

Converting Colors

RGB(122, 161, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(122, 161, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(122, 161, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7AA193
RGB	122, 161, 147
RGB Percent	48%, 63%, 58%
CMY	0.5216, 0.3686, 0.4235
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.09, 0.37
HSL	158°, 17%, 55%
HSV	158°, 24%, 63%
XYZ	26.0374, 31.7339, 32.3567
YIQ	147.7430, -18.7500, -12.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

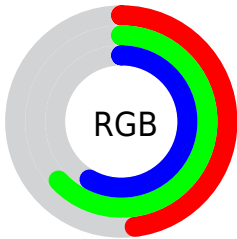
Format	Color
RYB	122, 146, 161
Decimal	8036755
CIELab	63.12, -16.31, 2.95
CIElCh	63, 16.579, 169.738
Yxy	31.7339, 0.2889, 0.3521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286226835 (0xFF7AA193)
YUV	147.7430, -0.3663, -22.5766
Hunter-Lab	56.3328, -16.0787, 5.3777

Details

The RGB color **122, 161, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 122, 136**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 216, 201**, and **72, 109, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 161, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 161, 153**.

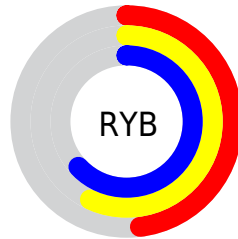
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (63%)

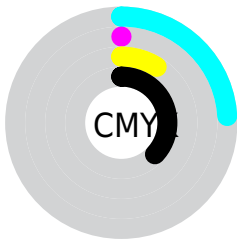
Blue (58%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (63%)

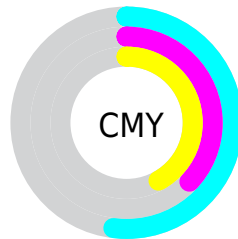


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 122, 161, 147 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, 161, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122, 161, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 175, 216, 201

■ 203, 244, 229

■ 231, 255, 255

■ 122, 161, 147

■ 97, 135, 121

■ 72, 109, 96

■ 48, 85, 73

■ 25, 62, 50

■ 2, 39, 29

■ 0, 19, 4

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 122, 161, 147

■ 106, 161, 141

■ 122, 161, 147

■ 138, 161, 153

■ 90, 161, 135

■ 154, 161, 159

■ 74, 161, 130

■ 170, 161, 164

■ 58, 161, 124

■ 186, 161, 170

■ 42, 161, 118

■ 203, 161, 176

■ 25, 161, 112

■ 219, 161, 182

■ 9, 161, 107

■ 235, 161, 187

■ 0, 161, 103

■ 251, 161, 193

■ 255, 161, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 159, 133



122, 161, 147



114, 161, 162

Triad

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



122, 161, 147



149, 151, 180



180, 146, 131

Complementary

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



122, 161, 147



161, 122, 136

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.



184, 143, 143



122, 161, 147



167, 146, 172

Square

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



122, 161, 147



130, 156, 181



179, 143, 158



169, 150, 124

Rectangle

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



122, 161, 147



114, 160, 171



179, 143, 158



182, 144, 135

Sweetspot

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



122, 161, 147



194, 209, 204



136, 161, 122



96, 105, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



122, 161, 147



148, 209, 187



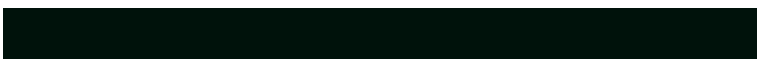
122, 156, 161



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 93



0, 18, 11

Inverse Universe

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



161, 122, 136



209, 148, 170



161, 127, 122



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 52



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 122, 161, 147 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 RGB color 122, 161, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

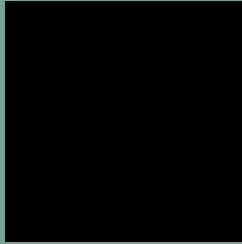
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

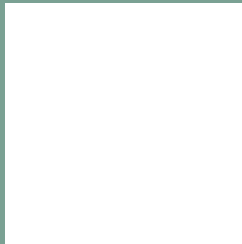
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 122, 161, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 161, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 161, 147.

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
127, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

122, 161, 147

Protanomaly

144, 155, 144

Deuteranomaly

151, 152, 149

Tritanomaly

125, 159, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

122, 161, 147

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

139, 153, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 122, 161, 147 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, 161, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 161, 147)  
}
```

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, 161, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 161, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 122, 161, 147 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, 161, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 161, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 161, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 161, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 161, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 161,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 122, 161, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 161, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
161, 147) }
```

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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