

Converting Colors

RGB(122, 118, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(122, 118, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(122, 118, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A768F
RGB	122, 118, 143
RGB Percent	48%, 46%, 56%
CMY	0.5216, 0.5373, 0.4392
CMYK	0.15, 0.17, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	250°, 10%, 51%
HSV	250°, 17%, 56%
XYZ	19.4624, 19.0776, 28.6432
YIQ	122.0460, -5.6410, 8.6230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

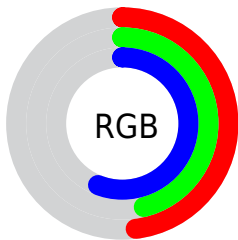
Format	Color
R _Y B	122, 118, 143
Decimal	8025743
CIE Lab	50.78, 6.87, -13.02
CIE LCh	51, 14.717, 297.829
Yxy	19.0776, 0.2897, 0.2840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286215823 (0xFF7A768F)
YUV	122.0460, 10.3303, -0.0403
Hunter-Lab	43.6779, 3.1012, -8.3067

Details

The RGB color `122, 118, 143` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `139, 143, 118`, and the grayscale version is `122, 122, 122`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `175, 170, 197`, and `73, 70, 93` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `110, 104, 143`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `134, 132, 143`.

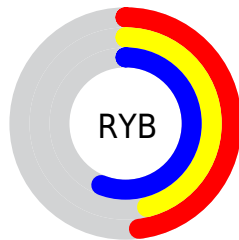
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (46%)

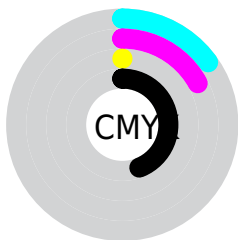
Blue (56%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (56%)

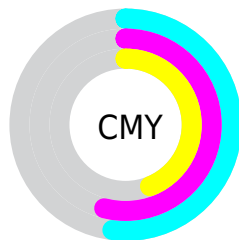


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 122, 118, 143 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 122, 118, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122, 118, 143

255, 255, 255

■ 175, 170, 197

■ 202, 197, 225

■ 230, 225, 253

255, 254, 255

■ 122, 118, 143

■ 110, 104, 143

■ 98, 89, 143

■ 122, 118, 143

■ 97, 93, 117

■ 73, 70, 93

■ 50, 47, 69

■ 29, 27, 47

■ 6, 0, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 122, 118, 143

■ 134, 132, 143

■ 146, 147, 143

■ 86, 75, 143

■ 158, 161, 143

■ 74, 61, 143

■ 170, 175, 143

■ 62, 47, 143

■ 182, 190, 143

■ 50, 32, 143

■ 194, 204, 143

■ 38, 18, 143

■ 206, 218, 143

■ 26, 4, 143

■ 218, 232, 143

■ 23, 0, 143

■ 230, 247, 143

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 122, 146



122, 118, 143



136, 114, 134

Triad

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



122, 118, 143



142, 116, 100



92, 128, 119

Complementary

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



122, 118, 143



139, 143, 118

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.



104, 127, 107



122, 118, 143



132, 120, 96

Square

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



122, 118, 143



147, 113, 110



118, 124, 99



87, 128, 132

Rectangle

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



122, 118, 143



143, 113, 127



118, 124, 99



95, 128, 115

Sweetspot

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



122, 118, 143



178, 177, 186



118, 139, 143



90, 89, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



122, 118, 143



153, 147, 186



134, 118, 143



65, 64, 71



22, 0, 135



1, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



143, 118, 139



186, 147, 180



127, 143, 118



71, 64, 70



135, 0, 114



8, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 122, 118, 143 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 122, 118, 143 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 122, 118, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 118, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 118, 143.

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
[122, 118, 143](#)

Protanopia
[116, 120, 144](#)

Deuteranopia
[122, 118, 143](#)



Tritanopia
120, 120, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color

122, 118, 143

Protanomaly

118, 119, 144

Deuteranomaly

122, 118, 143

Tritanomaly

121, 119, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

122, 118, 143

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

122, 121, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 122, 118, 143 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(122, 118, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 118, 143)  
}
```

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(122, 118, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 118, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 122, 118, 143 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(122, 118, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 118, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 118, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 118, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 118, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 118,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 122, 118, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 118, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
118, 143) }
```

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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