

Converting Colors

RGB(120, 240, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(120, 240, 216) contains.

RGB(120, 240, 216)	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, 240, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78F0D8
RGB	120, 240, 216
RGB Percent	47%, 94%, 85%
CMY	0.5294, 0.0588, 0.1529
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.10, 0.06
HSL	168°, 80%, 71%
HSV	168°, 50%, 94%
XYZ	51.3005, 71.2711, 76.0186
YIQ	201.3840, -63.8160, -32.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

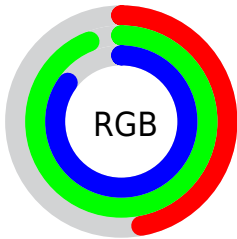
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 187, 240
Decimal	7925976
CIE Lab	87.62, -39.53, 1.22
CIE LCh	88, 39.545, 178.227
Yxy	71.2711, 0.2583, 0.3589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286116056 (0xFF78F0D8)
YUV	201.3840, 7.2057, -71.3738
Hunter-Lab	84.4222, -39.2706, 5.7074

Details

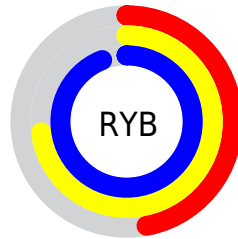
The RGB color **120, 240, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **240, 120, 144**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179, 255, 255**, and **57, 183, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96, 240, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 240, 221**.

Distribution



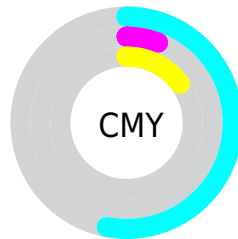
- Red (47%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 120, 240, 216 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, 240, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 120, 240, 216

255, 255, 255


 179, 255, 255

 209, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255


 120, 240, 216

 90, 211, 188

 57, 183, 161


 2, 156, 135

 0, 130, 110

 0, 104, 86

 0, 79, 62

 0, 55, 41

 0, 34, 20

 0, 0, 0

 120, 240, 216

 120, 240, 216

 96, 240, 211

 144, 240, 221

 72, 240, 206

 168, 240, 226

 48, 240, 202

 192, 240, 230

 24, 240, 197

 216, 240, 235

 0, 240, 192

 240, 240, 240

 255, 240, 245

 255, 240, 250

 255, 240, 254

 255, 240, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 236, 179



120, 240, 216



90, 239, 254

Triad

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



120, 240, 216



222, 211, 255



255, 204, 157

Complementary

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



120, 240, 216



240, 120, 144

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, 194, 186



120, 240, 216



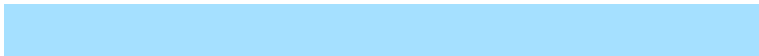
255, 198, 255

Square

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



120, 240, 216



165, 224, 255



255, 191, 223



248, 217, 144

Rectangle

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



120, 240, 216



98, 236, 255



255, 191, 223



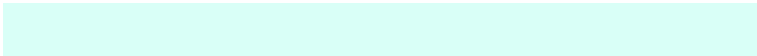
255, 200, 165

Sweetspot

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



120, 240, 216



217, 255, 247



144, 240, 120



105, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 240, 216



102, 255, 224



120, 204, 240



108, 120, 117



0, 184, 147



0, 56, 45

Inverse Universe

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



240, 120, 144



255, 102, 133



240, 156, 120



120, 108, 110



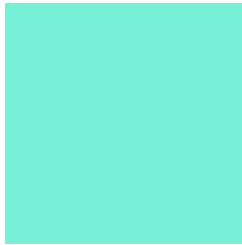
184, 0, 37



56, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 120, 240, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

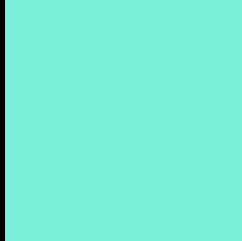
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240, 216 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, 240, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 240, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 120, 240, 216.

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





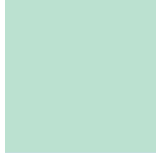
Tritanopia
132, 235, 253

Trichromacy



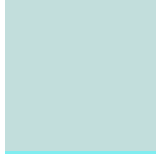
Original Color

120, 240, 216



Protanomaly

187, 225, 208



Deuteranomaly

194, 222, 220



Tritanomaly

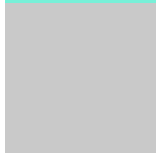
128, 237, 240

Monochromacy



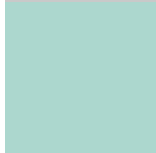
Original Color

120, 240, 216



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

172, 215, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 120, 240, 216 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, 240, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 240, 216)  
}
```

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, 240, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 240, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 120, 240, 216 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, 240, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 240, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 240, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 240, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 240, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 240,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 120, 240, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 240, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
240, 216) }
```

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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