

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 166, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 166, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 166, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78A673
RGB	120, 166, 115
RGB Percent	47%, 65%, 45%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3490, 0.5490
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.31, 0.35
HSL	114°, 22%, 55%
HSV	114°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	24.4765, 32.5033, 21.2034
YIQ	146.4320, -11.0450, -25.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

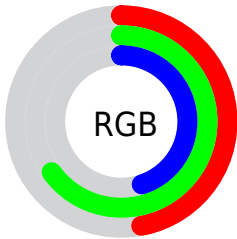
Format	Color
RYB	115, 166, 161
Decimal	7906931
CIELab	63.76, -25.67, 21.59
CIELCh	64, 33.541, 139.941
Yxy	32.5033, 0.3131, 0.4157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286097011 (0xFF78A673)
YUV	146.4320, -15.4960, -23.1809
Hunter-Lab	57.0117, -23.1362, 17.8575

Details

The RGB color **120, 166, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 115, 166**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 221, 167**, and **70, 114, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 166, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 166, 132**.

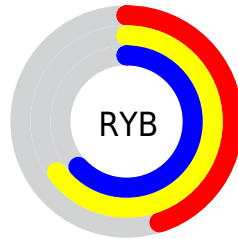
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (65%)

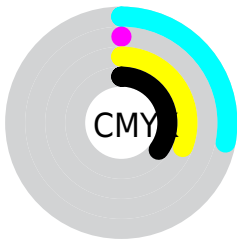
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (63%)

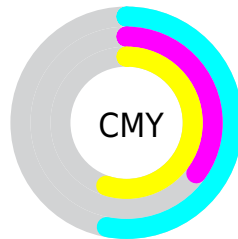


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 166, 115 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, 166, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 166, 115


255, 255, 255


 173, 221, 167


 201, 250, 195

 230, 255, 223


 255, 255, 251

 120, 166, 115

 94, 139, 90

 70, 114, 66

 45, 89, 44

 21, 65, 22


 0, 43, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0


 120, 166, 115

 105, 166, 98

 120, 166, 115


 135, 166, 132


 90, 166, 82

 150, 166, 148

 75, 166, 65


 165, 166, 165


 60, 166, 49

 180, 166, 181

 45, 166, 32


 195, 166, 198

 30, 166, 15

 210, 166, 215

 16, 166, 0

 225, 166, 231

 240, 166, 248

 255, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 159, 97



120, 166, 115



82, 170, 143

Triad

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



120, 166, 115



95, 160, 213



213, 132, 136

Complementary

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



120, 166, 115



161, 115, 166

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.



206, 132, 166



120, 166, 115



144, 150, 210

Square

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



120, 166, 115



48, 167, 199



182, 140, 193



205, 139, 110

Rectangle

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



120, 166, 115



56, 171, 164



182, 140, 193



213, 131, 145

Sweetspot

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



120, 166, 115



199, 217, 197



166, 161, 115



99, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



120, 166, 115



144, 217, 137



115, 166, 135



77, 84, 76



14, 148, 0



2, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 115, 166



209, 137, 217



166, 115, 146



83, 76, 84



133, 0, 148



18, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 166, 115 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, 166, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

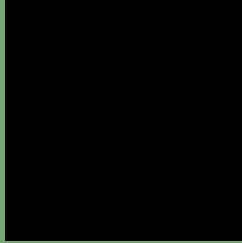
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 166, 115.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 166, 115.

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
130, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
120, 166, 115

Protanomaly
149, 158, 112

Deuteranomaly
158, 155, 118

Tritanomaly
126, 162, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 166, 115

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
137, 153, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 166, 115 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, 166, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 166, 115)  
}
```

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, 166, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 166, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 166, 115 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, 166, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 166, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 166, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 166, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 166, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 166,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 166, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 166, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
166, 115) }
```

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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