

Converting Colors

`RYB(120, 132, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(120, 132, 150) contains.

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Color

R_YB(120, 132, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	788C96
RGB	120, 140, 150
RGB Percent	47%, 55%, 59%
CMY	0.5294, 0.4510, 0.4118
CMYK	0.20, 0.07, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	200°, 13%, 53%
HSV	200°, 20%, 59%
XYZ	22.6288, 24.9512, 32.4776
YIQ	135.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

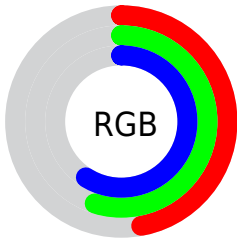
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 132, 150
Decimal	7900310
CIE _{Lab}	57.03, -4.88, -7.72
CIE _{LCh}	57, 9.135, 237.688
Yxy	24.9512, 0.2827, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286090390 (0xFF788C96)
YUV	135.1600, 7.3161, -13.2953
Hunter-Lab	49.9512, -6.5508, -3.5837

Details

The RYB color **120, 132, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 135, 120**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 186, 204**, and **71, 82, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 123, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **135, 141, 150**.

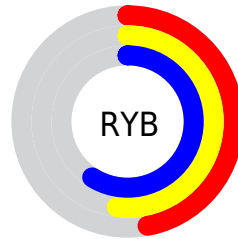
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (55%)

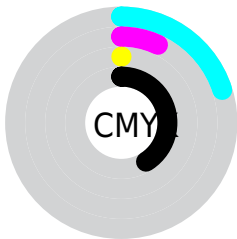
Blue (59%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (59%)

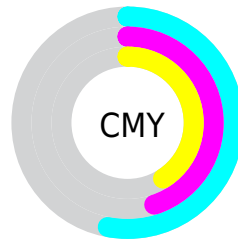


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 120, 132, 150 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 RYB color 120, 132, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 132, 150


255, 255, 255


 173, 186, 204

 200, 213, 232

 228, 240, 255

 120, 132, 150

 95, 107, 124

 71, 82, 99

 48, 59, 75

 26, 37, 53


 3, 15, 32


 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 120, 132, 150

 105, 123, 150

 120, 132, 150

 135, 141, 150

■ 90, 114, 150

■ 150, 150, 150

■ 75, 105, 150

■ 165, 158, 150

■ 60, 96, 150

■ 180, 165, 150

■ 45, 87, 150

■ 195, 173, 150

■ 30, 78, 150

■ 210, 180, 150

■ 15, 69, 150

■ 225, 188, 150

■ 0, 60, 150

■ 240, 195, 150

■ 255, 203, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 130, 144



120, 132, 150



128, 135, 153

Triad

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



120, 132, 150



153, 132, 138



123, 139, 127

Complementary

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



120, 132, 150



150, 135, 120

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.



133, 144, 121



120, 132, 150



154, 132, 130

Square

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



120, 132, 150



147, 133, 145



151, 140, 124



126, 139, 141

Rectangle

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



120, 132, 150



134, 136, 152



151, 140, 124



122, 138, 122

Sweetspot

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



120, 132, 150



182, 187, 194



120, 143, 150



90, 93, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



120, 132, 150



147, 166, 194



120, 125, 150



67, 70, 74



0, 55, 138



0, 4, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 120, 140



194, 147, 178



126, 150, 120



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 92



10, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 132, 150 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 RYB color 120, 132, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

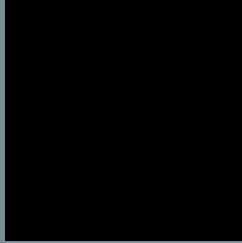
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

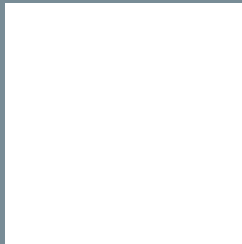
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 120, 132, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 120, 132, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 120, 132, 150.

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
120, 132, 150

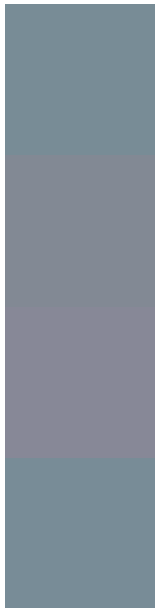
Protanopia
136, 136, 147

Deuteranopia
143, 133, 151



Tritanopia
120, 132, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
120, 132, 150

Protanomaly
130, 135, 148

Deuteranomaly
135, 136, 151

Tritanomaly
120, 132, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 132, 150

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
130, 134, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 120, 132, 150 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, 140, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 140, 150)  
}
```

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, 140, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 140, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 120, 132, 150 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, 140, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 140, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 140, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 140, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 140, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 140,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 120, 132, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 140, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
140, 150) }
```

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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