

Converting Colors

RGB(121, 146, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(121, 146, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(121, 146, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	799292
RGB	121, 146, 146
RGB Percent	47%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.5255, 0.4275, 0.4275
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	180°, 10%, 52%
HSV	180°, 17%, 57%
XYZ	23.3523, 26.6980, 31.1166
YIQ	138.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

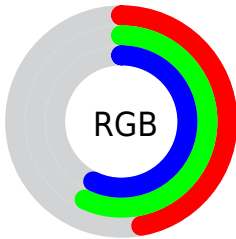
Format	Color
RYB	121, 134, 146
Decimal	7967378
CIELab	58.69, -8.80, -2.95
CIELCh	59, 9.278, 198.568
Yxy	26.6980, 0.2877, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286157458 (0xFF799292)
YUV	138.5250, 3.6852, -15.3694
Hunter-Lab	51.6701, -9.7496, 0.4637

Details

The RGB color **121, 146, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 121, 121**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 200, 200**, and **72, 95, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 146, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 146, 146**.

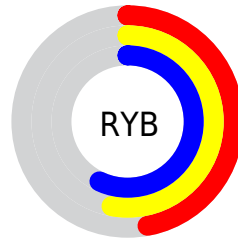
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (57%)

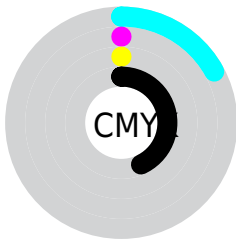
Blue (57%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (57%)

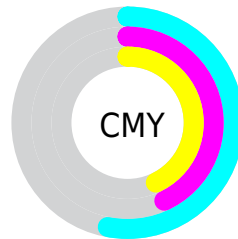


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 121, 146, 146 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 121, 146, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 121, 146, 146


255, 255, 255

 174, 200, 200

 201, 228, 228

 229, 255, 255

 121, 146, 146

 96, 120, 120

 72, 95, 96


 49, 72, 72

 27, 49, 50


 5, 28, 29

 0, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 121, 146, 146


 106, 146, 146

 121, 146, 146


 136, 146, 146


 92, 146, 146


 150, 146, 146


 77, 146, 146

 165, 146, 146

 63, 146, 146


 179, 146, 146

 48, 146, 146

 194, 146, 146

 33, 146, 146

 209, 146, 146


 19, 146, 146

 223, 146, 146

 4, 146, 146

 238, 146, 146

 0, 146, 146

 252, 146, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 146, 138



121, 146, 146



122, 145, 153

Triad

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



121, 146, 146



149, 138, 152



151, 140, 125

Complementary

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



121, 146, 146



146, 121, 121

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.



157, 137, 129



121, 146, 146



156, 136, 145

Square

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



121, 146, 146



139, 140, 156



159, 136, 136



142, 142, 126

Rectangle

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



121, 146, 146



126, 144, 156



159, 136, 136



153, 139, 126

Sweetspot

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



121, 146, 146



179, 189, 189



121, 146, 121



89, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



121, 146, 146



149, 189, 189



121, 133, 146



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 138



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 121, 146



189, 149, 189



146, 133, 121



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 121, 146, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 121, 146, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

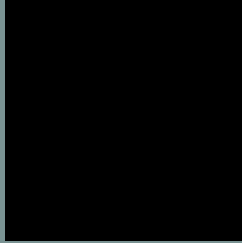
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 121, 146, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 146, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 146, 146.

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
123, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

121, 146, 146

Protanomaly

135, 142, 144

Deuteranomaly

140, 140, 147

Tritanomaly

122, 145, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

121, 146, 146

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

132, 142, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 121, 146, 146 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(121, 146, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 146, 146)  
}
```

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(121, 146, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 146, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 121, 146, 146 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(121, 146, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 146, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 146, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 146, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 146, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 146,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 121, 146, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 146, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
146, 146) }
```

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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