

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 233, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 233, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(120, 233, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78E9BF
RGB	120, 233, 191
RGB Percent	47%, 91%, 75%
CMY	0.5294, 0.0863, 0.2510
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.18, 0.09
HSL	158°, 72%, 69%
HSV	158°, 48%, 91%
XYZ	46.2886, 66.0325, 59.5961
YIQ	194.4250, -53.8660, -37.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

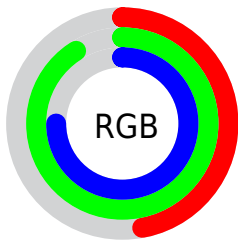
Format	Color
RYB	120, 189, 233
Decimal	7924159
CIELab	85.01, -42.02, 10.56
CIELCh	85, 43.325, 165.892
Yxy	66.0325, 0.2692, 0.3841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286114239 (0xFF78E9BF)
YUV	194.4250, -1.6885, -65.2707
Hunter-Lab	81.2604, -40.5261, 13.3992

Details

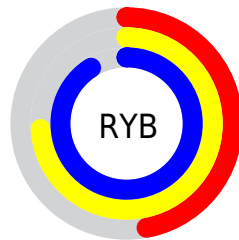
The RGB color **120, 233, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 120, 162**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 255, 247**, and **60, 177, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97, 233, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 233, 200**.

Distribution



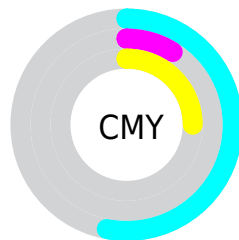
- Red (47%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 233, 191 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, 233, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 233, 191

255, 255, 255


 178, 255, 247

 207, 255, 255


 237, 255, 255

 120, 233, 191

 91, 204, 164

 60, 177, 138

 18, 149, 112

 0, 123, 88

 0, 97, 64

 0, 73, 42

 0, 49, 22

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 120, 233, 191

 120, 233, 191

 97, 233, 182

 143, 233, 200

 73, 233, 174

 167, 233, 208

 50, 233, 165

 190, 233, 217

 27, 233, 156

 213, 233, 226

 4, 233, 148

 236, 233, 234

 0, 233, 146

 255, 233, 243

 255, 233, 252

 255, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 227, 154



120, 233, 191



65, 234, 233

Triad

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



120, 233, 191



189, 209, 255



255, 189, 155

Complementary

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



120, 233, 191



233, 120, 162

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, 181, 192



120, 233, 191



244, 194, 255

Square

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



120, 233, 191



120, 222, 255



255, 183, 233



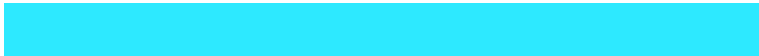
255, 203, 133

Rectangle

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



120, 233, 191



45, 233, 255



255, 183, 233



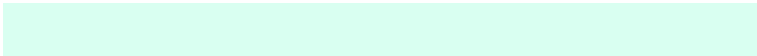
255, 186, 166

Sweetspot

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



120, 233, 191



217, 255, 241



163, 233, 120



105, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 233, 191



107, 255, 200



120, 220, 233



106, 117, 113



0, 181, 114



0, 54, 34

Inverse Universe

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



233, 120, 162



255, 107, 162



233, 133, 120



117, 106, 110



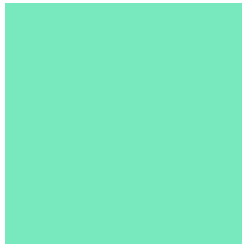
181, 0, 67



54, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 233, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

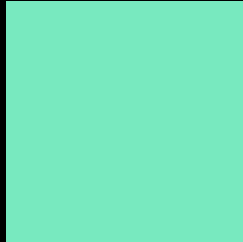
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

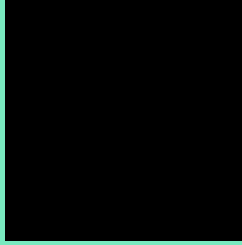
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 233, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 233, 191.

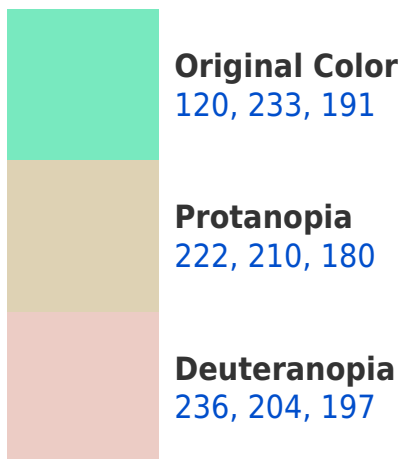


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 233, 191.

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
135, 226, 244

Trichromacy



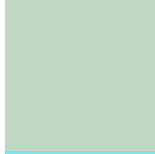
Original Color

120, 233, 191



Protanomaly

185, 218, 184



Deuteranomaly

194, 215, 195



Tritanomaly

130, 229, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

120, 233, 191



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

167, 208, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 233, 191 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, 233, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 233, 191)  
}
```

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, 233, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 233, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 233, 191 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, 233, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 233, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 233, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 233, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 233, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 233,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 233, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 233, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
233, 191) }
```

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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