

# Converting Colors

RGB(120, 191, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(120, 191, 193) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(120, 191, 193)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78BFC1
RGB	120, 191, 193
RGB Percent	47%, 75%, 76%
CMY	0.5294, 0.2510, 0.2431
CMYK	0.38, 0.01, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	182°, 37%, 61%
HSV	182°, 38%, 76%
XYZ	36.0022, 45.1049, 57.2607
YIQ	169.9990, -42.9580, -14.4300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

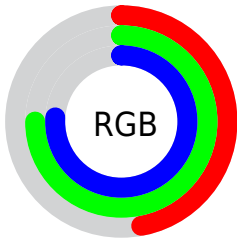
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">120, 156, 193</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7913409</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.96, -21.68, -8.05</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 23.129, 200.377</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">45.1049, 0.2602, 0.3260</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286103489 (0xFF78BFC1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">169.9990, 11.3395, -43.8491</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">67.1602, -21.8429, -3.5384</a>

# Details

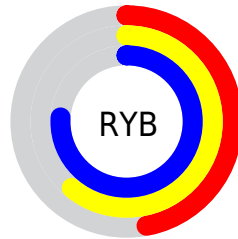
The RGB color **120, 191, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 122, 120**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 248, 249**, and **66, 137, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 190, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 192, 193**.

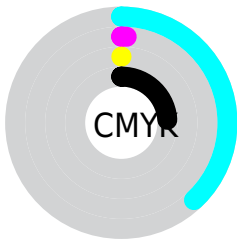
# Distribution



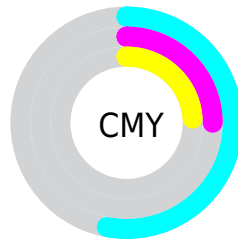
- Red (47%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 191, 193 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, 191, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 120, 191, 193


255, 255, 255


 175, 248, 249


 204, 255, 255


 233, 255, 255

 120, 191, 193

 93, 164, 166


 66, 137, 140

 36, 112, 114

 0, 87, 90


 0, 63, 66

 0, 41, 44

 0, 19, 24

 0, 0, 0

 120, 191, 193

 120, 191, 193

101, 190, 193

139, 192, 193

81, 190, 193

159, 192, 193

62, 189, 193

178, 193, 193

43, 189, 193

197, 193, 193

23, 188, 193

217, 194, 193

4, 188, 193

236, 194, 193

0, 188, 193

255, 195, 193

255, 195, 193

255, 196, 193

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133, 191, 171



120, 191, 193



124, 188, 211

# Triad

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



120, 191, 193



200, 169, 206



201, 175, 138

# Complementary

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



120, 191, 193



193, 122, 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.



217, 169, 147



120, 191, 193



217, 165, 187

# Square

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



120, 191, 193



174, 176, 219



223, 164, 165



180, 182, 139

# Rectangle

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



120, 191, 193



137, 185, 218



223, 164, 165



208, 173, 140

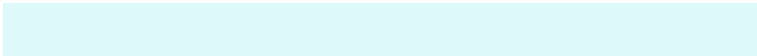


# Sweetspot

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



120, 191, 193



222, 249, 250



120, 193, 121



109, 125, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



120, 191, 193



137, 247, 250



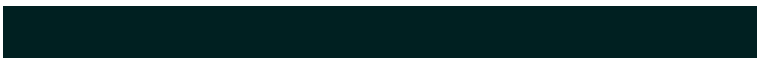
120, 155, 193



87, 97, 97



0, 156, 161



0, 32, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



193, 120, 191



250, 137, 247



193, 158, 120



97, 87, 97



161, 0, 156

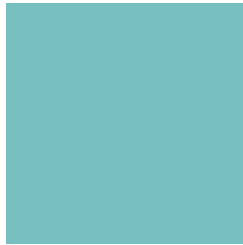


33, 0, 32



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 191, 193 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

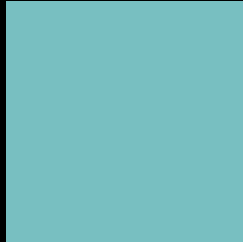
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 193 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

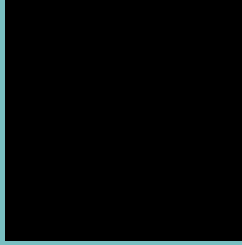
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

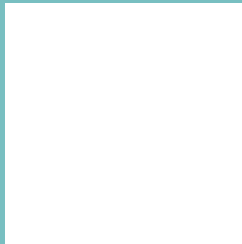
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 120, 191, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 191, 193.

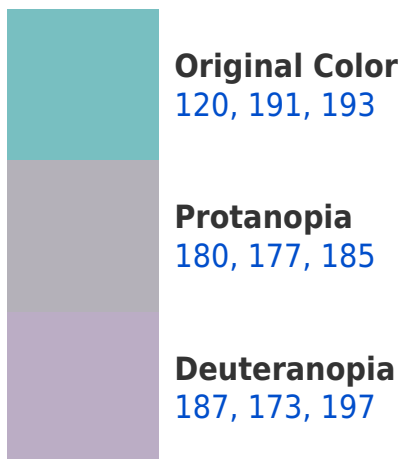


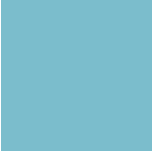
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 191, 193.

# 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, 189, 204

# Trichromacy



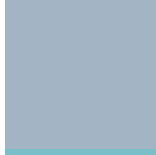
**Original Color**

120, 191, 193



**Protanomaly**

158, 182, 188



**Deuteranomaly**

163, 180, 196



**Tritanomaly**

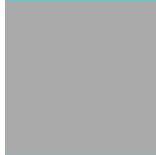
122, 190, 200

# Monochromacy



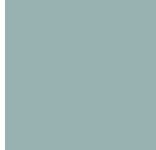
**Original Color**

120, 191, 193



**Achromatopsia**

170, 170, 170



**Achromatomaly**

152, 178, 178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 191, 193 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, 191, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 191, 193)  
}
```

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, 191, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 191, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 191, 193 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, 191, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 191, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 191, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 191, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 191, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 191,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 191, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 191, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
191, 193) }
```

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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