

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 166, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 166, 143) contains.

RGB(125, 166, 143)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(125, 166, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DA68F
RGB	125, 166, 143
RGB Percent	49%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.5098, 0.3490, 0.4392
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.14, 0.35
HSL	146°, 19%, 57%
HSV	146°, 25%, 65%
XYZ	27.0516, 33.6156, 31.0493
YIQ	151.1190, -17.0530, -15.8450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

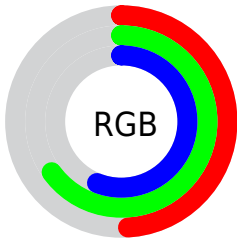
Format	Color
RYB	125, 153, 166
Decimal	8234639
CIELab	64.66, -18.76, 7.42
CIELCh	65, 20.177, 158.422
Yxy	33.6156, 0.2949, 0.3665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286424719 (0xFF7DA68F)
YUV	151.1190, -4.0027, -22.9064
Hunter-Lab	57.9789, -18.1793, 8.8339

Details

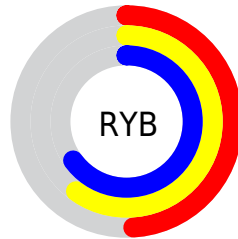
The RGB color **125, 166, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 125, 148**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **178, 221, 197**, and **75, 114, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 166, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 166, 152**.

Distribution



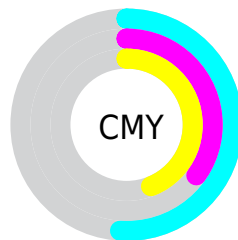
- Red (49%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 166, 143 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, 166, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 125, 166, 143


255, 255, 255

 178, 221, 197


 206, 250, 225

 234, 255, 253

 125, 166, 143

 100, 140, 117

 75, 114, 93

 51, 89, 69

 28, 66, 47

 4, 43, 26

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 125, 166, 143

 108, 166, 134

 125, 166, 143

 142, 166, 152

■ 92, 166, 124

■ 158, 166, 162

■ 75, 166, 115

■ 175, 166, 171

■ 59, 166, 106

■ 191, 166, 180

■ 42, 166, 96

■ 208, 166, 190

■ 25, 166, 87

■ 225, 166, 199

■ 9, 166, 78

■ 241, 166, 208

■ 0, 166, 73

■ 255, 166, 217

■ 255, 166, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 163, 128



125, 166, 143



110, 167, 161

Triad

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



125, 166, 143



142, 157, 192



192, 146, 135

Complementary

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



125, 166, 143



166, 125, 148

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.



193, 144, 152



125, 166, 143



166, 151, 185

Square

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



125, 166, 143



120, 162, 190



184, 146, 170



182, 151, 124

Rectangle

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



125, 166, 143



106, 167, 173



184, 146, 170



194, 145, 140

Sweetspot

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



125, 166, 143



202, 217, 208



148, 166, 125



101, 110, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



125, 166, 143



152, 217, 180



125, 166, 163



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 65



0, 20, 9

Inverse Universe

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



166, 125, 148



217, 152, 188



166, 125, 128



84, 76, 80



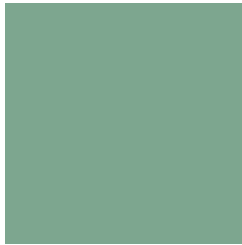
148, 0, 83



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 166, 143 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, 166, 143 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, 166, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 166, 143.

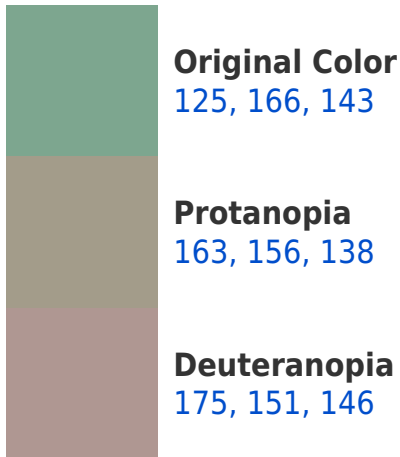



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 166, 143.

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
131, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
125, 166, 143

Protanomaly
149, 160, 140

Deuteranomaly
157, 156, 145

Tritanomaly
129, 163, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
125, 166, 143

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
142, 156, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 166, 143 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, 166, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(125, 166, 143)  
}
```

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, 166, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 166, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 166, 143 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, 166, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 166, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(125, 166, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 166, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 166, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 166,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 166, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 166, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
166, 143) }
```

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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