

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 156, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 156, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 156, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9C6C
RGB	127, 156, 108
RGB Percent	50%, 61%, 42%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3882, 0.5765
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.31, 0.39
HSL	96°, 20%, 52%
HSV	96°, 31%, 61%
XYZ	23.3476, 29.3717, 18.6261
YIQ	141.8570, -1.8760, -21.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

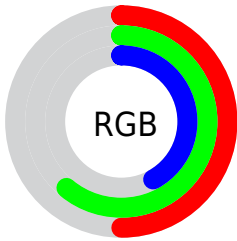
Format	Color
RYB	108, 156, 137
Decimal	8363116
CIELab	61.11, -19.22, 21.92
CIElCh	61, 29.156, 131.249
Yxy	29.3717, 0.3272, 0.4117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286553196 (0xFF7F9C6C)
YUV	141.8570, -16.6915, -13.0296
Hunter-Lab	54.1956, -17.9440, 17.5600

Details

The RGB color **127, 156, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **137, 108, 156**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 211, 160**, and **77, 105, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 156, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 156, 124**.

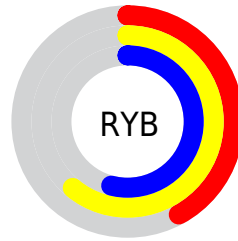
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (61%)

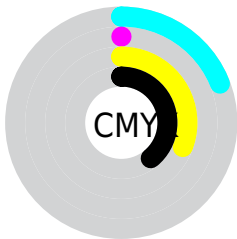
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (54%)

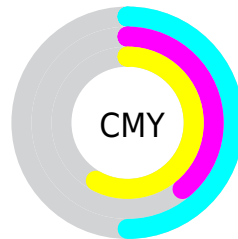


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 156, 108 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, 156, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 156, 108


255, 255, 255


 180, 211, 160

 208, 239, 187

 237, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 127, 156, 108

 118, 156, 92

 127, 156, 108

 102, 130, 83

 77, 105, 60

 53, 80, 38


 30, 57, 16

 10, 35, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 127, 156, 108

 136, 156, 124

■ 108, 156, 77

■ 146, 156, 139

■ 99, 156, 61

■ 155, 156, 155

■ 89, 156, 46

■ 165, 156, 170

■ 80, 156, 30

■ 174, 156, 186

■ 70, 156, 14

■ 184, 156, 202

■ 62, 156, 0

■ 193, 156, 217

■ 202, 156, 233

■ 212, 156, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 149, 97



127, 156, 108



96, 160, 130

Triad

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



127, 156, 108



88, 155, 196



198, 128, 139

Complementary

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



127, 156, 108



137, 108, 156

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.



188, 130, 165



127, 156, 108



128, 147, 198

Square

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



127, 156, 108



61, 160, 181



163, 137, 186



195, 132, 115

Rectangle

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



127, 156, 108



77, 162, 148



163, 137, 186



197, 128, 147

Sweetspot

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



127, 156, 108



193, 204, 186



156, 137, 108



95, 102, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



127, 156, 108



158, 204, 129



108, 156, 113



74, 79, 71



57, 143, 0



6, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 108, 156



174, 129, 204



156, 108, 151



76, 71, 79



86, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 156, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

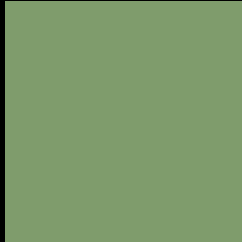
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

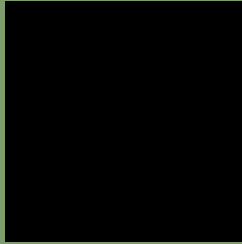
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 156, 108.

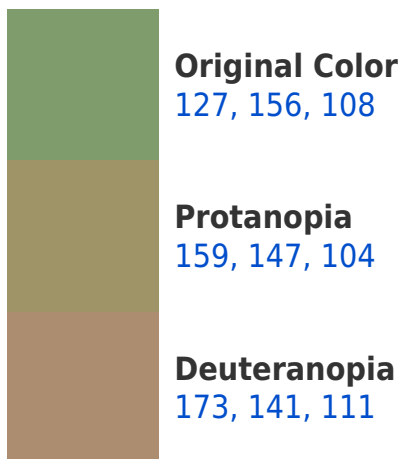


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 156, 108.

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
135, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
127, 156, 108

Protanomaly
147, 150, 105

Deuteranomaly
156, 146, 110

Tritanomaly
132, 152, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 156, 108

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
137, 147, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 156, 108 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, 156, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 156, 108)  
}
```

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, 156, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 156, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 156, 108 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, 156, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 156, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 156, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 156, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 156, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 156,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 156, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 156, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
156, 108) }
```

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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