

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 223, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 223, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 223, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78DFDF
RGB	120, 223, 223
RGB Percent	47%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.5294, 0.1255, 0.1255
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 62%, 67%
HSV	180°, 46%, 87%
XYZ	47.4527, 62.0961, 79.2968
YIQ	192.2030, -61.3880, -21.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

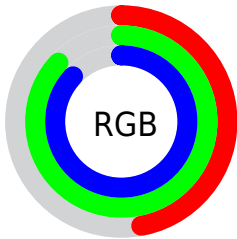
Format	Color
RYB	120, 172, 223
Decimal	7921631
CIELab	82.96, -29.92, -9.31
CIELCh	83, 31.334, 197.288
Yxy	62.0961, 0.2513, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286111711 (0xFF78DFDF)
YUV	192.2030, 15.1829, -63.3220
Hunter-Lab	78.8011, -30.4123, -4.5022

Details

The RGB color **120, 223, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 120, 120**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 255, 255**, and **59, 167, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 223, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 223, 223**.

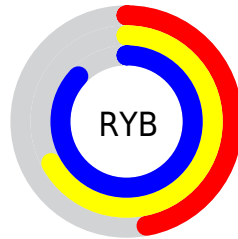
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (87%)

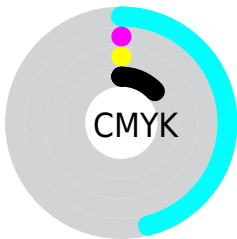
Blue (87%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (87%)

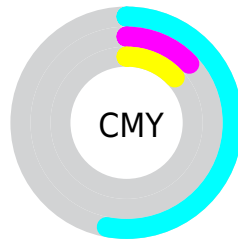


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 223, 223 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, 223, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 223, 223

 120, 223, 223


255, 255, 255

 90, 195, 195


 178, 255, 255

 59, 167, 168

 208, 255, 255

 15, 141, 142


 238, 255, 255

 0, 115, 116

 0, 90, 91

 0, 66, 68

 0, 43, 46

 0, 19, 25

 0, 0, 0

 120, 223, 223

 120, 223, 223

 98, 223, 223

 142, 223, 223

 75, 223, 223

 165, 223, 223

 53, 223, 223

 187, 223, 223

 31, 223, 223

 209, 223, 223

 9, 223, 223

 232, 223, 223

 0, 223, 223

 254, 223, 223

 255, 223, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 222, 193



120, 223, 223



122, 220, 249

Triad

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



120, 223, 223



232, 193, 247



239, 200, 150

Complementary

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



120, 223, 223



223, 120, 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.



255, 191, 165



120, 223, 223



255, 186, 220

Square

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



120, 223, 223



194, 203, 255



255, 185, 190



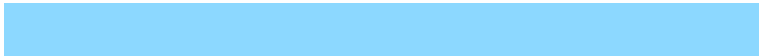
210, 210, 150

Rectangle

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



120, 223, 223



140, 216, 255



255, 185, 190



247, 197, 153

Sweetspot

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



120, 223, 223



219, 255, 255



120, 223, 120



106, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 223, 223



115, 255, 255



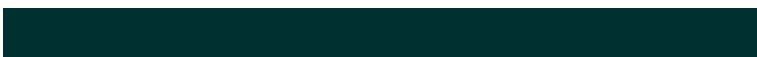
120, 172, 223



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 176



0, 48, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 120, 223



255, 115, 255



223, 172, 120



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 223, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

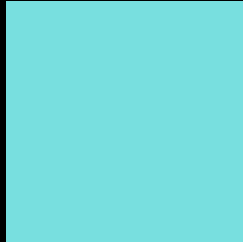
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

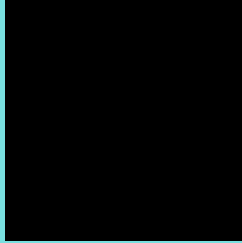
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 223, 223.

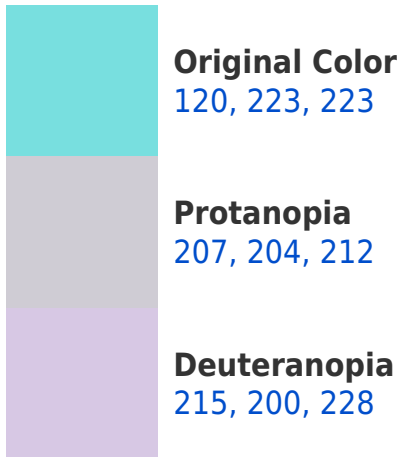


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 223, 223.

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, 221, 238

Trichromacy



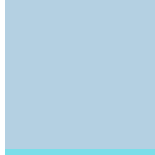
Original Color

120, 223, 223



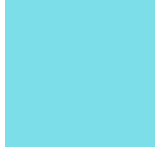
Protanomaly

175, 211, 216



Deuteranomaly

180, 208, 226



Tritanomaly

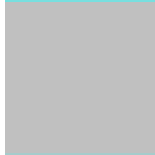
123, 222, 233

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 223, 223



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

166, 203, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 223, 223 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, 223, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 223, 223)  
}
```

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, 223, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 223, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 223, 223 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, 223, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 223, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 223, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 223, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 223, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 223,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 223, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 223, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
223, 223) }
```

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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