

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 159, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 159, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(125, 159, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D9F9F
RGB	125, 159, 159
RGB Percent	49%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.5098, 0.3765, 0.3765
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	180°, 15%, 56%
HSV	180°, 21%, 62%
XYZ	27.1136, 31.6595, 37.4827
YIQ	148.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

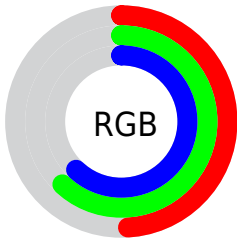
Format	Color
RYB	125, 142, 159
Decimal	8232863
CIELab	63.06, -11.63, -3.86
CIElCh	63, 12.257, 198.349
Yxy	31.6595, 0.2817, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286422943 (0xFF7D9F9F)
YUV	148.8340, 5.0118, -20.9024
Hunter-Lab	56.2667, -12.4519, -0.1100

Details

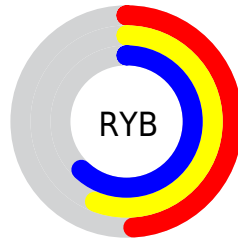
The RGB color **125, 159, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 125, 125**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 214, 214**, and **75, 108, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 159, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 159, 159**.

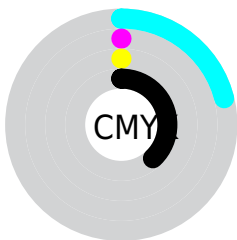
Distribution



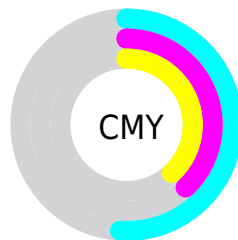
- Red (49%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 159, 159 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, 159, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 125, 159, 159


255, 255, 255

 178, 214, 214

 206, 242, 242

 234, 255, 255

 125, 159, 159


 100, 133, 133

 75, 108, 108

 51, 83, 83

 28, 60, 60


 4, 38, 39


 0, 18, 18

 0, 0, 0

 125, 159, 159

 109, 159, 159

 125, 159, 159

 141, 159, 159

93, 159, 159

157, 159, 159

77, 159, 159

173, 159, 159

61, 159, 159

189, 159, 159

45, 159, 159

205, 159, 159

30, 159, 159

220, 159, 159

14, 159, 159

236, 159, 159

0, 159, 159

252, 159, 159

255, 159, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 159, 148



125, 159, 159



127, 158, 168

Triad

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



125, 159, 159



163, 148, 167



166, 150, 132

Complementary

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



125, 159, 159



159, 125, 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.



174, 147, 137



125, 159, 159



172, 146, 157

Square

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



125, 159, 159



149, 151, 173



176, 145, 146



154, 154, 132

Rectangle

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



125, 159, 159



132, 156, 172



176, 145, 146



169, 149, 133

Sweetspot

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



125, 159, 159



194, 207, 207



125, 159, 125



97, 105, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



125, 159, 159



153, 207, 207



125, 142, 159



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 125, 159



207, 153, 207



159, 142, 125



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 159, 159 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, 159, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

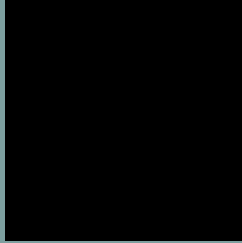
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 159, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 159, 159.

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, 159, 159

Protanopia
154, 151, 155

Deuteranopia
163, 148, 161



Tritanopia
127, 157, 170

Trichromacy



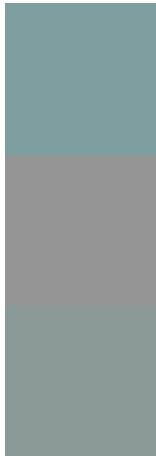
Original Color
125, 159, 159

Protanomaly
143, 154, 156

Deuteranomaly
149, 152, 160

Tritanomaly
126, 158, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
125, 159, 159

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
140, 153, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 159, 159 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, 159, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 159, 159)  
}
```

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, 159, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 159, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 159, 159 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, 159, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 159, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 159, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 159, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 159, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 159,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 159, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 159, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
159, 159) }
```

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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