

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 173, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 173, 158) contains.

RGB(120, 173, 158)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(120, 173, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78AD9E
RGB	120, 173, 158
RGB Percent	47%, 68%, 62%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3216, 0.3804
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.09, 0.32
HSL	163°, 24%, 57%
HSV	163°, 31%, 68%
XYZ	28.8609, 36.3488, 37.8427
YIQ	155.4430, -26.7730, -15.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

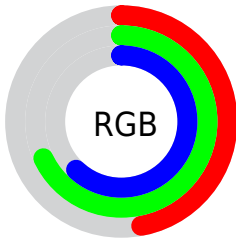
Format	Color
RYB	120, 151, 173
Decimal	7908766
CIELab	66.79, -20.77, 2.12
CIELCh	67, 20.874, 174.179
Yxy	36.3488, 0.2801, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286098846 (0xFF78AD9E)
YUV	155.4430, 1.2606, -31.0835
Hunter-Lab	60.2900, -20.0594, 4.9880

Details

The RGB color **120, 173, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 120, 135**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 229, 213**, and **69, 120, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 173, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 173, 163**.

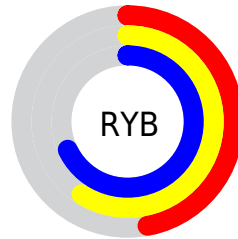
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (68%)

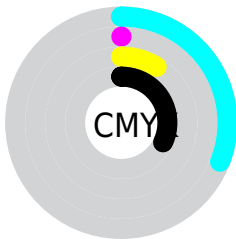
Blue (62%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (68%)

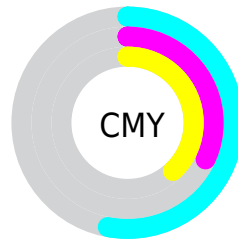


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (32%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 173, 158 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, 173, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 173, 158


255, 255, 255


 174, 229, 213

 202, 255, 241

 230, 255, 255

 120, 173, 158

 94, 146, 132

 69, 120, 107

 44, 95, 83

 18, 72, 60


 0, 49, 38


 0, 29, 17

 0, 0, 0

 120, 173, 158

 103, 173, 153

 120, 173, 158

 137, 173, 163

■ 85, 173, 148

■ 155, 173, 168

■ 68, 173, 143

■ 172, 173, 173

■ 51, 173, 138

■ 189, 173, 178

■ 33, 173, 134

■ 206, 173, 182

■ 16, 173, 129

■ 224, 173, 187

■ 0, 173, 124

■ 241, 173, 192

■ 255, 173, 197

■ 255, 173, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 171, 140



120, 173, 158



110, 173, 177

Triad

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



120, 173, 158



161, 159, 197



195, 154, 133

Complementary

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



120, 173, 158



173, 120, 135

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.



201, 150, 148



120, 173, 158



183, 153, 185

Square

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



120, 173, 158



136, 165, 199



198, 149, 167



180, 160, 125

Rectangle

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



120, 173, 158



112, 171, 188



198, 149, 167



198, 152, 137

Sweetspot

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



120, 173, 158



204, 224, 219



135, 173, 120



100, 112, 109



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



120, 173, 158



141, 224, 201



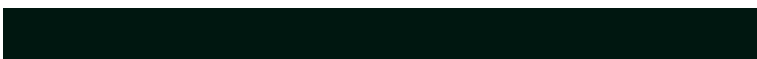
120, 162, 173



78, 87, 84



0, 150, 108



0, 23, 16

Inverse Universe

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



173, 120, 135



224, 141, 165



173, 131, 120



87, 78, 80



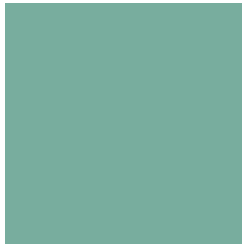
150, 0, 43



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 173, 158 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, 173, 158 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, 173, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 173, 158.

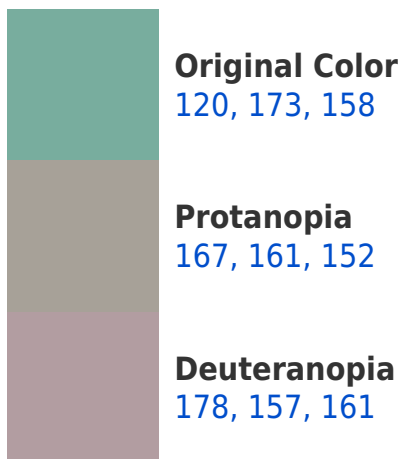



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 173, 158.

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
125, 169, 183

Trichromacy



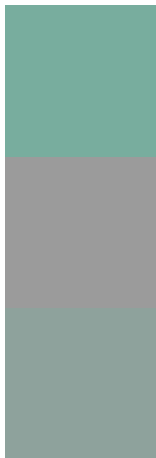
Original Color
120, 173, 158

Protanomaly
150, 165, 154

Deuteranomaly
157, 163, 160

Tritanomaly
123, 170, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 173, 158

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
142, 162, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 173, 158 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, 173, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 173, 158)  
}
```

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, 173, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 173, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 173, 158 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, 173, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 173, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 173, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 173, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 173, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 173,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 173, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 173, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
173, 158) }
```

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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