

Converting Colors

RGB(122, 149, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(122, 149, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(122, 149, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A95A1
RGB	122, 149, 161
RGB Percent	48%, 58%, 63%
CMY	0.5216, 0.4157, 0.3686
CMYK	0.24, 0.07, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	198°, 17%, 55%
HSV	198°, 24%, 63%
XYZ	25.2065, 28.2057, 37.8339
YIQ	142.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

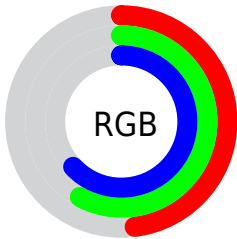
Format	Color
RYB	122, 138, 161
Decimal	8033697
CIELab	60.07, -6.67, -9.44
CIELCh	60, 11.560, 234.780
Yxy	28.2057, 0.2762, 0.3091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286223777 (0xFF7A95A1)
YUV	142.2950, 9.2216, -17.7987
Hunter-Lab	53.1090, -8.2214, -5.0608

Details

The RGB color `122, 149, 161` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `161, 134, 122`, and the grayscale version is `142, 142, 142`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `175, 203, 216`, and `72, 98, 109` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `106, 144, 161`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `138, 154, 161`.

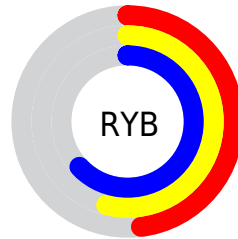
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (58%)

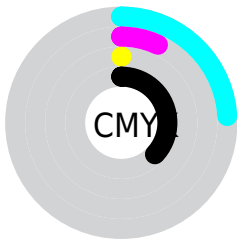
Blue (63%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (63%)

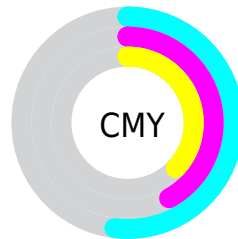


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 122, 149, 161 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, 149, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 122, 149, 161


255, 255, 255

 175, 203, 216

 203, 231, 244

 231, 255, 255

 122, 149, 161


 97, 123, 135

 72, 98, 109


 49, 75, 85

 26, 52, 62


 2, 31, 40

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 122, 149, 161

 106, 144, 161

 122, 149, 161

 138, 154, 161

■ 90, 139, 161

■ 154, 159, 161

■ 74, 134, 161

■ 170, 164, 161

■ 58, 129, 161

■ 186, 169, 161

■ 42, 124, 161

■ 203, 174, 161

■ 25, 119, 161

■ 219, 179, 161

■ 9, 114, 161

■ 235, 184, 161

■ 0, 111, 161

■ 251, 189, 161

■ 255, 194, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 151, 153



122, 149, 161



132, 146, 165

Triad

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



122, 149, 161



164, 138, 147



144, 147, 126

Complementary

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



122, 149, 161



161, 134, 122

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.



155, 143, 125



122, 149, 161



167, 138, 137

Square

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



122, 149, 161



156, 140, 157



163, 140, 129



132, 149, 133

Rectangle

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



122, 149, 161



140, 144, 164



163, 140, 129



148, 146, 125

Sweetspot

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



122, 149, 161



194, 205, 209



122, 161, 134



96, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



122, 149, 161



148, 190, 209



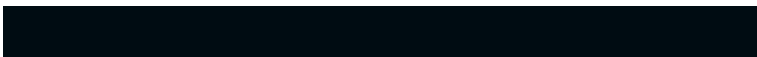
122, 130, 161



73, 79, 82



0, 101, 145



0, 12, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 122, 149



209, 148, 190



161, 153, 122



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 101



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 122, 149, 161 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, 149, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

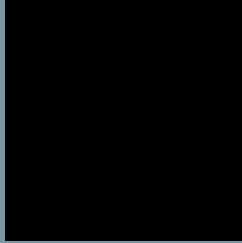
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

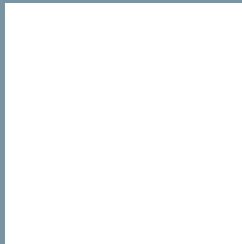
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 122, 149, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 149, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 149, 161.

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
122, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

122, 149, 161

Protanomaly

135, 145, 159

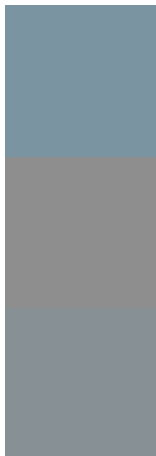
Deuteranomaly

140, 144, 162

Tritanomaly

122, 149, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

122, 149, 161

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

135, 145, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 122, 149, 161 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, 149, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 149, 161)  
}
```

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, 149, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 149, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 122, 149, 161 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, 149, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 149, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 149, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 149, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 149, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 149,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 122, 149, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 149, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
149, 161) }
```

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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