

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 160, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 160, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 160, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78A0A7
RGB	120, 160, 167
RGB Percent	47%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3725, 0.3451
CMYK	0.28, 0.04, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	189°, 21%, 56%
HSV	189°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	27.2916, 31.9247, 41.2829
YIQ	148.8380, -26.0870, -6.3030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

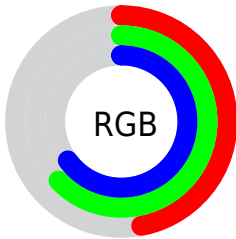
Format	Color
RYB	120, 142, 167
Decimal	7905447
CIELab	63.28, -11.86, -8.06
CIElCh	63, 14.345, 214.205
Yxy	31.9247, 0.2716, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286095527 (0xFF78A0A7)
YUV	148.8380, 8.9539, -25.2909
Hunter-Lab	56.5019, -12.6593, -3.7686

Details

The RGB color **120, 160, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 127, 120**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 215, 222**, and **69, 108, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 158, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 162, 167**.

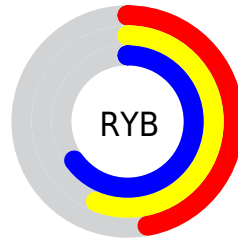
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (63%)

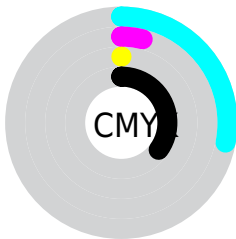
Blue (65%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (65%)

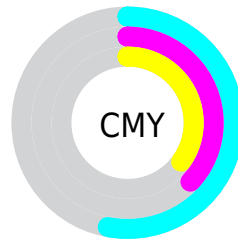


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 160, 167 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, 160, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 160, 167


255, 255, 255


 173, 215, 222

 201, 243, 251

 230, 255, 255

 120, 160, 167

 94, 134, 141

 69, 108, 115

 45, 84, 91

 20, 61, 67


 0, 39, 45


 0, 19, 25

 0, 0, 0

 120, 160, 167

 103, 158, 167

 120, 160, 167

 137, 162, 167

87, 155, 167

153, 165, 167

70, 153, 167

170, 167, 167

53, 150, 167

187, 170, 167

37, 148, 167

203, 172, 167

20, 145, 167

220, 175, 167

3, 143, 167

237, 177, 167

0, 142, 167

254, 180, 167

255, 182, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 161, 155



120, 160, 167



127, 158, 176

Triad

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



120, 160, 167



172, 146, 165



162, 153, 128

Complementary

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



120, 160, 167



167, 127, 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.



173, 149, 131



120, 160, 167



179, 144, 152

Square

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



120, 160, 167



158, 149, 174



180, 145, 139



147, 157, 132

Rectangle

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



120, 160, 167



136, 155, 178



180, 145, 139



166, 151, 128

Sweetspot

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



120, 160, 167



199, 214, 217



120, 167, 126



99, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



120, 160, 167



143, 206, 217



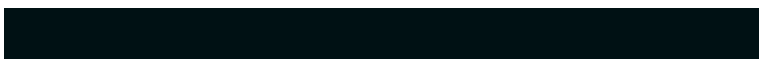
120, 137, 167



76, 83, 84



0, 126, 148



0, 17, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 120, 160



217, 143, 206



167, 150, 120



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 126



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 160, 167 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, 160, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

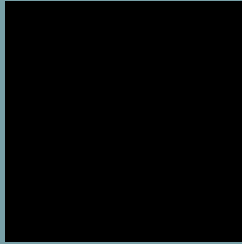
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

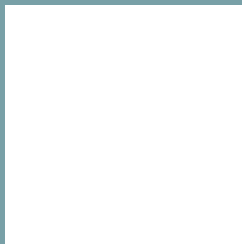
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 120, 160, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 160, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 160, 167.

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, 159, 172

Trichromacy



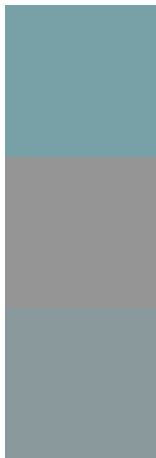
Original Color
120, 160, 167

Protanomaly
141, 155, 164

Deuteranomaly
145, 153, 168

Tritanomaly
121, 159, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 160, 167

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
138, 153, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 160, 167 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, 160, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 160, 167)  
}
```

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, 160, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 160, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 160, 167 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, 160, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 160, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 160, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 160, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 160, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 160,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 160, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 160, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
160, 167) }
```

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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