

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 193, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 193, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 193, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78C193
RGB	120, 193, 147
RGB Percent	47%, 76%, 58%
CMY	0.5294, 0.2431, 0.4235
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.24, 0.24
HSL	142°, 37%, 61%
HSV	142°, 38%, 76%
XYZ	32.0822, 44.2396, 34.4519
YIQ	165.9290, -28.7420, -29.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

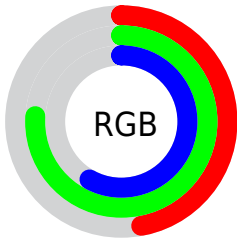
Format	Color
RYB	120, 173, 193
Decimal	7913875
CIELab	72.39, -32.85, 16.11
CIELCh	72, 36.588, 153.879
Yxy	44.2396, 0.2896, 0.3994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286103955 (0xFF78C193)
YUV	165.9290, -9.3320, -40.2797
Hunter-Lab	66.5128, -30.2988, 15.8483

Details

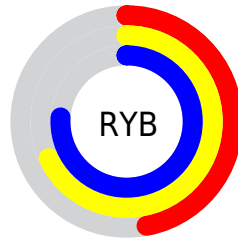
The RGB color **120, 193, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **193, 120, 166**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 250, 201**, and **67, 139, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 193, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 193, 159**.

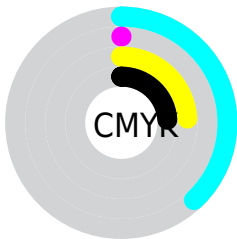
Distribution



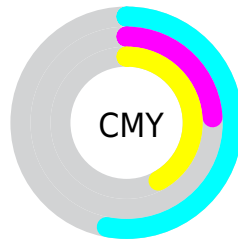
- Red (47%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (76%)



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




- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 193, 147 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, 193, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 193, 147


255, 255, 255


 175, 250, 201


 203, 255, 229

 232, 255, 255

 120, 193, 147

 93, 166, 121

 67, 139, 96

 40, 113, 72


 5, 88, 50


 0, 64, 28


 0, 42, 4

 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0

 120, 193, 147


 120, 193, 147


 101, 193, 135

 139, 193, 159

 81, 193, 123


 159, 193, 171

 62, 193, 111


 178, 193, 183

 43, 193, 98


 197, 193, 196

 23, 193, 86

 217, 193, 208

 4, 193, 74

 236, 193, 220

 0, 193, 71

 255, 193, 232

 255, 193, 244

 255, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 187, 121



120, 193, 147



77, 196, 181

Triad

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



120, 193, 147



137, 179, 244



241, 155, 142

Complementary

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



120, 193, 147



193, 120, 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.



242, 152, 174



120, 193, 147



187, 167, 233

Square

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



120, 193, 147



83, 189, 237



224, 156, 208



224, 165, 118

Rectangle

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



120, 193, 147



54, 195, 203



224, 156, 208



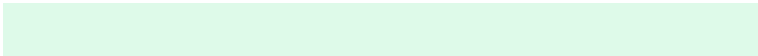
243, 153, 152

Sweetspot

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



120, 193, 147



222, 250, 233



166, 193, 120



109, 125, 115



252, 252, 252



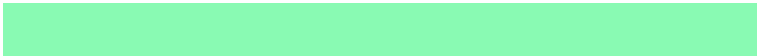
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



120, 193, 147



137, 250, 179



120, 193, 183



87, 97, 91



0, 161, 59



0, 33, 12

Inverse Universe

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



193, 120, 166



250, 137, 208



193, 120, 130



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 101



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 193, 147 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, 193, 147 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, 193, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 193, 147.

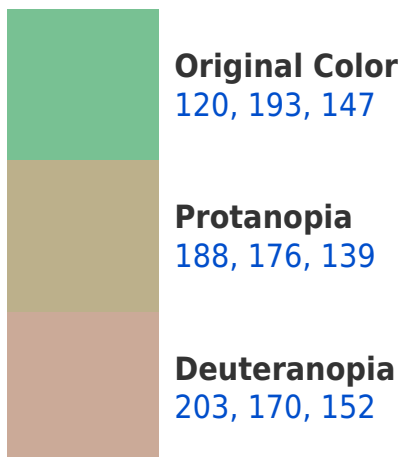


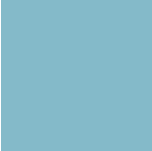
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 193, 147.

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
132, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

120, 193, 147



Protanomaly

163, 182, 142



Deuteranomaly

173, 178, 150



Tritanomaly

128, 189, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 193, 147



Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166



Achromatomaly

149, 176, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 193, 147 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, 193, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 193, 147)  
}
```

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, 193, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 193, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 193, 147 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, 193, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 193, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 193, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 193, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 193, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 193, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 193, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 193, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
193, 147) }
```

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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