

Converting Colors

RGB(121, 216, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(121, 216, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(121, 216, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	79D8A7
RGB	121, 216, 167
RGB Percent	47%, 85%, 65%
CMY	0.5255, 0.1529, 0.3451
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.23, 0.15
HSL	149°, 55%, 66%
HSV	149°, 44%, 85%
XYZ	39.4161, 55.9667, 45.2844
YIQ	182.0090, -40.8910, -35.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

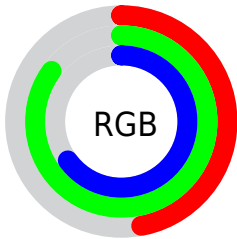
Format	Color
RYB	121, 185, 216
Decimal	7985319
CIELab	79.59, -39.18, 15.53
CIELCh	80, 42.150, 158.380
Yxy	55.9667, 0.2802, 0.3979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286175399 (0xFF79D8A7)
YUV	182.0090, -7.3994, -53.5049
Hunter-Lab	74.8109, -36.8717, 16.4783

Details

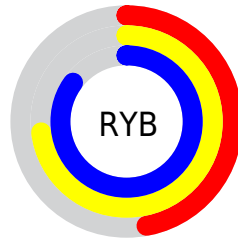
The RGB color **121, 216, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 121, 170**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 255, 222**, and **65, 161, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 216, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 216, 178**.

Distribution



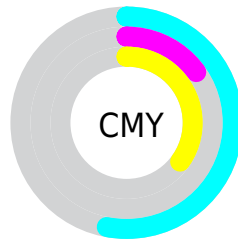
- Red (47%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 121, 216, 167 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, 216, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 121, 216, 167


255, 255, 255


 177, 255, 222

 206, 255, 251


 235, 255, 255

 121, 216, 167

 93, 188, 141

 65, 161, 115

 33, 134, 90

 0, 108, 67

 0, 83, 44

 0, 59, 23

 0, 38, 0

 0, 0, 0

 121, 216, 167

 121, 216, 167

 99, 216, 156

 143, 216, 178

 78, 216, 145

 164, 216, 189

 56, 216, 134

 186, 216, 200


 35, 216, 122

 207, 216, 212

 13, 216, 111

 229, 216, 223

 0, 216, 105

 251, 216, 234

 255, 216, 245

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 209, 134



121, 216, 167



65, 218, 207

Triad

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



121, 216, 167



158, 197, 255



255, 173, 150

Complementary

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



121, 216, 167



216, 121, 170

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, 167, 188



121, 216, 167



216, 183, 255

Square

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



121, 216, 167



89, 209, 255



255, 171, 227



247, 185, 125

Rectangle

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



121, 216, 167



26, 217, 233



255, 171, 227



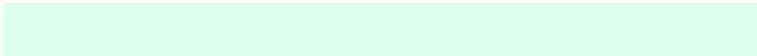
255, 170, 162

Sweetspot

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



121, 216, 167



222, 255, 238



170, 216, 121



107, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



121, 216, 167



120, 255, 185



121, 216, 214



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 83



0, 43, 21

Inverse Universe

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



216, 121, 170



255, 120, 190



216, 121, 123



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 88



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 121, 216, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

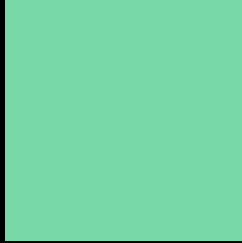
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

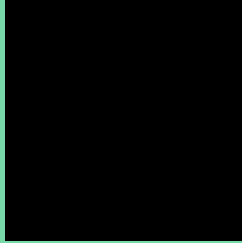
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 216, 167.

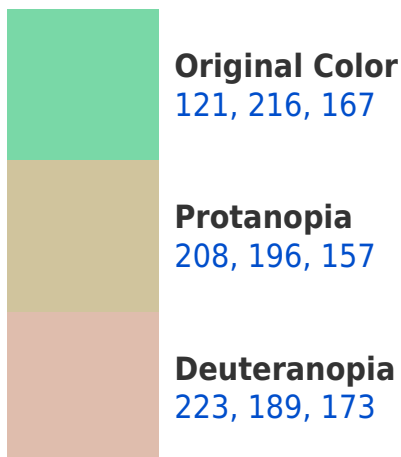


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 216, 167.

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, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

121, 216, 167



Protanomaly

176, 203, 161



Deuteranomaly

186, 199, 171



Tritanomaly

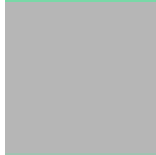
130, 211, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

121, 216, 167



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

160, 194, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 121, 216, 167 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, 216, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 216, 167)  
}
```

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, 216, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 216, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 121, 216, 167 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, 216, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 216, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 216, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 216, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 216, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 216,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 121, 216, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 216, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
216, 167) }
```

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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