

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 163, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 163, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 163, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78A36E
RGB	120, 163, 110
RGB Percent	47%, 64%, 43%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3608, 0.5686
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.33, 0.36
HSL	109°, 22%, 54%
HSV	109°, 33%, 64%
XYZ	23.6574, 31.3132, 19.5490
YIQ	144.1010, -8.6150, -25.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

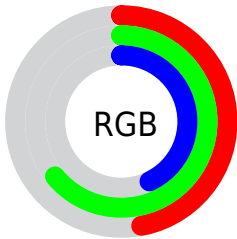
Format	Color
RYB	110, 163, 153
Decimal	7906158
CIELab	62.77, -25.01, 22.98
CIELCh	63, 33.969, 137.420
Yxy	31.3132, 0.3175, 0.4202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286096238 (0xFF78A36E)
YUV	144.1010, -16.8118, -21.1366
Hunter-Lab	55.9582, -22.4627, 18.4578

Details

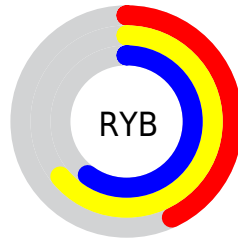
The RGB color **120, 163, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **153, 110, 163**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 218, 162**, and **70, 111, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 163, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 163, 126**.

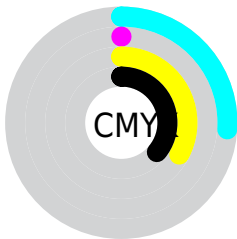
Distribution



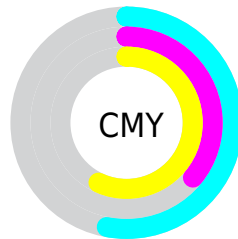
- Red (47%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 163, 110 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, 163, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 163, 110


255, 255, 255

 173, 218, 162

 201, 247, 189


 229, 255, 217


 255, 255, 246

 120, 163, 110


 107, 163, 94


 120, 163, 110

 94, 137, 85

 70, 111, 62

 46, 86, 39

 21, 63, 17

 1, 40, 0

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 120, 163, 110

 133, 163, 126

■ 94, 163, 77

■ 146, 163, 143

■ 80, 163, 61

■ 160, 163, 159

■ 67, 163, 45

■ 173, 163, 175

■ 54, 163, 29

■ 186, 163, 192

■ 41, 163, 12

■ 199, 163, 208

■ 31, 163, 0

■ 213, 163, 224

■ 226, 163, 240

■ 239, 163, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 156, 93



120, 163, 110



82, 167, 138

Triad

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



120, 163, 110



86, 159, 210



211, 129, 135

Complementary

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



120, 163, 110



153, 110, 163

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.



203, 130, 166



120, 163, 110



137, 149, 209

Square

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



120, 163, 110



36, 165, 195



177, 138, 193



203, 135, 109

Rectangle

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



120, 163, 110



54, 168, 159



177, 138, 193



210, 128, 145

Sweetspot

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



120, 163, 110



194, 212, 190



163, 152, 110



97, 107, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



120, 163, 110



145, 212, 129



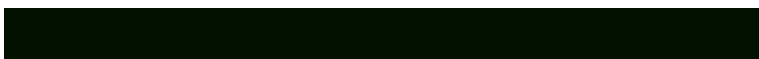
110, 163, 126



75, 82, 73



27, 145, 0



3, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 110, 163



196, 129, 212



163, 110, 147



80, 73, 82



118, 0, 145



14, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 163, 110 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, 163, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

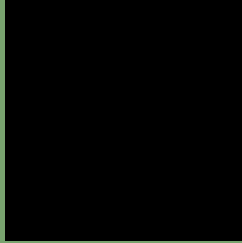
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 163, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 163, 110.

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, 163, 110

Protanopia
163, 151, 105

Deuteranopia
178, 145, 114



Tritanopia
130, 156, 168

Trichromacy



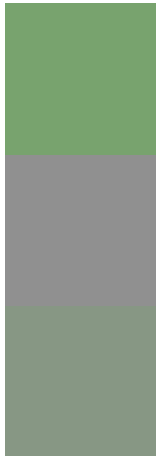
Original Color
120, 163, 110

Protanomaly
147, 155, 107

Deuteranomaly
157, 152, 113

Tritanomaly
126, 159, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 163, 110

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
135, 151, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 163, 110 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, 163, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 163, 110)  
}
```

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, 163, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 163, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 163, 110 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, 163, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 163, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 163, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 163, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 163, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 163,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 163, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 163, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
163, 110) }
```

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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