

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 147, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 147, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(125, 147, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D938A
RGB	125, 147, 138
RGB Percent	49%, 58%, 54%
CMY	0.5098, 0.4235, 0.4588
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.06, 0.42
HSL	155°, 9%, 53%
HSV	155°, 15%, 58%
XYZ	23.4786, 27.0624, 28.0309
YIQ	139.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

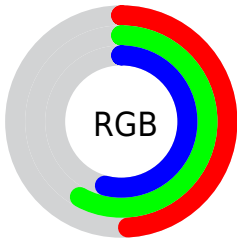
Format	Color
R_{YB}	125, 139, 147
Decimal	8229770
CIE _{Lab}	59.03, -9.69, 2.14
CIE _{LCh}	59, 9.922, 167.570
Yxy	27.0624, 0.2988, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286419850 (0xFF7D938A)
YUV	139.3960, -0.6882, -12.6253
Hunter-Lab	52.0215, -10.4762, 4.4677

Details

The RGB color **125, 147, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 125, 134**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 201, 191**, and **76, 96, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 147, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 147, 144**.

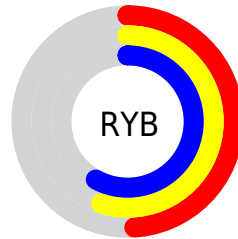
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (58%)

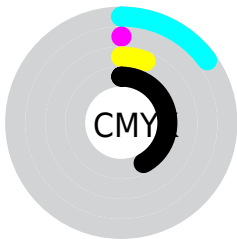
Blue (54%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (58%)

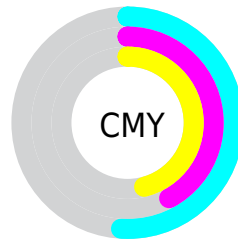


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 147, 138 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, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 125, 147, 138

255, 255, 255

 178, 201, 191


 205, 229, 219


 234, 255, 248


 125, 147, 138

 100, 121, 113

 76, 96, 88

 53, 73, 65


 31, 50, 43

 10, 29, 22

 0, 0, 0


 125, 147, 138

 110, 147, 132

 96, 147, 126

 125, 147, 138

 140, 147, 144

 154, 147, 150

81, 147, 120

169, 147, 156

66, 147, 114

184, 147, 162

52, 147, 108

199, 147, 168

37, 147, 102

213, 147, 174

22, 147, 96

228, 147, 180

7, 147, 90

243, 147, 186

0, 147, 87

255, 147, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 146, 130



125, 147, 138



120, 147, 147

Triad

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



125, 147, 138



139, 141, 159



159, 138, 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, 138



147, 125, 134

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.



161, 136, 137



125, 147, 138



150, 138, 154

Square

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



125, 147, 138



129, 144, 159



158, 137, 146



153, 140, 125

Rectangle

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



125, 147, 138



121, 147, 152



158, 137, 146



160, 137, 132

Sweetspot

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



125, 147, 138



184, 191, 188



134, 147, 125



92, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



125, 147, 138



157, 191, 177



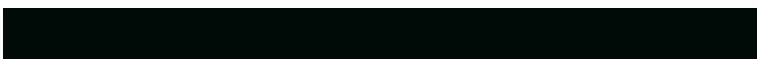
125, 145, 147



67, 74, 71



0, 138, 81



0, 10, 6

Inverse Universe

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



147, 125, 134



191, 157, 171



147, 127, 125



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 56



10, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 147, 138 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, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

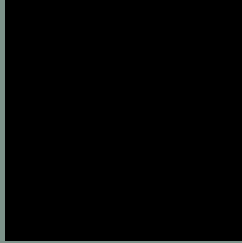
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 147, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 147, 138.

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



Original Color
125, 147, 138

Protanopia
146, 141, 135

Deuteranopia
156, 137, 140



Tritanopia
128, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

125, 147, 138

Protanomaly

138, 143, 136

Deuteranomaly

145, 141, 139

Tritanomaly

127, 145, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

125, 147, 138

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

134, 142, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 147, 138 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, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 147, 138)  
}
```

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, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 147, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 147, 138 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 147, 138) }
```

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, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 147, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 147, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 147,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 147, 138 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
147, 138) }
```

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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