

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 230, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 230, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 230, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78E694
RGB	120, 230, 148
RGB Percent	47%, 90%, 58%
CMY	0.5294, 0.0980, 0.4196
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.36, 0.10
HSL	135°, 69%, 69%
HSV	135°, 48%, 90%
XYZ	41.3878, 62.7248, 37.9427
YIQ	187.7620, -39.2380, -48.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

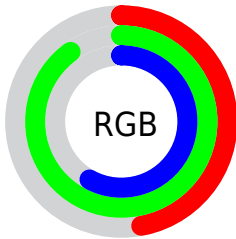
Format	Color
RYB	120, 208, 230
Decimal	7923348
CIELab	83.30, -49.03, 30.46
CIElCh	83, 57.720, 148.146
Yxy	62.7248, 0.2914, 0.4416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286113428 (0xFF78E694)
YUV	187.7620, -19.6027, -59.4273
Hunter-Lab	79.1990, -45.3177, 27.0346

Details

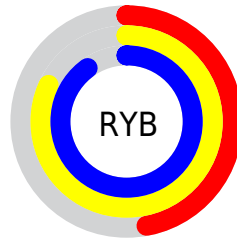
The RGB color **120, 230, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **230, 120, 202**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 255, 203**, and **60, 174, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 230, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 230, 165**.

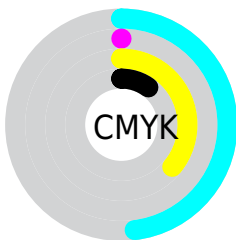
Distribution



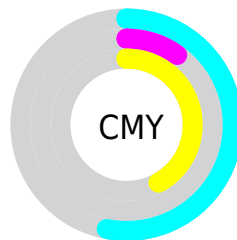
- Red (47%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 230, 148 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, 230, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 230, 148

255, 255, 255


 178, 255, 203


 207, 255, 231


 237, 255, 255

 120, 230, 148

 91, 201, 122

 60, 174, 96

 22, 146, 72

 0, 120, 48

 0, 94, 25

 0, 69, 0

 0, 47, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 120, 230, 148


 120, 230, 148

 97, 230, 131

 143, 230, 165

 74, 230, 114

 166, 230, 182

 51, 230, 97

 189, 230, 199

 28, 230, 79

 212, 230, 217

 5, 230, 62

 235, 230, 234

 0, 230, 59

 255, 230, 251

 255, 230, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 220, 108



120, 230, 148



0, 235, 202

Triad

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



120, 230, 148



101, 214, 255



255, 167, 159

Complementary

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



120, 230, 148



230, 120, 202

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, 162, 213



120, 230, 148



206, 195, 255

Square

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



120, 230, 148



0, 228, 255



255, 174, 255



255, 184, 116

Rectangle

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



120, 230, 148



0, 235, 240



255, 174, 255



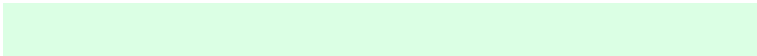
255, 163, 177

Sweetspot

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



120, 230, 148



219, 255, 228



203, 230, 120



106, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 230, 148



110, 255, 147



120, 230, 203



103, 115, 106



0, 179, 45



0, 51, 13

Inverse Universe

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



230, 120, 202



255, 110, 218



230, 120, 147



115, 103, 112



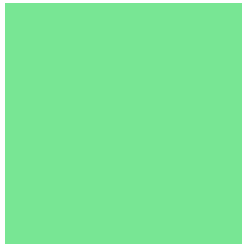
179, 0, 133



51, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 230, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

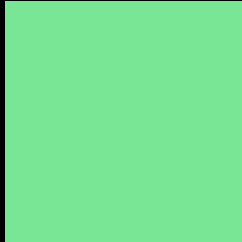
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 148 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, 230, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 230, 148.

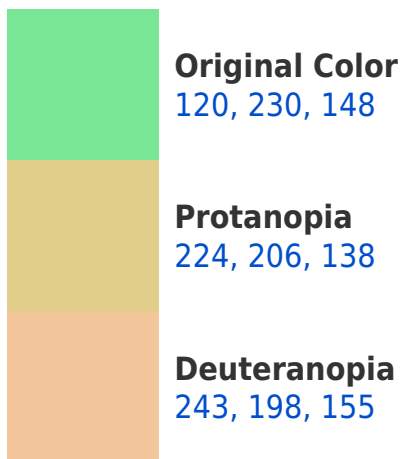


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 230, 148.

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





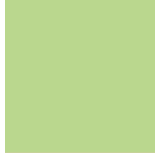
Tritanopia
141, 219, 237

Trichromacy



Original Color

120, 230, 148



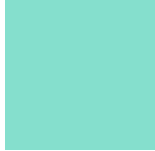
Protanomaly

186, 215, 142



Deuteranomaly

198, 210, 152



Tritanomaly

133, 223, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 230, 148



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

163, 203, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 230, 148 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, 230, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 230, 148)  
}
```

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, 230, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 230, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 230, 148 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, 230, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 230, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 230, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 230, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 230, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 230,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 230, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 230, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
230, 148) }
```

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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