

Converting Colors

`RYB(120, 168, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(120, 168, 216) contains.

RYB(120, 168, 216)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(120, 168, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78D8D8
RGB	120, 216, 216
RGB Percent	47%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.5294, 0.1529, 0.1529
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	180°, 55%, 66%
HSV	180°, 44%, 85%
XYZ	44.6963, 58.0627, 73.8172
YIQ	187.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

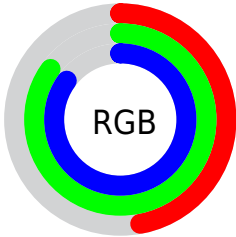
Format	Color
RYB	120, 168, 216
Decimal	7919832
CIELab	80.77, -28.31, -8.85
CIELCh	81, 29.658, 197.352
Yxy	58.0627, 0.2531, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286109912 (0xFF78D8D8)
YUV	187.2960, 14.1511, -59.0186
Hunter-Lab	76.1989, -28.6446, -4.0976

Details

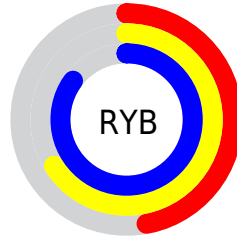
The RYB color **120, 168, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 120, 120**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 217, 255**, and **61, 111, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98, 157, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 179, 216**.

Distribution



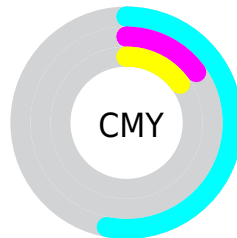
- Red (47%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (85%)



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




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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 120, 168, 216 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, 168, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 120, 168, 216


255, 255, 255


 178, 217, 255

 207, 231, 255

 236, 246, 255

 120, 168, 216


 91, 140, 188

 61, 111, 161

 22, 78, 135

 0, 55, 110

 0, 42, 85

 0, 30, 62

 0, 19, 40

 0, 5, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 120, 168, 216

■ 120, 168, 216

■ 98, 157, 216

■ 142, 179, 216

■ 77, 147, 216

■ 163, 190, 216

■ 55, 136, 216

■ 185, 201, 216

■ 34, 125, 216

■ 206, 211, 216

■ 12, 114, 216

■ 228, 216, 216

■ 0, 108, 216

■ 250, 216, 216

■ 255, 216, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 187, 215



120, 168, 216



122, 173, 240

Triad

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



120, 168, 216



224, 188, 238



210, 231, 147

Complementary

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



120, 168, 216



216, 120, 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.



250, 196, 161



120, 168, 216



248, 181, 213

Square

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



120, 168, 216



189, 197, 253



255, 181, 185



147, 204, 147

Rectangle

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



120, 168, 216



138, 182, 251



255, 181, 185



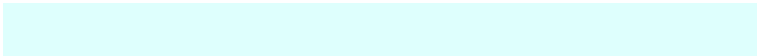
239, 230, 150

Sweetspot

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



120, 168, 216



222, 239, 255



120, 216, 216



107, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



120, 168, 216



120, 188, 255



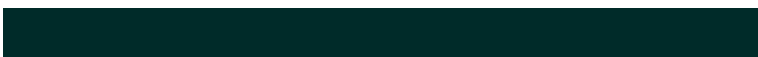
120, 152, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 86, 171



0, 22, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 120, 216



255, 120, 255



216, 216, 120



107, 96, 107



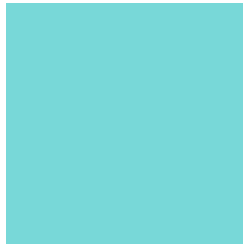
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 120, 168, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

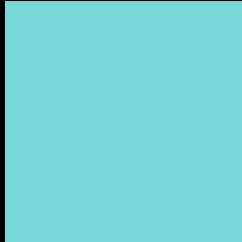
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 216 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, 168, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 168, 216.

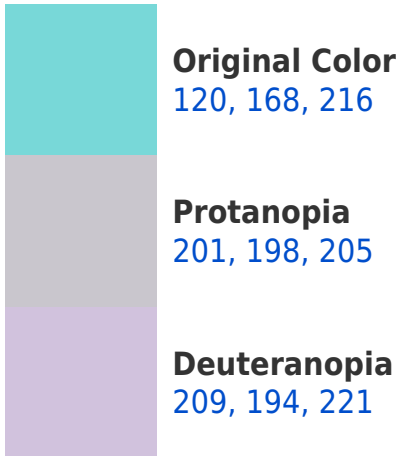


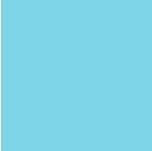
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 120, 168, 216.

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
125, 173, 231

Trichromacy



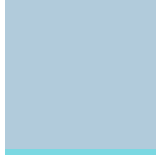
Original Color

120, 168, 216



Protanomaly

172, 189, 209



Deuteranomaly

177, 193, 219



Tritanomaly

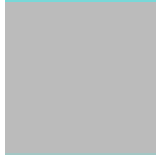
123, 172, 226

Monochromacy



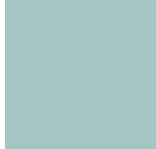
Original Color

120, 168, 216



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

163, 181, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 120, 168, 216 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, 216, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 216, 216)  
}
```

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, 216, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 216, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 120, 168, 216 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, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 216, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 216, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 216, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 216, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 216,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 120, 168, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 216, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
216, 216) }
```

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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