

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 153, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 153, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(125, 153, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D99BE
RGB	125, 153, 190
RGB Percent	49%, 60%, 75%
CMY	0.5098, 0.4000, 0.2549
CMYK	0.34, 0.19, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	214°, 33%, 62%
HSV	214°, 34%, 75%
XYZ	29.1429, 30.8601, 53.1358
YIQ	148.8460, -28.5650, 5.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

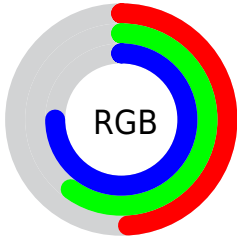
Format	Color
RYB	125, 145, 190
Decimal	8231358
CIELab	62.39, -0.73, -22.31
CIELCh	62, 22.318, 268.136
Yxy	30.8601, 0.2576, 0.2728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286421438 (0xFF7D99BE)
YUV	148.8460, 20.2889, -20.9129
Hunter-Lab	55.5519, -3.5734, -17.8250

Details

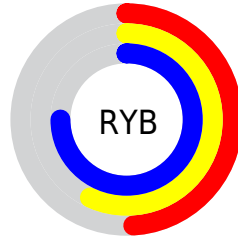
The RGB color **125, 153, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 162, 125**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179, 207, 246**, and **73, 102, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 142, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 164, 190**.

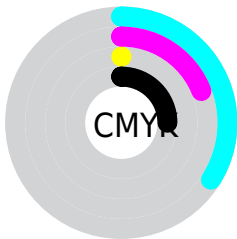
Distribution



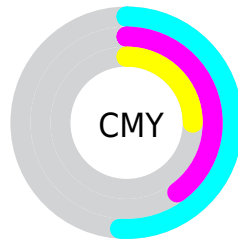
- Red (49%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 153, 190 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, 153, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 125, 153, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 179, 207, 246

■ 207, 235, 255

■ 236, 255, 255

■ 125, 153, 190

■ 99, 127, 163

■ 73, 102, 137

■ 48, 78, 111

■ 21, 56, 87

■ 0, 34, 63

■ 0, 12, 41

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 125, 153, 190

■ 125, 153, 190

■ 106, 142, 190

■ 144, 164, 190

■ 87, 131, 190

■ 163, 175, 190

■ 68, 121, 190

■ 182, 185, 190

■ 49, 110, 190

■ 201, 196, 190

■ 30, 99, 190

■ 220, 207, 190

■ 11, 88, 190

■ 239, 218, 190

■ 0, 82, 190

■ 255, 229, 190

■ 255, 240, 190

■ 255, 250, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 158, 184



125, 153, 190



152, 146, 186

Triad

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



125, 153, 190



191, 138, 133



123, 160, 129

Complementary

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



125, 153, 190



190, 162, 125

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.



146, 155, 116



125, 153, 190



183, 143, 118

Square

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



125, 153, 190



189, 137, 153



167, 149, 111



103, 162, 149

Rectangle

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



125, 153, 190



169, 142, 177



167, 149, 111



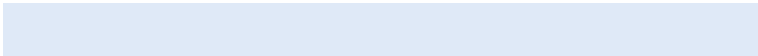
130, 159, 124

Sweetspot

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



125, 153, 190



223, 233, 247



125, 190, 162



110, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



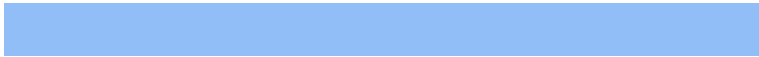
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



125, 153, 190



146, 190, 247



129, 125, 190



85, 89, 94



0, 68, 158



0, 13, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 125, 153



247, 146, 190



186, 190, 125



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 68



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 153, 190 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 125, 153, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

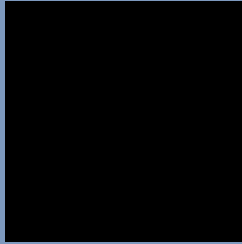
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 125, 153, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 153, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 153, 190.

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
120, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
125, 153, 190

Protanomaly
135, 150, 188

Deuteranomaly
137, 150, 191

Tritanomaly
122, 156, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
125, 153, 190

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
140, 150, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 153, 190 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, 153, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 153, 190)  
}
```

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, 153, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 153, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 153, 190 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, 153, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 153, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 153, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 153, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 153, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 153,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 153, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 153, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
153, 190) }
```

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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