

Converting Colors

RGB(121, 168, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(121, 168, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(121, 168, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	79A8A0
RGB	121, 168, 160
RGB Percent	47%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.5255, 0.3412, 0.3725
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.05, 0.34
HSL	170°, 21%, 57%
HSV	170°, 28%, 66%
XYZ	28.2330, 34.6083, 38.4497
YIQ	153.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

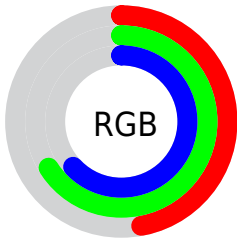
Format	Color
RYB	121, 147, 168
Decimal	7973024
CIELab	65.44, -17.43, -0.95
CIELCh	65, 17.458, 183.108
Yxy	34.6083, 0.2787, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286163104 (0xFF79A8A0)
YUV	153.0350, 3.4337, -28.0947
Hunter-Lab	58.8288, -17.2852, 2.4290

Details

The RGB color **121, 168, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 121, 129**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 223, 215**, and **70, 116, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 168, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 168, 163**.

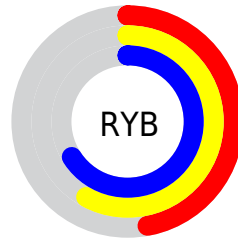
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (66%)

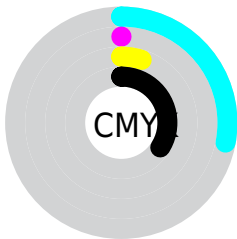
Blue (63%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (66%)

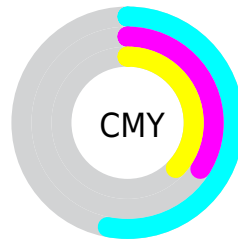


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 121, 168, 160 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, 168, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 121, 168, 160


255, 255, 255


 175, 223, 215

 202, 252, 243


 231, 255, 255

 121, 168, 160

 95, 141, 134

 70, 116, 109

 46, 91, 84


 21, 67, 61


 0, 45, 40


 0, 26, 19

 0, 0, 0

 121, 168, 160

 104, 168, 157

 121, 168, 160

 138, 168, 163

87, 168, 154

155, 168, 166

71, 168, 151

171, 168, 169

54, 168, 149

188, 168, 171

37, 168, 146

205, 168, 174

20, 168, 143

222, 168, 177

3, 168, 140

239, 168, 180

0, 168, 139

255, 168, 183

255, 168, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 167, 144



121, 168, 160



117, 167, 175

Triad

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



121, 168, 160



164, 154, 185



183, 153, 132

Complementary

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



121, 168, 160



168, 121, 129

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.



191, 149, 143



121, 168, 160



181, 150, 173

Square

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



121, 168, 160



143, 160, 190



190, 148, 158



169, 158, 128

Rectangle

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



121, 168, 160



121, 166, 183



190, 148, 158



187, 152, 134

Sweetspot

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



121, 168, 160



202, 219, 216



130, 168, 121



99, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



121, 168, 160



145, 219, 207



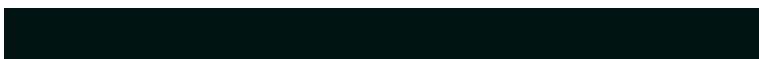
121, 153, 168



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 123



0, 20, 17

Inverse Universe

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



168, 121, 129



219, 145, 157



168, 136, 121



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 25



20, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 121, 168, 160 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 121, 168, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

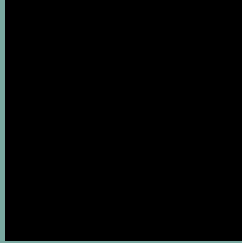
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 121, 168, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 168, 160.

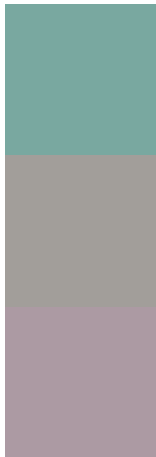


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 168, 160.

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



Original Color
121, 168, 160

Protanopia
162, 158, 154

Deuteranopia
172, 154, 163



Tritanopia
125, 165, 178

Trichromacy



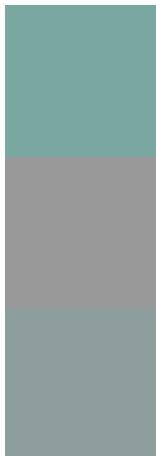
Original Color
121, 168, 160

Protanomaly
147, 162, 156

Deuteranomaly
153, 159, 162

Tritanomaly
124, 166, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
121, 168, 160

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
141, 158, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 121, 168, 160 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, 168, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 168, 160)  
}
```

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, 168, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 168, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 121, 168, 160 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, 168, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 168, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 168, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 168, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 168, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 168,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 121, 168, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 168, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
168, 160) }
```

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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