

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 157, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 157, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 157, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9D88
RGB	127, 157, 136
RGB Percent	50%, 62%, 53%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3843, 0.4667
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.13, 0.38
HSL	138°, 13%, 56%
HSV	138°, 19%, 62%
XYZ	25.2533, 30.4035, 27.8300
YIQ	145.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

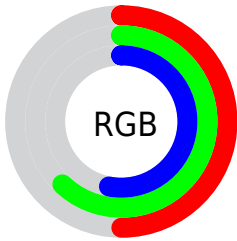
Format	Color
RYB	127, 150, 157
Decimal	8363400
CIELab	62.00, -14.77, 7.56
CIElCh	62, 16.595, 152.902
Yxy	30.4035, 0.3025, 0.3642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286553480 (0xFF7F9D88)
YUV	145.6360, -4.7505, -16.3438
Hunter-Lab	55.1394, -14.7427, 8.6727

Details

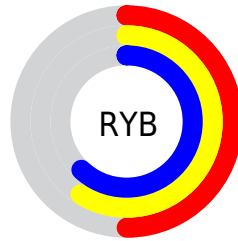
The RGB color **127, 157, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 127, 148**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 212, 189**, and **77, 106, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 157, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 157, 147**.

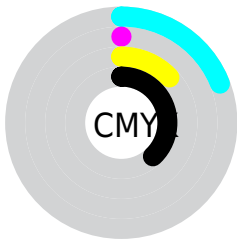
Distribution



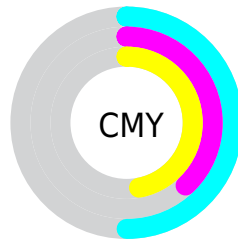
- Red (50%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 157, 136 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, 157, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 127, 157, 136

255, 255, 255

■ 180, 212, 189

■ 208, 240, 217

■ 236, 255, 246

■ 127, 157, 136

■ 102, 131, 111

■ 77, 106, 86

■ 54, 81, 63

■ 32, 58, 41

■ 10, 36, 21

■ 0, 13, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 127, 157, 136


■ 111, 157, 125

■ 127, 157, 136


■ 143, 157, 147


 96, 157, 114

 158, 157, 158

 80, 157, 103

 174, 157, 169


 64, 157, 92

 190, 157, 180

 49, 157, 81


 206, 157, 191

 33, 157, 70


 221, 157, 202

 17, 157, 59

 237, 157, 213

 1, 157, 48

 253, 157, 224

 0, 157, 47

 255, 157, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 154, 125



127, 157, 136



114, 158, 151

Triad

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



127, 157, 136



135, 151, 179



180, 141, 134

Complementary

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



127, 157, 136



157, 127, 148

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.



179, 140, 149



127, 157, 136



154, 146, 174

Square

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



127, 157, 136



118, 155, 175



170, 141, 163



173, 144, 124

Rectangle

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



127, 157, 136



110, 158, 161



170, 141, 163



181, 140, 139

Sweetspot

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



127, 157, 136



192, 204, 195



148, 157, 127



95, 102, 97



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



127, 157, 136



157, 204, 171



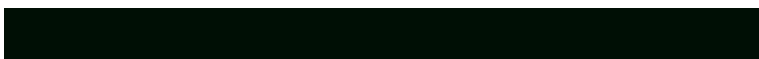
127, 157, 151



71, 79, 74



0, 143, 43



0, 15, 5

Inverse Universe

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



157, 127, 148



204, 157, 190



157, 127, 133



79, 71, 77



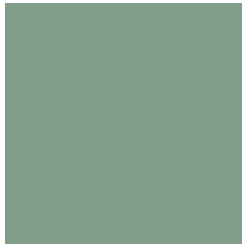
143, 0, 100



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 157, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

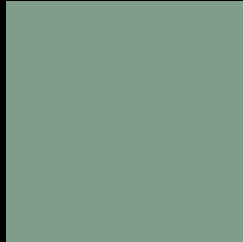
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

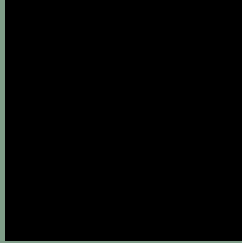
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 157, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 157, 136.

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, 157, 136

Protanopia
156, 149, 132

Deuteranopia
168, 144, 139



Tritanopia
132, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

127, 157, 136

Protanomaly

145, 152, 133

Deuteranomaly

153, 149, 138

Tritanomaly

130, 154, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

127, 157, 136

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

139, 150, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 157, 136 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, 157, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 157, 136)  
}
```

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, 157, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 157, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 157, 136 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, 157, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 157, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 157, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 157, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 157, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 157, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
157, 136) }
```

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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