

Converting Colors

RGB(125, 184, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(125, 184, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(125, 184, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DB893
RGB	125, 184, 147
RGB Percent	49%, 72%, 58%
CMY	0.5098, 0.2784, 0.4235
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.20, 0.28
HSL	142°, 29%, 61%
HSV	142°, 32%, 72%
XYZ	30.8644, 40.7475, 33.8421
YIQ	162.1410, -23.2870, -24.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

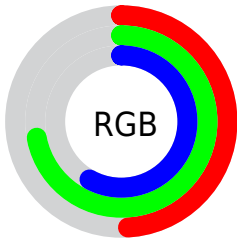
Format	Color
RYB	125, 168, 184
Decimal	8239251
CIELab	70.00, -27.01, 12.80
CIELCh	70, 29.891, 154.650
Yxy	40.7475, 0.2927, 0.3864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286429331 (0xFF7DB893)
YUV	162.1410, -7.4645, -32.5727
Hunter-Lab	63.8338, -25.4023, 13.2505

Details

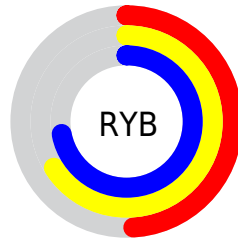
The RGB color **125, 184, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 125, 162**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179, 240, 201**, and **73, 131, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 184, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 184, 159**.

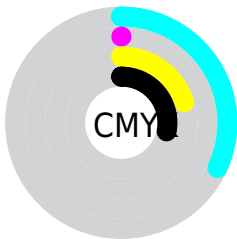
Distribution



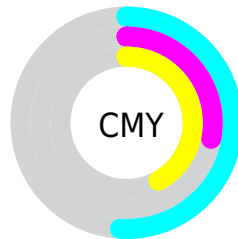
- Red (49%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 125, 184, 147 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, 184, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 125, 184, 147


255, 255, 255

 179, 240, 201

 207, 255, 229

 236, 255, 255

 125, 184, 147

 99, 157, 121

 73, 131, 96

 48, 105, 73

 22, 81, 50


 0, 57, 29

 0, 36, 4


 0, 0, 0

 125, 184, 147


 107, 184, 135


 125, 184, 147


 143, 184, 159

 88, 184, 124

 162, 184, 170

 70, 184, 112

 180, 184, 182

 51, 184, 101


 199, 184, 193

 33, 184, 89

 217, 184, 205

 15, 184, 78

 235, 184, 216

 0, 184, 69

 254, 184, 228

 255, 184, 239

 255, 184, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 179, 126



125, 184, 147



96, 186, 175

Triad

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



125, 184, 147



142, 172, 225



224, 154, 142

Complementary

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



125, 184, 147



184, 125, 162

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.



224, 151, 168



125, 184, 147



180, 163, 216

Square

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



125, 184, 147



104, 180, 219



209, 154, 195



210, 162, 123

Rectangle

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



125, 184, 147



85, 186, 193



209, 154, 195



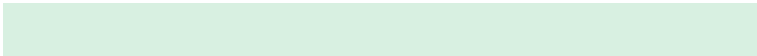
225, 152, 150

Sweetspot

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



125, 184, 147



216, 240, 225



162, 184, 125



105, 120, 111



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



125, 184, 147



149, 240, 183



125, 184, 176



83, 92, 86



0, 156, 58



0, 28, 10

Inverse Universe

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



184, 125, 162



240, 149, 206



184, 125, 133



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 98



28, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 125, 184, 147 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, 184, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

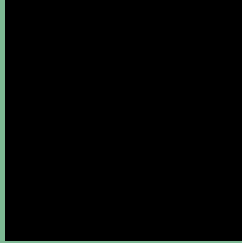
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 184, 147.

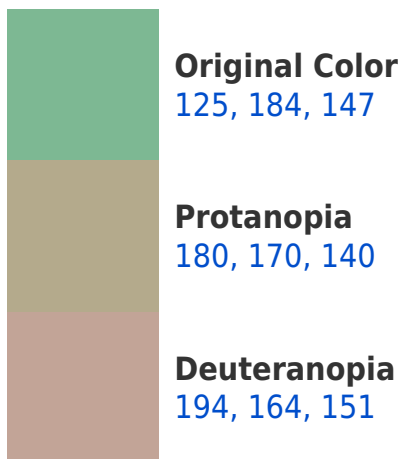


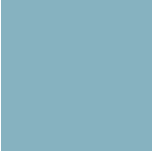
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 125, 184, 147.

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
134, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
125, 184, 147

Protanomaly
160, 175, 143

Deuteranomaly
169, 171, 150

Tritanomaly
131, 180, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
125, 184, 147

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
149, 170, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 125, 184, 147 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, 184, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 184, 147)  
}
```

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, 184, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 184, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 125, 184, 147 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, 184, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 184, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 184, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 184, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 184, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 184,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 125, 184, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 184, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
184, 147) }
```

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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