

Converting Colors

`RYB(120, 158, 183)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(120, 158, 183) contains.

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Color

R_YB(120, 158, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78B7A1
RGB	120, 183, 161
RGB Percent	47%, 72%, 63%
CMY	0.5294, 0.2824, 0.3669
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.12, 0.28
HSL	159°, 30%, 59%
HSV	159°, 34%, 72%
XYZ	31.1518, 40.4491, 40.0910
YIQ	161.6550, -30.4860, -20.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

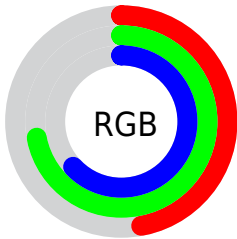
Format	Color
RYB	120, 158, 183
Decimal	7911329
CIELab	69.79, -25.04, 4.56
CIELCh	70, 25.454, 169.674
Yxy	40.4491, 0.2789, 0.3621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286101409 (0xFF78B7A1)
YUV	161.6550, -0.3229, -36.5314
Hunter-Lab	63.5996, -23.8680, 7.1453

Details

The RYB color **120, 158, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 120, 142**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **174, 213, 239**, and **68, 105, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 151, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 165, 183**.

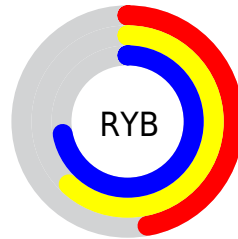
Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (72%)

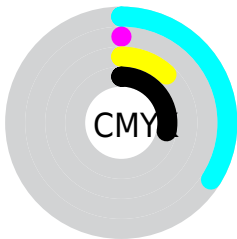
Blue (63%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (72%)

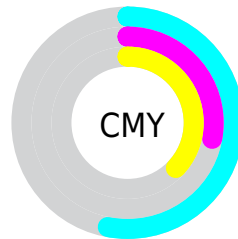


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (53%)


Magenta (28%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 120, 158, 183 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, 158, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 158, 183


255, 255, 255


 174, 213, 239

 202, 231, 255

 231, 243, 255

 120, 158, 183

 94, 131, 156

 68, 105, 130

 42, 78, 104

 12, 51, 80


 0, 33, 57

 0, 22, 35


 0, 0, 0

 120, 158, 183


 102, 151, 183

 120, 158, 183


 138, 165, 183

 83, 143, 183


 157, 173, 183


 65, 136, 183


 175, 180, 183


 47, 129, 183

 193, 183, 186

 29, 122, 183

 212, 183, 193

 10, 114, 183

 230, 183, 199

 0, 111, 183

 248, 183, 205

 255, 183, 212

 255, 183, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 180, 175



120, 158, 183



104, 144, 185

Triad

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



120, 158, 183



163, 167, 214



211, 169, 136

Complementary

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



120, 158, 183



183, 120, 142

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.



218, 154, 156



120, 158, 183



192, 160, 201

Square

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



120, 158, 183



131, 160, 215



211, 154, 179



175, 195, 125

Rectangle

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



120, 158, 183



103, 146, 199



211, 154, 179



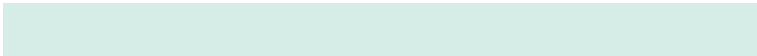
215, 161, 142

Sweetspot

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



120, 158, 183



213, 227, 237



120, 183, 161



105, 114, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



120, 158, 183



140, 198, 237



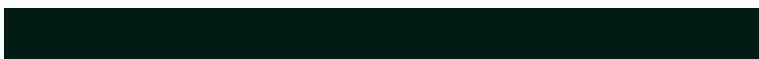
120, 149, 183



83, 88, 92



0, 94, 156



0, 17, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 120, 142



237, 140, 173



183, 131, 120



92, 83, 86



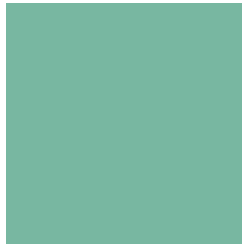
156, 0, 53



28, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 158, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

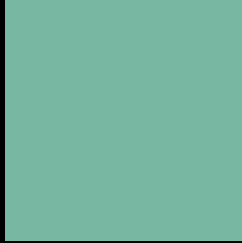
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

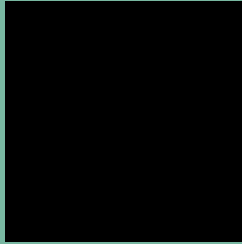
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 158, 183.

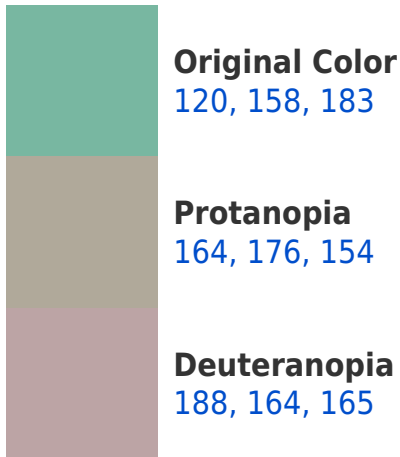


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 158, 183.

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
127, 156, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
120, 158, 183

Protanomaly
156, 173, 174

Deuteranomaly
163, 170, 171

Tritanomaly
124, 152, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 158, 183

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
147, 161, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 120, 158, 183 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, 183, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 183, 161)  
}
```

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, 183, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 183, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 120, 158, 183 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, 183, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 183, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 183, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 183, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 183, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 183, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 120, 158, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 183, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
183, 161) }
```

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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