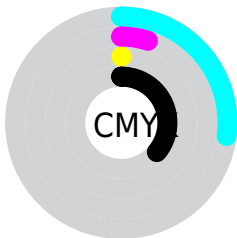
Distribution



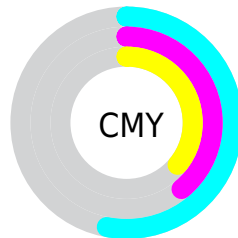
- Red (47%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 155, 164 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, 155, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 120, 155, 164

255, 255, 255

■ 173, 209, 219

■ 201, 238, 247

■ 229, 255, 255

■ 120, 155, 164

■ 95, 129, 138

■ 70, 104, 112

■ 46, 80, 88

■ 22, 57, 65

■ 0, 35, 43

■ 0, 13, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 120, 155, 164

■ 104, 152, 164

■ 120, 155, 164

■ 136, 158, 164

87, 148, 164

153, 162, 164

71, 145, 164

169, 165, 164

54, 142, 164

186, 168, 164

38, 138, 164

202, 172, 164

22, 135, 164

218, 175, 164

5, 132, 164

235, 178, 164

0, 130, 164

251, 182, 164

255, 185, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 156, 153



120, 155, 164



128, 152, 171

Triad

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



120, 155, 164



168, 142, 157



154, 150, 126

Complementary

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



120, 155, 164



164, 129, 120

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.



165, 146, 127



120, 155, 164



174, 141, 145

Square

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



120, 155, 164



157, 145, 167



173, 143, 134



141, 153, 131

Rectangle

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



120, 155, 164



137, 150, 172



173, 143, 134



158, 148, 126

Sweetspot

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



120, 155, 164



197, 211, 214



120, 164, 129



96, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



120, 155, 164



146, 200, 214



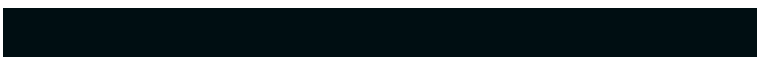
120, 133, 164



73, 80, 82



0, 116, 145



0, 14, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 120, 155



214, 146, 200



164, 151, 120



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 116



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 155, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

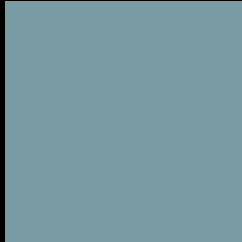
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 120, 155, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

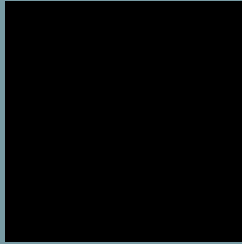
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 120, 155, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 155, 164.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 155, 164.

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
121, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

120, 155, 164

Protanomaly

138, 151, 161

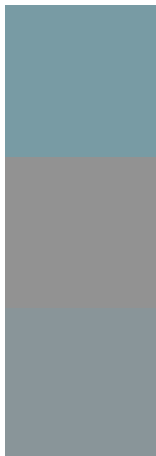
Deuteranomaly

142, 149, 165

Tritanomaly

121, 155, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 155, 164

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

137, 149, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 155, 164 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, 155, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 155, 164)  
}
```

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, 155, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 155, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 155, 164 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, 155, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 155, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 155, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 155, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 155, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 155,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 155, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 155, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
155, 164) }
```

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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