

Converting Colors

RGB(121, 148, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(121, 148, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(121, 148, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7994C8
RGB	121, 148, 200
RGB Percent	47%, 58%, 78%
CMY	0.5255, 0.4196, 0.2157
CMYK	0.40, 0.26, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	219°, 42%, 63%
HSV	219°, 40%, 78%
XYZ	28.9004, 29.4149, 58.7980
YIQ	145.8550, -32.7840, 10.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

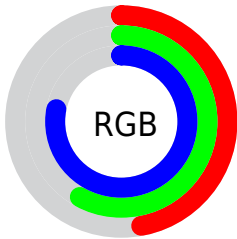
Format	Color
RYB	121, 141, 200
Decimal	7967944
CIELab	61.15, 3.70, -29.86
CIELCh	61, 30.084, 277.055
Yxy	29.4149, 0.2468, 0.2512
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286158024 (0xFF7994C8)
YUV	145.8550, 26.6935, -21.7978
Hunter-Lab	54.2355, 0.2049, -26.3129

Details

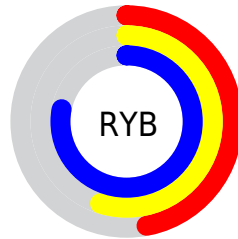
The RGB color **121, 148, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 173, 121**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176, 202, 255**, and **68, 98, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **101, 135, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 161, 200**.

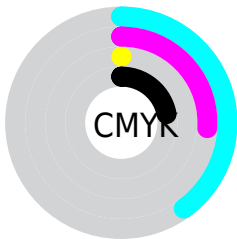
Distribution



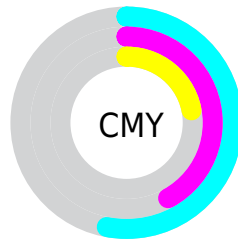
- Red (47%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 121, 148, 200 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 RGB color 121, 148, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 121, 148, 200


255, 255, 255

 176, 202, 255

 204, 230, 255

 233, 255, 255

 121, 148, 200

 94, 122, 173


 68, 98, 146

 41, 74, 120

 5, 52, 95

 0, 31, 71

 0, 5, 48

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 121, 148, 200

 121, 148, 200

■ 101, 135, 200

■ 141, 161, 200

■ 81, 122, 200

■ 161, 174, 200

■ 61, 109, 200

■ 181, 187, 200

■ 41, 95, 200

■ 201, 201, 200

■ 21, 82, 200

■ 221, 214, 200

■ 1, 69, 200

■ 241, 227, 200

■ 0, 68, 200

■ 255, 240, 200

■ 255, 253, 200

■ 255, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 156, 196



121, 148, 200



159, 138, 190

Triad

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



121, 148, 200



198, 131, 117



99, 160, 126

Complementary

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



121, 148, 200



200, 173, 121

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.



131, 156, 104



121, 148, 200



183, 139, 99

Square

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



121, 148, 200



199, 127, 142



160, 148, 94



68, 162, 153

Rectangle

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



121, 148, 200



179, 133, 177



160, 148, 94



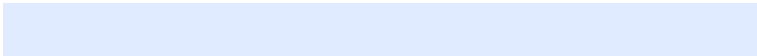
110, 159, 118

Sweetspot

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



121, 148, 200



224, 235, 255



121, 200, 172



110, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



121, 148, 200



135, 176, 255



133, 121, 200



90, 93, 99



0, 56, 163



0, 12, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 121, 148



255, 135, 176



188, 200, 121



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 56



36, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 121, 148, 200 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 RGB color 121, 148, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

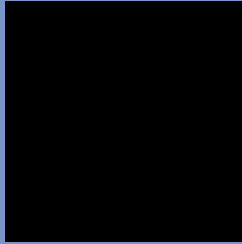
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 121, 148, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 148, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 121, 148, 200.

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
121, 148, 200

Protanopia
132, 145, 198

Deuteranopia
131, 145, 201



Tritanopia
113, 154, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

121, 148, 200

Protanomaly

128, 146, 199

Deuteranomaly

127, 146, 201

Tritanomaly

116, 152, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

121, 148, 200

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

137, 147, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 121, 148, 200 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(121, 148, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 148, 200)  
}
```

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(121, 148, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 148, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 121, 148, 200 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(121, 148, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 148, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 148, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(121, 148, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 148, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 148,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 121, 148, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 148, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
148, 200) }
```

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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