

Converting Colors

RGB(122, 121, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(122, 121, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(122, 121, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A7994
RGB	122, 121, 148
RGB Percent	48%, 47%, 58%
CMY	0.5216, 0.5255, 0.4196
CMYK	0.18, 0.18, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	242°, 11%, 53%
HSV	242°, 18%, 58%
XYZ	20.2087, 19.9504, 30.8027
YIQ	124.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

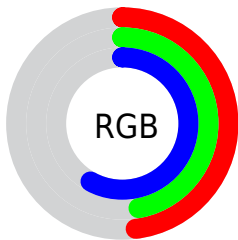
Format	Color
R_{YB}	122, 121, 148
Decimal	8026516
CIE _{Lab}	51.78, 6.27, -14.43
CIE _{LCh}	52, 15.730, 293.475
Yxy	19.9504, 0.2848, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286216596 (0xFF7A7994)
YUV	124.3770, 11.6461, -2.0846
Hunter-Lab	44.6659, 2.5954, -9.6217

Details

The RGB color **122, 121, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **147, 148, 121**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 173, 202**, and **73, 73, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 106, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 136, 148**.

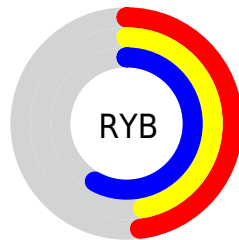
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (47%)

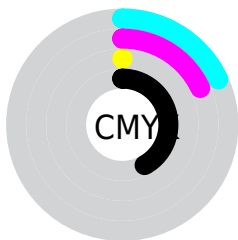
Blue (58%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (58%)

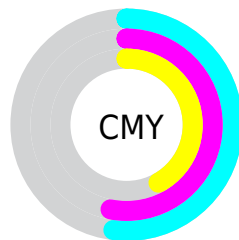


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 122, 121, 148 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, 121, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122, 121, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 175, 173, 202

■ 202, 201, 230

■ 230, 229, 255

■ 122, 121, 148

■ 97, 96, 122

■ 73, 73, 97

■ 50, 50, 73

■ 28, 29, 51

■ 6, 3, 30

■ 0, 0, 1

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 122, 121, 148

■ 108, 106, 148

■ 122, 121, 148

■ 136, 136, 148

■ 93, 91, 148

■ 151, 151, 148

■ 79, 77, 148

■ 165, 165, 148

■ 65, 62, 148

■ 179, 180, 148

■ 51, 47, 148

■ 193, 195, 148

■ 36, 32, 148

■ 208, 210, 148

■ 22, 17, 148

■ 222, 225, 148

■ 8, 3, 148

■ 236, 239, 148

■ 5, 0, 148

■ 250, 254, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 126, 150



122, 121, 148



138, 117, 140

Triad

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



122, 121, 148



147, 117, 102



94, 131, 120

Complementary

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



122, 121, 148



147, 148, 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.



107, 129, 107



122, 121, 148



137, 122, 97

Square

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



122, 121, 148



151, 114, 113



122, 126, 99



87, 131, 134

Rectangle

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



122, 121, 148



146, 115, 131



122, 126, 99



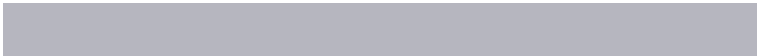
98, 131, 115

Sweetspot

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



122, 121, 148



182, 182, 191



121, 147, 148



91, 91, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



122, 121, 148



151, 149, 191



135, 121, 148



67, 67, 74



5, 0, 138



0, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 121, 147



191, 149, 190



134, 148, 121



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 133



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 122, 121, 148 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, 121, 148 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, 121, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 121, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 121, 148.

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, 121, 148

Protanopia
118, 122, 149

Deuteranopia
123, 121, 148



Tritanopia
119, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

122, 121, 148

Protanomaly

119, 122, 149

Deuteranomaly

123, 121, 148

Tritanomaly

120, 123, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

122, 121, 148

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

123, 123, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 122, 121, 148 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, 121, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 121, 148)  
}
```

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, 121, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 121, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 122, 121, 148 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, 121, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 121, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 121, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 121, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 121, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 121,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 122, 121, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 121, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
121, 148) }
```

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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