

# Converting Colors

RGB(127, 127, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(127, 127, 127) contains.

<b>RGB(127, 127, 127)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	15
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	18
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	21

# Color

**RGB(127, 127, 127)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F7F7F
RGB	127, 127, 127
RGB Percent	50%, 50%, 50%
CMY	0.5020, 0.5020, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	0°, 0%, 50%
HSV	0°, 0%, 50%
XYZ	20.1725, 21.2231, 23.1119
YIQ	127.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

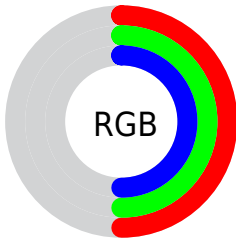
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 127, 127
Decimal	8355711
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.19, 0.00, -0.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 0.007, 296.813
Yxy	21.2231, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286545791 (0xFF7F7F7F)
YUV	127.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	46.0685, -2.4581, 2.5030

# Details

The RGB color `127, 127, 127` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `127, 127, 127`, and the grayscale version is `127, 127, 127`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `180, 180, 180`, and `78, 78, 78` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `127, 114, 114`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `127, 140, 140`.

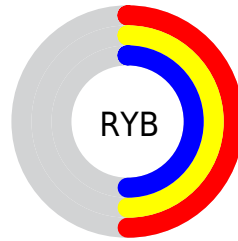
# Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (50%)

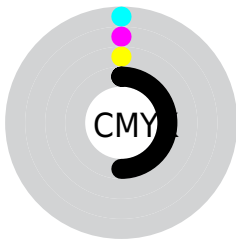
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (50%)

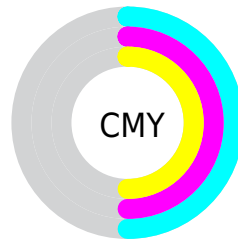


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 127, 127 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 127, 127, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 127, 127, 127

255, 255, 255

 180, 180, 180


 207, 207, 207

 235, 235, 235

 127, 127, 127

 102, 102, 102


 78, 78, 78


 55, 55, 55

 34, 34, 34

 12, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

 127, 127, 127

 127, 114, 114

 127, 102, 102

 127, 127, 127


 127, 140, 140

 127, 152, 152

 127, 89, 89

 127, 165, 165

 127, 76, 76

 127, 178, 178

 127, 64, 64

 127, 191, 191

 127, 51, 51

 127, 203, 203

 127, 38, 38

 127, 216, 216

 127, 25, 25

 127, 229, 229

 127, 13, 13

 127, 241, 241

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



127, 127, 127



166, 166, 166



84, 84, 84



212, 212, 212

# Same Dimension

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



127, 127, 127



166, 166, 166



64, 64, 64



128, 0, 0



0, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



127, 127, 127



166, 166, 166



64, 64, 64



0, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 127, 127 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 127, 127, 127 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

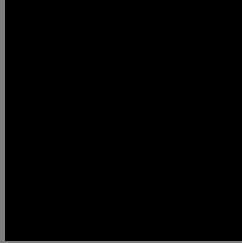
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

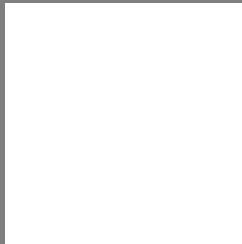
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 127, 127, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 127, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 127, 127.

# 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**

[127](#), [127](#), [127](#)

**Protanopia**

[129](#), [126](#), [127](#)

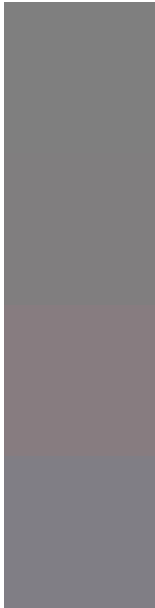
**Deuteranopia**

[139](#), [123](#), [128](#)



**Tritanopia**  
128, 126, 136

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

127, 127, 127

**Protanomaly**

128, 126, 127

**Deuteranomaly**

135, 124, 128

**Tritanomaly**

128, 126, 133

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

127, 127, 127

**Achromatopsia**

127, 127, 127

**Achromatomaly**

127, 127, 127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 127, 127 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(127, 127, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 127, 127)  
}
```

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(127, 127, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 127, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 127, 127 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(127, 127, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 127, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 127, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 127, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 127, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 127,  
127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 127, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 127, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
127, 127) }
```

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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