

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 147, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 147, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(125, 147, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D9384
RGB	125, 147, 132
RGB Percent	49%, 58%, 52%
CMY	0.5098, 0.4235, 0.4824
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	139°, 9%, 53%
HSV	139°, 15%, 58%
XYZ	23.0560, 26.8934, 25.8055
YIQ	138.7120, -8.2970, -9.3290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

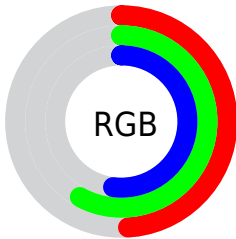
Format	Color
R_{YB}	125, 142, 147
Decimal	8229764
CIE _{Lab}	58.88, -10.91, 5.33
CIE _{LCh}	59, 12.139, 153.977
Yxy	26.8934, 0.3044, 0.3550
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286419844 (0xFF7D9384)
YUV	138.7120, -3.3090, -12.0254
Hunter-Lab	51.8588, -11.3932, 6.7978

Details

The RGB color **125, 147, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 125, 140**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 201, 185**, and **76, 96, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 147, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 147, 142**.

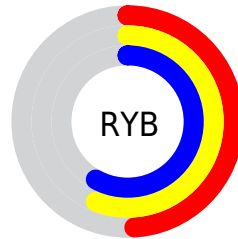
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (58%)

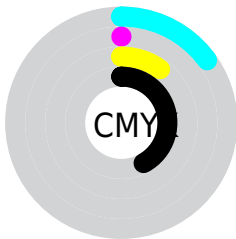
Blue (52%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

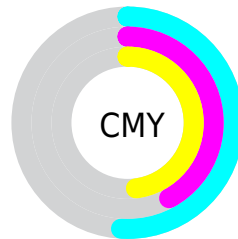


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 147, 132 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 125, 147, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 125, 147, 132

255, 255, 255

■ 178, 201, 185

■ 205, 229, 213

■ 234, 255, 241

■ 125, 147, 132

■ 100, 121, 107

■ 76, 96, 83

■ 53, 73, 60

■ 31, 50, 38

■ 10, 29, 17

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 125, 147, 132

■ 110, 147, 122

■ 96, 147, 112

■ 125, 147, 132

■ 140, 147, 142

■ 154, 147, 152

■ 81, 147, 102

■ 169, 147, 162

■ 66, 147, 92

■ 184, 147, 172

■ 52, 147, 82

■ 199, 147, 182

■ 37, 147, 72

■ 213, 147, 192

■ 22, 147, 62

■ 228, 147, 202

■ 7, 147, 52

■ 243, 147, 212

■ 0, 147, 47

■ 255, 147, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 145, 124



125, 147, 132



117, 148, 143

Triad

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



125, 147, 132



132, 142, 163



164, 135, 130

Complementary

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



125, 147, 132



147, 125, 140

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.



163, 134, 141



125, 147, 132



146, 138, 159

Square

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



125, 147, 132



120, 145, 160



157, 136, 151



159, 138, 123

Rectangle

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



125, 147, 132



114, 148, 150



157, 136, 151



164, 135, 133

Sweetspot

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



125, 147, 132



184, 191, 186



140, 147, 125



92, 97, 94



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



125, 147, 132



157, 191, 168



125, 147, 143



67, 74, 69



0, 138, 44



0, 10, 3

Inverse Universe

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



147, 125, 140



191, 157, 180



147, 125, 129



74, 67, 72



138, 0, 94



10, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 147, 132 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 125, 147, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

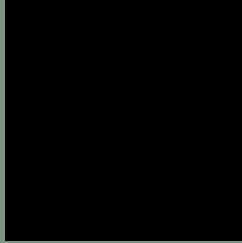
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

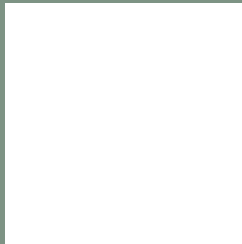
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 125, 147, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 147, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 147, 132.

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
129, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

125, 147, 132

Protanomaly

139, 143, 130

Deuteranomaly

146, 141, 133

Tritanomaly

128, 145, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

125, 147, 132

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

134, 142, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 147, 132 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(125, 147, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 147, 132)  
}
```

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(125, 147, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 147, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 147, 132 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(125, 147, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 147, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 147, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 147, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 147, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 147,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 147, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 147, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
147, 132) }
```

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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