

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 154, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 154, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 154, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9ADF
RGB	127, 154, 223
RGB Percent	50%, 60%, 87%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3961, 0.1255
CMYK	0.43, 0.31, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	223°, 60%, 69%
HSV	223°, 43%, 87%
XYZ	33.6273, 32.9509, 74.3999
YIQ	153.7930, -38.2410, 15.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

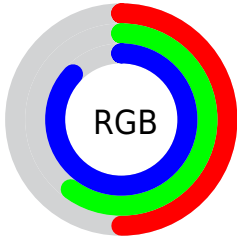
Format	Color
RYB	127, 148, 223
Decimal	8362719
CIELab	64.12, 8.28, -38.02
CIELCh	64, 38.910, 282.293
Yxy	32.9509, 0.2385, 0.2337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286552799 (0xFF7F9ADF)
YUV	153.7930, 34.1191, -23.4975
Hunter-Lab	57.4029, 4.1122, -36.6637

Details

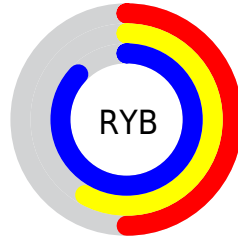
The RGB color **127, 154, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 196, 127**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 208, 255**, and **72, 103, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 138, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 170, 223**.

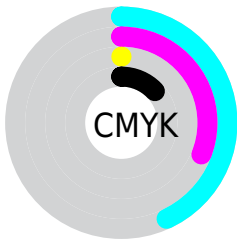
Distribution



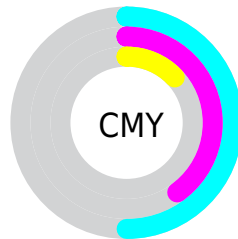
- Red (50%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 154, 223 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, 154, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 154, 223


255, 255, 255

 183, 208, 255

 212, 236, 255

 241, 255, 255

 127, 154, 223


 99, 128, 195

 72, 103, 167

 42, 79, 141

 0, 57, 115

 0, 36, 90

 0, 14, 66

 0, 3, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 127, 154, 223

■ 127, 154, 223

■ 105, 138, 223

■ 149, 170, 223

■ 82, 122, 223

■ 172, 186, 223

■ 60, 106, 223

■ 194, 202, 223

■ 38, 90, 223

■ 216, 218, 223

■ 16, 74, 223

■ 239, 234, 223

■ 0, 63, 223

■ 255, 250, 223

■ 255, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58, 165, 221



127, 154, 223



177, 141, 207

Triad

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



127, 154, 223



216, 134, 110



79, 172, 133

Complementary

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



127, 154, 223



223, 196, 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.



125, 167, 103



127, 154, 223



195, 146, 89

Square

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



127, 154, 223



222, 128, 142



164, 158, 86



0, 174, 169

Rectangle

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



127, 154, 223



201, 133, 188



164, 158, 86



96, 171, 122

Sweetspot

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



127, 154, 223



222, 231, 255



127, 223, 196



107, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



127, 154, 223



122, 160, 255



148, 127, 223



101, 104, 112



0, 49, 176



0, 14, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 127, 154



255, 122, 160



202, 223, 127



112, 101, 104



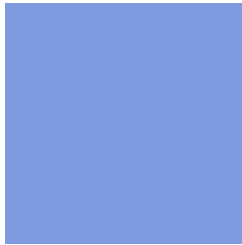
176, 0, 49



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 154, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

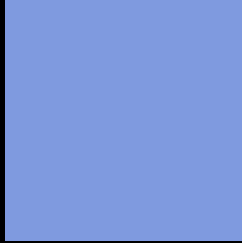
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 127, 154, 223 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 127, 154, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 154, 223.

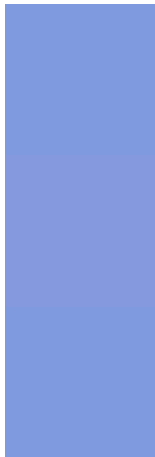


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 154, 223.

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, 154, 223

Protanopia
133, 153, 222

Deuteranopia
128, 154, 223



Tritanopia
114, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
127, 154, 223

Protanomaly
131, 153, 222

Deuteranomaly
128, 154, 223

Tritanomaly
119, 160, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 154, 223

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
144, 154, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 154, 223 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, 154, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 154, 223)  
}
```

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, 154, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 154, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 154, 223 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, 154, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 154, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 154, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 154, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 154, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 154, 223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 154, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 154, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
154, 223) }
```

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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