

Converting Colors

`RYB(120, 167, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(120, 167, 168) contains.

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Color

R_YB(120, 167, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78A879
RGB	120, 168, 121
RGB Percent	47%, 66%, 47%
CMY	0.5294, 0.3412, 0.5254
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.28, 0.34
HSL	121°, 22%, 56%
HSV	121°, 29%, 66%
XYZ	25.2009, 33.3793, 23.2106
YIQ	148.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

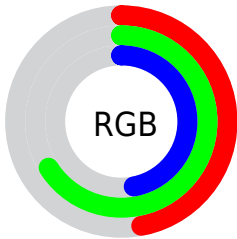
Format	Color
RYB	120, 167, 168
Decimal	7907449
CIELab	64.47, -25.63, 19.26
CIELCh	64, 32.058, 143.068
Yxy	33.3793, 0.3081, 0.4081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286097529 (0xFF78A879)
YUV	148.2900, -13.4540, -24.8103
Hunter-Lab	57.7748, -23.2459, 16.6231

Details

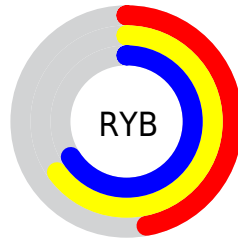
The RYB color **120, 167, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 120, 167**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **173, 222, 223**, and **70, 114, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 166, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 168, 168**.

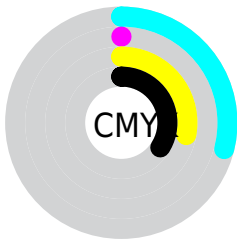
Distribution



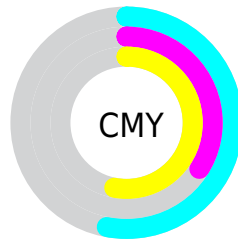
- Red (47%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 120, 167, 168 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, 167, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 167, 168


255, 255, 255


 173, 222, 223

 201, 252, 252

 229, 255, 254

 120, 167, 168

 94, 139, 141

 70, 114, 116

 45, 87, 91

 20, 61, 67


 0, 41, 44


 0, 24, 24


 0, 0, 0

 120, 167, 168


 103, 166, 168


 120, 167, 168


 137, 168, 168

 86, 166, 168


 154, 168, 168

 70, 166, 168


 170, 168, 170


 53, 166, 168

 187, 168, 187

 36, 165, 168

 204, 168, 203

 19, 165, 168

 221, 168, 220

 2, 164, 168

 238, 168, 236

 0, 164, 168

 254, 168, 253

 255, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 161, 111



120, 167, 168



85, 135, 171

Triad

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



120, 167, 168



106, 142, 213



213, 136, 135

Complementary

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



120, 167, 168



168, 120, 167

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.



208, 135, 164



120, 167, 168



151, 151, 209

Square

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



120, 167, 168



64, 123, 201



186, 141, 191



203, 159, 112

Rectangle

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



120, 167, 168



63, 119, 172



186, 141, 191



213, 135, 145

Sweetspot

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



120, 167, 168



200, 219, 219



120, 168, 121



98, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



120, 167, 168



145, 218, 219



120, 152, 168



76, 84, 84



0, 145, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 120, 167



219, 145, 218



168, 120, 143



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 145



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 167, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

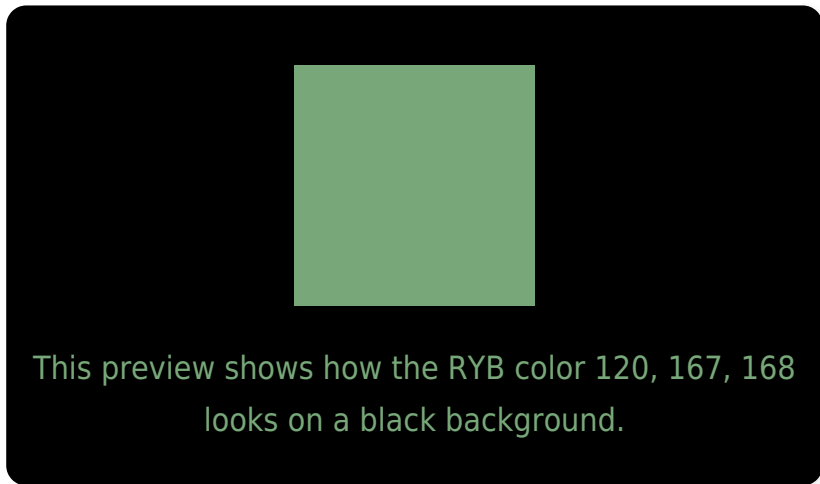
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

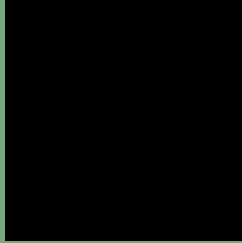
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 167, 168.

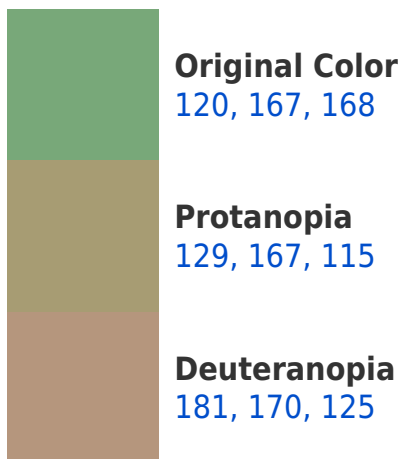


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 167, 168.

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

130, 148, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
120, 167, 168

Protanomaly
117, 160, 127

Deuteranomaly
126, 159, 124

Tritanomaly
126, 148, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
120, 167, 168

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
138, 155, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 120, 167, 168 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, 168, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 168, 121)  
}
```

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, 168, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 168, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 120, 167, 168 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, 168, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 168, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 168, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 168, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 168, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 168,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 120, 167, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 168, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
168, 121) }
```

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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