

Converting Colors

`RYB(120, 146, 209)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(120, 146, 209) contains.

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Color

R_YB(120, 146, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	789DD1
RGB	120, 157, 209
RGB Percent	47%, 62%, 82%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3854, 0.1804
CMYK	0.43, 0.25, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	215°, 49%, 65%
HSV	215°, 43%, 82%
XYZ	31.2657, 32.6192, 64.9699
YIQ	151.8650, -38.7440, 8.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

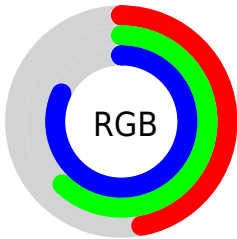
Format	Color
RYB	120, 146, 209
Decimal	7904721
CIELab	63.85, 0.97, -30.70
CIELCh	64, 30.717, 271.804
Yxy	32.6192, 0.2426, 0.2531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286094801 (0xFF789DD1)
YUV	151.8650, 28.1676, -27.9456
Hunter-Lab	57.1133, -2.2313, -27.4668

Details

The RYB color **120, 146, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 209, 120**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 200, 255**, and **66, 94, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99, 131, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 161, 209**.

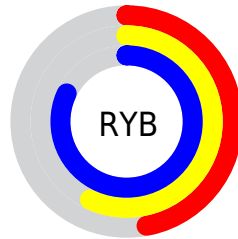
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (62%)

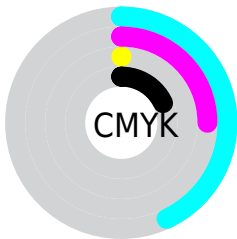
Blue (82%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (82%)

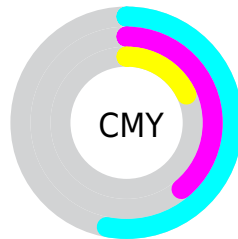


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 120, 146, 209 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, 146, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 146, 209


255, 255, 255

 175, 200, 255

 204, 225, 255

 233, 244, 255

 120, 146, 209


 93, 120, 181

 66, 94, 154

 36, 67, 128

 0, 38, 103

 0, 26, 79

 0, 12, 55

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

■ 120, 146, 209

■ 120, 146, 209

■ 99, 131, 209

■ 141, 161, 209

■ 78, 116, 209

■ 162, 176, 209

■ 57, 102, 209

■ 183, 191, 209

■ 36, 87, 209

■ 204, 205, 209

■ 16, 72, 209

■ 219, 224, 209

■ 0, 61, 209

■ 235, 245, 209

■ 225, 255, 209

■ 209, 255, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79, 129, 202



120, 146, 209



160, 147, 201

Triad

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



120, 146, 209



208, 137, 127



111, 154, 167

Complementary

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



120, 146, 209



183, 209, 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.



107, 162, 126



120, 146, 209



195, 171, 107

Square

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



120, 146, 209



207, 134, 154



124, 172, 100



78, 128, 170

Rectangle

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



120, 146, 209



182, 141, 189



124, 172, 100



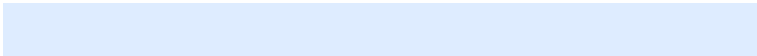
120, 166, 164

Sweetspot

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



120, 146, 209



222, 232, 255



120, 176, 209



107, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



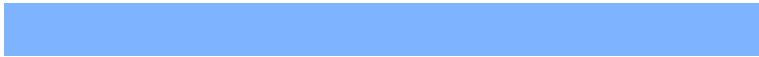
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 146, 209



125, 163, 255



127, 120, 209



94, 97, 105



0, 49, 168



0, 12, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 120, 157



255, 125, 179



120, 209, 127



105, 94, 98



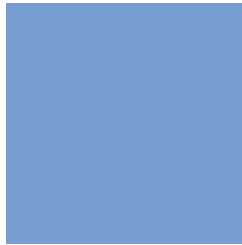
168, 0, 69



41, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 146, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

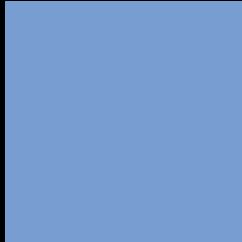
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 146, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

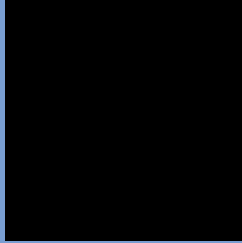
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

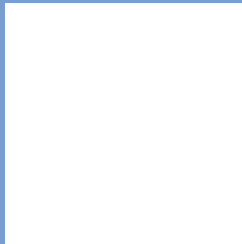
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 120, 146, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 146, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 146, 209.

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, 146, 209

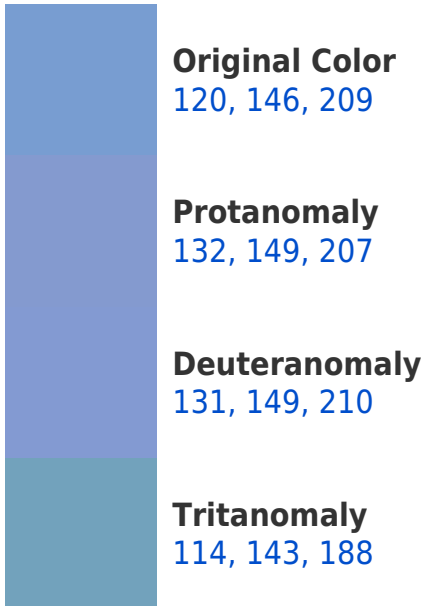
Protanopia
139, 150, 206

Deuteranopia
138, 150, 210

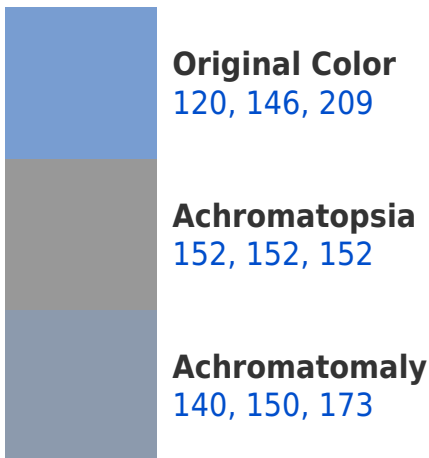


Tritanopia
111, 140, 176

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 120, 146, 209 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, 157, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 157, 209)  
}
```

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, 157, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 157, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 120, 146, 209 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, 157, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 157, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 157, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 157, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 157, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 157,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 120, 146, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 157, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
157, 209) }
```

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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