

Converting Colors

RGB(124, 156, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(124, 156, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(124, 156, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7C9C98
RGB	124, 156, 152
RGB Percent	49%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.5137, 0.3882, 0.4039
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	172°, 14%, 55%
HSV	172°, 21%, 61%
XYZ	25.8681, 30.3290, 34.1965
YIQ	145.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

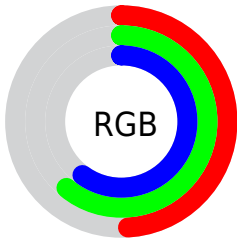
Format	Color
RYB	124, 141, 156
Decimal	8166552
CIELab	61.94, -11.91, -1.57
CIELCh	62, 12.014, 187.523
Yxy	30.3290, 0.2862, 0.3355
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286356632 (0xFF7C9C98)
YUV	145.9760, 2.9698, -19.2730
Hunter-Lab	55.0718, -12.5312, 1.7345

Details

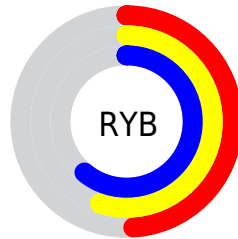
The RGB color **124, 156, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 124, 128**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 211, 206**, and **74, 105, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 156, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 156, 154**.

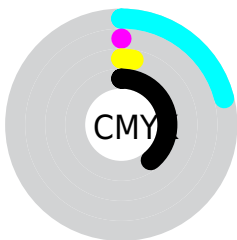
Distribution



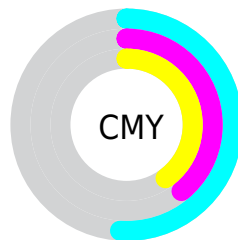
- Red (49%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 124, 156, 152 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 124, 156, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 124, 156, 152


255, 255, 255


 177, 211, 206

 205, 239, 234

 233, 255, 255

 124, 156, 152


 99, 130, 126

 74, 105, 101


 51, 81, 77

 28, 58, 55

 5, 36, 33


 0, 13, 11

 0, 0, 0

 124, 156, 152

 108, 156, 150

 124, 156, 152

 140, 156, 154

93, 156, 148

155, 156, 156

77, 156, 146

171, 156, 158

62, 156, 144

186, 156, 160

46, 156, 142

202, 156, 162

30, 156, 140

218, 156, 164

15, 156, 138

233, 156, 166

0, 156, 136

249, 156, 168

255, 156, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 155, 141



124, 156, 152



123, 155, 162

Triad

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



124, 156, 152



155, 146, 167



166, 146, 130

Complementary

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



124, 156, 152



156, 124, 128

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.



172, 143, 137



124, 156, 152



166, 143, 158

Square

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



124, 156, 152



142, 150, 171



172, 142, 147



156, 150, 129

Rectangle

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



124, 156, 152



126, 154, 167



172, 142, 147



168, 145, 132

Sweetspot

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



124, 156, 152



192, 204, 202



128, 156, 124



95, 102, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



124, 156, 152



153, 204, 198



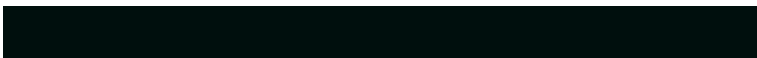
124, 144, 156



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 125



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



156, 124, 128



204, 153, 159



156, 136, 124



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 18



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 124, 156, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

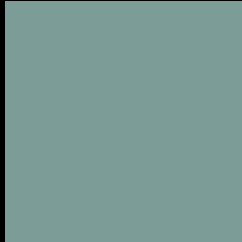
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 124, 156, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

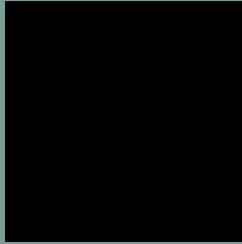
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

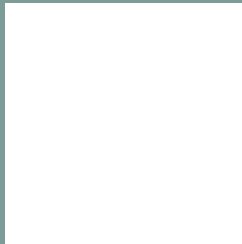
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 124, 156, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 124, 156, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 124, 156, 152.

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](#).

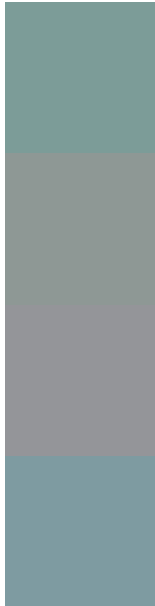
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
127, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

124, 156, 152

Protanomaly

142, 152, 149

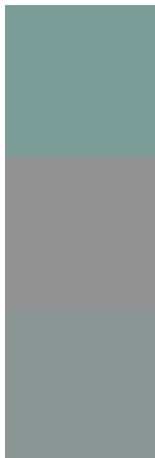
Deuteranomaly

148, 149, 153

Tritanomaly

126, 155, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

124, 156, 152

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

138, 150, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 124, 156, 152 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(124, 156, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 156, 152)  
}
```

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(124, 156, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 156, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 124, 156, 152 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(124, 156, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 156, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 156, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 156, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 156, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 156,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 124, 156, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 156, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124,  
156, 152) }
```

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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