

# Converting Colors

RGB(122, 162, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(122, 162, 204) contains.

<b>RGB(122, 162, 204)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(122, 162, 204)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7AA2CC
RGB	122, 162, 204
RGB Percent	48%, 64%, 80%
CMY	0.5216, 0.3647, 0.2000
CMYK	0.40, 0.21, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	211°, 45%, 64%
HSV	211°, 40%, 80%
XYZ	31.8455, 34.3379, 62.0762
YIQ	154.8280, -37.3220, 4.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

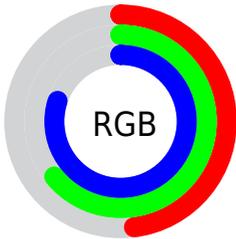
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	122, 149, 204
Decimal	8037068
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.23, -2.85, -25.79
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 25.944, 263.684
Yxy	34.3379, 0.2483, 0.2677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286227148 (0xFF7AA2CC)
YUV	154.8280, 24.2418, -28.7902
Hunter-Lab	58.5985, -5.5413, -21.7897

# Details

The RGB color **122, 162, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 164, 122**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 217, 255**, and **68, 111, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 152, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 172, 204**.

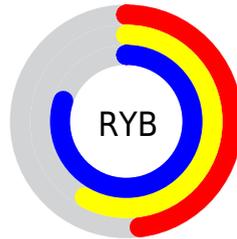
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (64%)

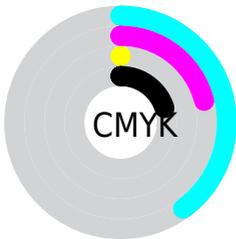
Blue (80%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (80%)

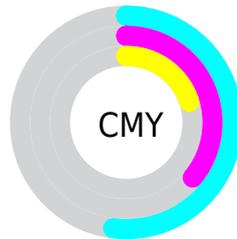


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 122, 162, 204 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, 162, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 122, 162, 204

255, 255, 255

 177, 217, 255

 205, 245, 255

 234, 255, 255

 122, 162, 204

 95, 136, 176

 68, 111, 150

 41, 86, 124

 3, 63, 99

 0, 41, 75

 0, 21, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 122, 162, 204

 122, 162, 204

 102, 152, 204

 142, 172, 204

 81, 141, 204

 163, 183, 204

 61, 131, 204

 183, 193, 204

 40, 120, 204

 204, 204, 204

 20, 110, 204

 224, 214, 204

 0, 100, 204

 244, 225, 204

 255, 235, 204

 255, 246, 204

 255, 255, 204

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95, 168, 195



122, 162, 204



155, 154, 201

# Triad

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



122, 162, 204



205, 142, 141



129, 168, 130

# Complementary

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



122, 162, 204



204, 164, 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.



156, 163, 115



122, 162, 204



197, 148, 122

# Square

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



122, 162, 204



201, 142, 164



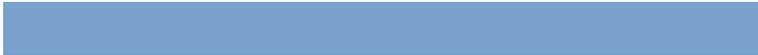
180, 155, 112



104, 171, 152

# Rectangle

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



122, 162, 204



175, 149, 192



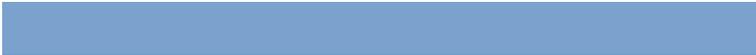
180, 155, 112



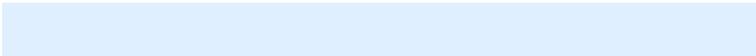
138, 167, 124

# Sweetspot

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



122, 162, 204



224, 239, 255



122, 204, 163



110, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



122, 162, 204



133, 192, 255



122, 122, 204



92, 97, 102



0, 81, 166



0, 19, 38



# Inverse Universe

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



204, 122, 162



255, 133, 192



204, 204, 122



102, 92, 97



166, 0, 81

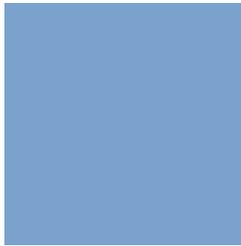


38, 0, 19



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 122, 162, 204 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

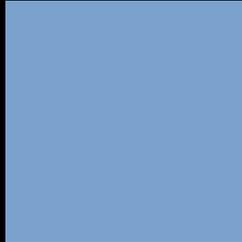
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 204 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

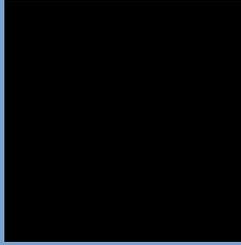
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 162, 204.

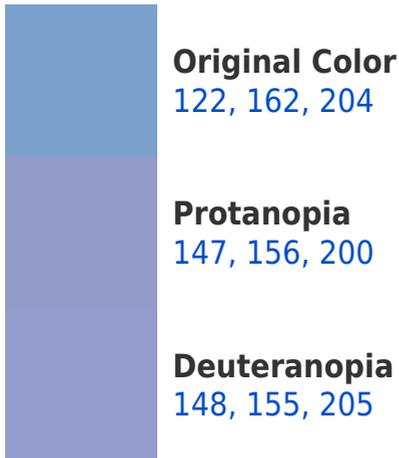


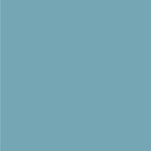
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 162, 204.

# 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](#).

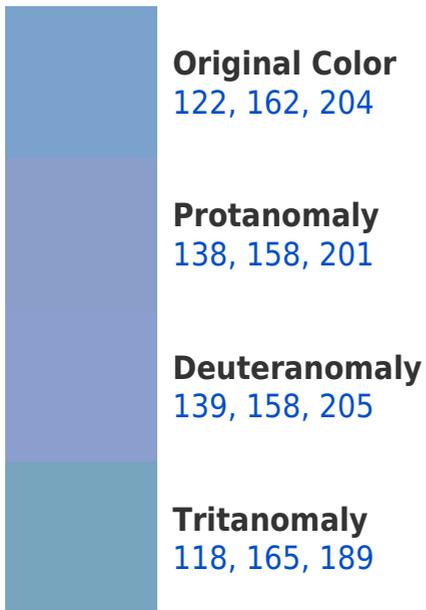
## Dichromacy



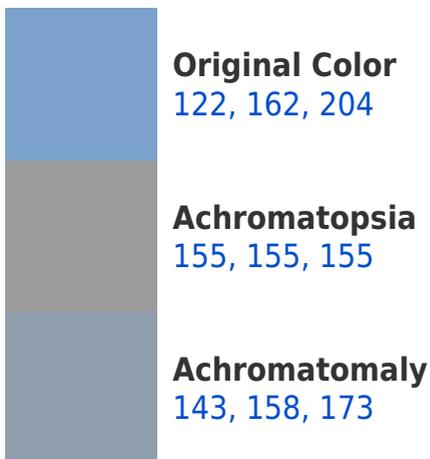


**Tritanopia**  
116, 166, 180

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 122, 162, 204 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, 162, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 162, 204)  
}
```

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, 162, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 162, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 122, 162, 204 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, 162, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 162, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 162, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 162, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 162, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 162,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 122, 162, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 162, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
162, 204) }
```

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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