

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 146, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 146, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 146, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F92D6
RGB	127, 146, 214
RGB Percent	50%, 57%, 84%
CMY	0.5020, 0.4275, 0.1608
CMYK	0.41, 0.32, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	227°, 51%, 67%
HSV	227°, 41%, 84%
XYZ	31.1689, 29.9248, 67.7516
YIQ	148.0710, -33.1520, 17.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

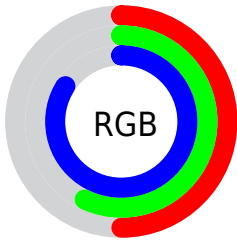
Format	Color
RYB	127, 143, 214
Decimal	8360662
CIELab	61.59, 10.36, -36.97
CIELCh	62, 38.395, 285.655
Yxy	29.9248, 0.2419, 0.2323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286550742 (0xFF7F92D6)
YUV	148.0710, 32.5030, -18.4793
Hunter-Lab	54.7036, 5.9740, -35.1395

Details

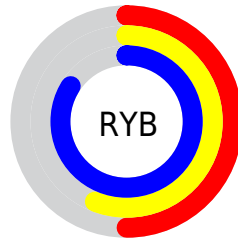
The RGB color **127, 146, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 195, 127**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 200, 255**, and **73, 96, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 129, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 163, 214**.

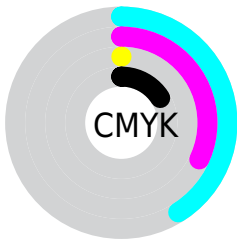
Distribution



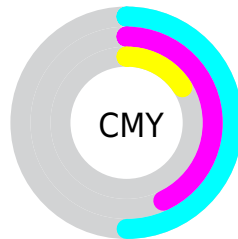
- Red (50%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 146, 214 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, 146, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127, 146, 214

■ 127, 146, 214

255, 255, 255

■ 100, 120, 186

■ 183, 200, 255

■ 73, 96, 159

■ 211, 228, 255

■ 45, 72, 133

■ 240, 255, 255

■ 8, 50, 107

■ 0, 30, 82

■ 0, 3, 59

■ 0, 2, 36

■ 0, 0, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 127, 146, 214

■ 127, 146, 214

■ 106, 129, 214

■ 148, 163, 214

■ 84, 113, 214

■ 170, 179, 214

■ 63, 96, 214

■ 191, 196, 214

■ 41, 79, 214

■ 213, 213, 214

■ 20, 62, 214

■ 234, 230, 214

■ 0, 47, 214

■ 255, 246, 214

■ 255, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61, 157, 214



127, 146, 214



175, 133, 196

Triad

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



127, 146, 214



206, 129, 102



67, 165, 131

Complementary

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



127, 146, 214



214, 195, 127

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.



114, 161, 100



127, 146, 214



184, 141, 83

Square

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



127, 146, 214



214, 122, 132



153, 152, 82



0, 167, 166

Rectangle

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



127, 146, 214



196, 126, 177



153, 152, 82



85, 164, 120

Sweetspot

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



127, 146, 214



224, 231, 255



127, 214, 194



110, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



127, 146, 214



130, 157, 255



150, 127, 214



96, 99, 107



0, 37, 171



0, 9, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 127, 146



255, 130, 157



191, 214, 127



107, 96, 99



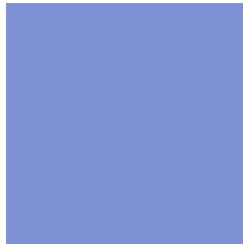
171, 0, 37



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 146, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

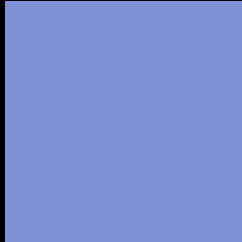
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 214 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, 146, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 146, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 146, 214.

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, 146, 214

Protanopia
126, 146, 214

Deuteranopia
123, 147, 214



Tritanopia
115, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

127, 146, 214

Protanomaly

126, 146, 214

Deuteranomaly

124, 147, 214

Tritanomaly

119, 152, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

127, 146, 214

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

140, 147, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 146, 214 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, 146, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 146, 214)  
}
```

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, 146, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 146, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 146, 214 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, 146, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 146, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 146, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 146, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 146, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 146,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 146, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 146, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
146, 214) }
```

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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