

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 172, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 172, 216) contains.

RGB(125, 172, 216)	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, 172, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DACD8
RGB	125, 172, 216
RGB Percent	49%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.5098, 0.3255, 0.1529
CMYK	0.42, 0.20, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	209°, 54%, 67%
HSV	209°, 42%, 85%
XYZ	35.6046, 38.8229, 70.5827
YIQ	162.9630, -42.1360, 3.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

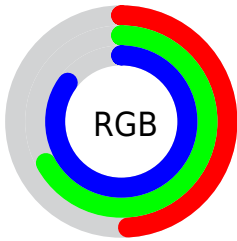
Format	Color
RYB	125, 156, 216
Decimal	8236248
CIELab	68.62, -4.32, -27.19
CIElCh	69, 27.531, 260.974
Yxy	38.8229, 0.2455, 0.2677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286426328 (0xFF7DACD8)
YUV	162.9630, 26.1472, -33.2936
Hunter-Lab	62.3080, -7.0389, -23.5483

Details

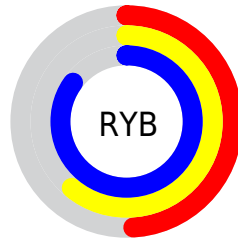
The RGB color **125, 172, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 169, 125**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 227, 255**, and **70, 120, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 162, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 182, 216**.

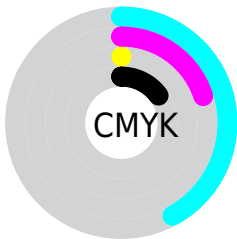
Distribution



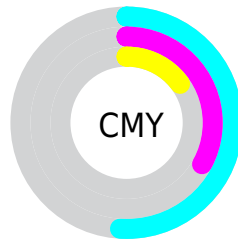
- Red (49%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 172, 216 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, 172, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 125, 172, 216


255, 255, 255


 181, 227, 255


 209, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 125, 172, 216

 98, 146, 188

 70, 120, 161

 41, 95, 135

 0, 72, 109

 0, 49, 85

 0, 29, 61

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 125, 172, 216

■ 125, 172, 216

■ 103, 162, 216

■ 147, 182, 216

■ 82, 151, 216

■ 168, 193, 216

■ 60, 141, 216

■ 190, 203, 216

■ 39, 130, 216

■ 211, 214, 216

■ 17, 120, 216

■ 233, 224, 216

■ 0, 112, 216

■ 255, 235, 216

■ 255, 245, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 178, 205



125, 172, 216



161, 164, 214

Triad

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



125, 172, 216



218, 150, 151



139, 177, 135

Complementary

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



125, 172, 216



216, 169, 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.



167, 171, 121



125, 172, 216



210, 155, 130

Square

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



125, 172, 216



212, 150, 176



192, 163, 118



111, 181, 159

Rectangle

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



125, 172, 216



183, 158, 205



192, 163, 118



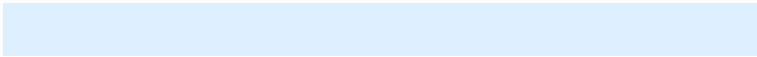
148, 176, 129

Sweetspot

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



125, 172, 216



222, 239, 255



125, 216, 169



107, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



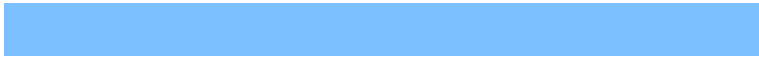
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



125, 172, 216



125, 192, 255



125, 127, 216



96, 102, 107



0, 88, 171



0, 22, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 125, 172



255, 125, 192



216, 214, 125



107, 96, 102



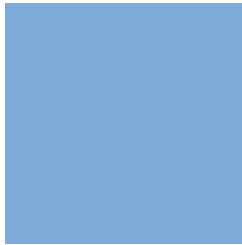
171, 0, 88



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 172, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

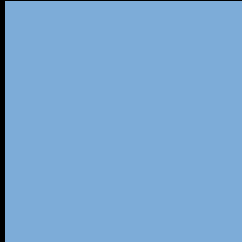
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

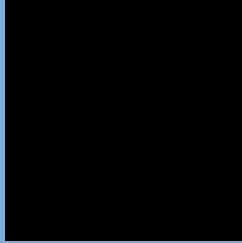
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

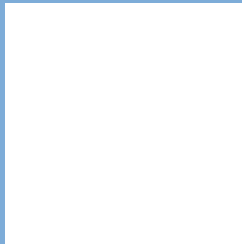
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 125, 172, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 172, 216.

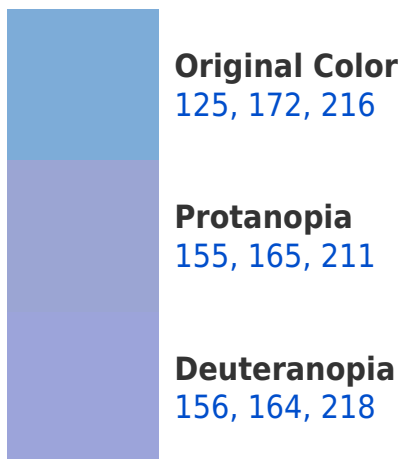


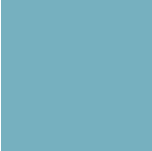
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 172, 216.

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](#).

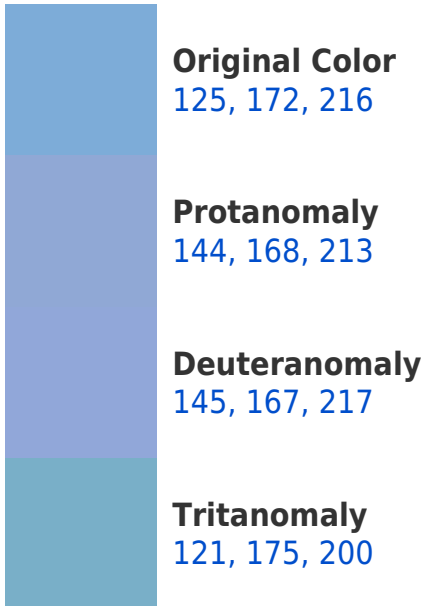
Dichromacy



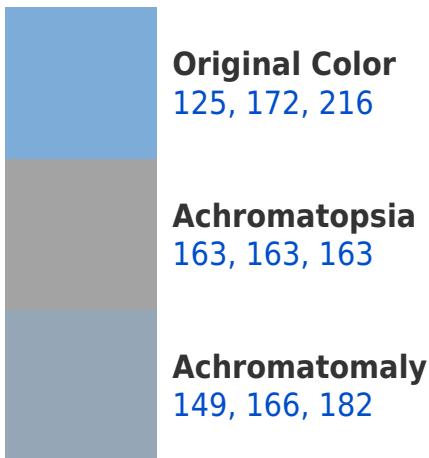


Tritanopia
118, 176, 191

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 172, 216 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, 172, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 172, 216)  
}
```

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, 172, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 172, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 172, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

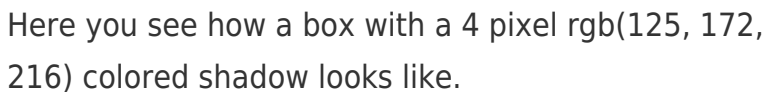
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(125, 172, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 172, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 172, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 172, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 172, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 172,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 172, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 172, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
172, 216) }
```

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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