

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 159, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 159, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 159, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	789F9B
RGB	120, 159, 155
RGB Percent	47%, 62%, 61%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3765, 0.3922
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.03, 0.38
HSL	174°, 17%, 55%
HSV	174°, 25%, 62%
XYZ	26.0603, 31.1559, 35.6505
YIQ	146.8830, -21.9600, -9.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

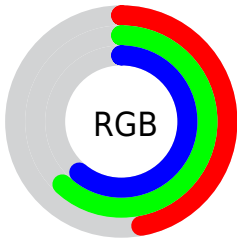
Format	Color
RYB	120, 141, 159
Decimal	7905179
CIELab	62.64, -14.14, -2.26
CIELCh	63, 14.316, 189.095
Yxy	31.1559, 0.2806, 0.3355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286095259 (0xFF789F9B)
YUV	146.8830, 4.0017, -23.5764
Hunter-Lab	55.8175, -14.3419, 1.2038

Details

The RGB color **120, 159, 155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 120, 124**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 214, 209**, and **70, 107, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 159, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 159, 157**.

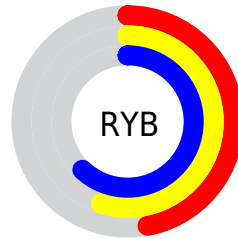
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (62%)

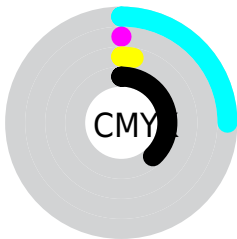
Blue (61%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (62%)

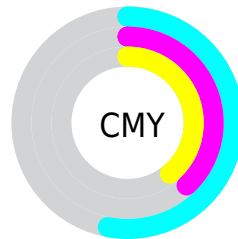


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 159, 155 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, 159, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 159, 155


255, 255, 255


 173, 214, 209

 201, 242, 238

 229, 255, 255

 120, 159, 155

 95, 133, 129

 70, 107, 104


 46, 83, 80


 22, 60, 57


 0, 38, 36

 0, 17, 14

 0, 0, 0

 120, 159, 155

 104, 159, 153

 120, 159, 155

 136, 159, 157

88, 159, 152

152, 159, 158

72, 159, 150

168, 159, 160

56, 159, 148

184, 159, 162

40, 159, 147

200, 159, 163

25, 159, 145

215, 159, 165

9, 159, 144

231, 159, 166

0, 159, 143

247, 159, 168

255, 159, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 158, 142



120, 159, 155



119, 158, 167

Triad

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



120, 159, 155



159, 147, 171



170, 148, 128

Complementary

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



120, 159, 155



159, 120, 124

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.



177, 144, 136



120, 159, 155



171, 144, 161

Square

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



120, 159, 155



142, 151, 176



178, 143, 148



158, 152, 126

Rectangle

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



120, 159, 155



124, 156, 173



178, 143, 148



173, 146, 130

Sweetspot

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



120, 159, 155



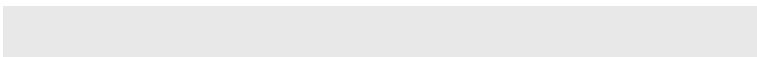
192, 207, 205



125, 159, 120



96, 105, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



120, 159, 155



147, 207, 200



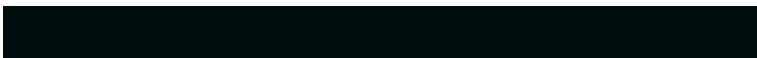
120, 144, 159



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 128



0, 15, 14

Inverse Universe

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



159, 120, 124



207, 147, 153



159, 135, 120



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 15



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 159, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

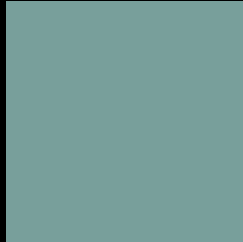
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

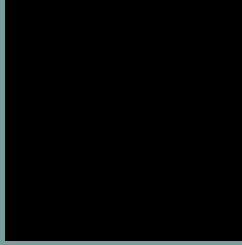
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 159, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 159, 155.

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
123, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

120, 159, 155

Protanomaly

142, 153, 152

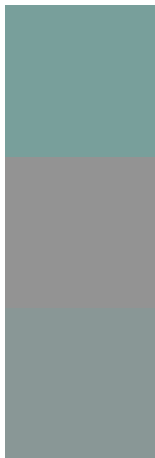
Deuteranomaly

147, 151, 157

Tritanomaly

122, 158, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 159, 155

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

137, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 159, 155 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, 159, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 159, 155)  
}
```

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, 159, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 159, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 159, 155 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, 159, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 159, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 159, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 159, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 159, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 159,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 159, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 159, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
159, 155) }
```

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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