

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 222, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 222, 193) contains.

RGB(120, 222, 193)	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, 222, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78DEC1
RGB	120, 222, 193
RGB Percent	47%, 87%, 76%
CMY	0.5294, 0.1294, 0.2431
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.13, 0.13
HSL	163°, 61%, 67%
HSV	163°, 46%, 87%
XYZ	43.4926, 60.0859, 59.7575
YIQ	188.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

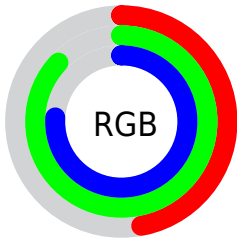
Format	Color
RYB	120, 179, 222
Decimal	7921345
CIELab	81.88, -36.62, 5.02
CIELCh	82, 36.963, 172.195
Yxy	60.0859, 0.2663, 0.3679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286111425 (0xFF78DEC1)
YUV	188.1960, 2.3684, -59.8079
Hunter-Lab	77.5151, -35.4975, 8.5530

Details

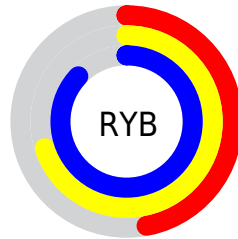
The RGB color **120, 222, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 120, 149**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 255, 249**, and **61, 166, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 222, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 222, 199**.

Distribution



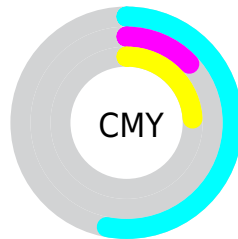
- Red (47%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 222, 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, 222, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 222, 193


255, 255, 255

 177, 255, 249


 206, 255, 255


 236, 255, 255

 120, 222, 193

 91, 194, 166

 61, 166, 140

 25, 140, 114

 0, 114, 90

 0, 88, 66

 0, 64, 44

 0, 42, 24

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 120, 222, 193

 120, 222, 193

 98, 222, 187

 142, 222, 199

 76, 222, 180

 164, 222, 206


 53, 222, 174

 187, 222, 212

 31, 222, 168

 209, 222, 218

 9, 222, 161

 231, 222, 225

 0, 222, 159

 253, 222, 231

 255, 222, 237

 255, 222, 243

 255, 222, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 218, 160



120, 222, 193



88, 222, 229

Triad

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



120, 222, 193



196, 198, 255



255, 187, 150

Complementary

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



120, 222, 193



222, 120, 149

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.



255, 179, 179



120, 222, 193



239, 186, 246

Square

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



120, 222, 193



143, 210, 255



255, 178, 214



236, 198, 135

Rectangle

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



120, 222, 193



88, 220, 249



255, 178, 214



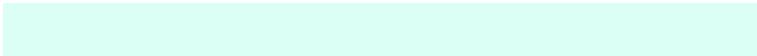
255, 183, 159

Sweetspot

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



120, 222, 193



219, 255, 245



151, 222, 120



106, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 222, 193



115, 255, 215



120, 202, 222



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 126



0, 48, 35

Inverse Universe

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



222, 120, 149



255, 115, 155



222, 140, 120



112, 101, 104



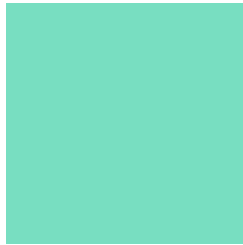
176, 0, 50



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 222, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

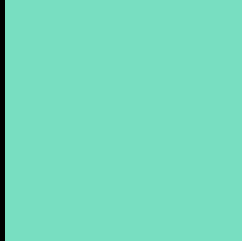
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

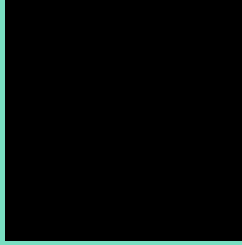
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

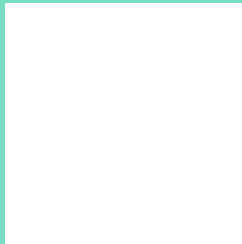
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 120, 222, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 222, 193.



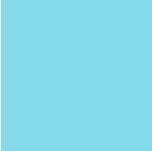
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 222, 193.

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
131, 216, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

120, 222, 193



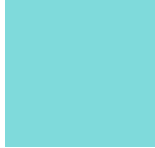
Protanomaly

178, 209, 186



Deuteranomaly

186, 205, 197



Tritanomaly

127, 218, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 222, 193



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

163, 200, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 222, 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, 222, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 222, 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, 222, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 222, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 222, 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, 222, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 222, 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, 222, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 222, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 222, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 222,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 222, 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, 222, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
222, 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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