

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 157, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 157, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 157, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9DBD
RGB	127, 157, 189
RGB Percent	50%, 62%, 74%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3843, 0.2588
CMYK	0.33, 0.17, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	211°, 32%, 62%
HSV	211°, 33%, 74%
XYZ	29.9947, 32.3001, 52.7978
YIQ	151.6780, -28.1520, 3.5920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

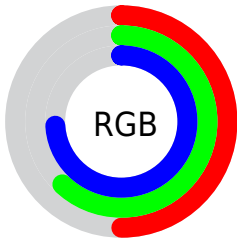
Format	Color
R _{YB}	127, 147, 189
Decimal	8363453
CIE _{Lab}	63.59, -2.65, -19.90
CIE _{LCh}	64, 20.077, 262.419
Yxy	32.3001, 0.2606, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286553533 (0xFF7F9DBD)
YUV	151.6780, 18.3997, -21.6426
Hunter-Lab	56.8332, -5.2516, -15.2969

Details

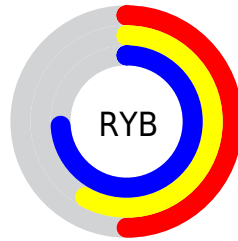
The RGB color **127, 157, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 159, 127**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 211, 245**, and **75, 106, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 147, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 167, 189**.

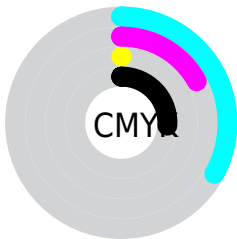
Distribution



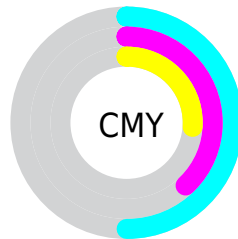
- Red (50%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 157, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 127, 157, 189


255, 255, 255


 181, 211, 245

 209, 240, 255

 238, 255, 255

 127, 157, 189

 101, 131, 162

 75, 106, 136

 50, 82, 110


 24, 59, 86

 0, 37, 62

 0, 16, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 127, 157, 189

 127, 157, 189

■ 108, 147, 189

■ 146, 167, 189

■ 89, 137, 189

■ 165, 177, 189

■ 70, 128, 189

■ 184, 186, 189

■ 51, 118, 189

■ 203, 196, 189

■ 32, 108, 189

■ 222, 206, 189

■ 14, 98, 189

■ 240, 216, 189

■ 0, 91, 189

■ 255, 225, 189

■ 255, 235, 189

■ 255, 245, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 162, 182



127, 157, 189



151, 151, 187

Triad

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



127, 157, 189



191, 142, 141



133, 162, 132

Complementary

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



127, 157, 189



189, 159, 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.



153, 157, 121



127, 157, 189



185, 146, 126

Square

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



127, 157, 189



187, 142, 159



172, 151, 119



114, 164, 149

Rectangle

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



127, 157, 189



166, 147, 180



172, 151, 119



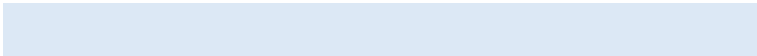
140, 160, 127

Sweetspot

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



127, 157, 189



220, 232, 245



127, 189, 158



108, 115, 122



250, 250, 250



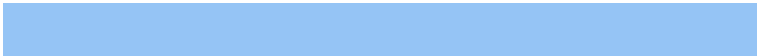
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



127, 157, 189



149, 196, 245



127, 127, 189



85, 89, 94



0, 76, 158



0, 15, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 127, 157



245, 149, 196



189, 189, 127



94, 85, 89



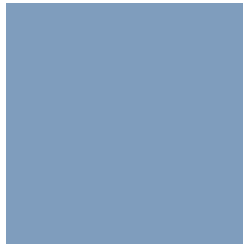
158, 0, 76



31, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 157, 189 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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

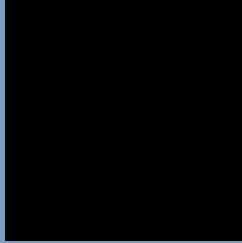
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

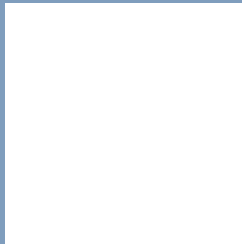
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 127, 157, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 157, 189.

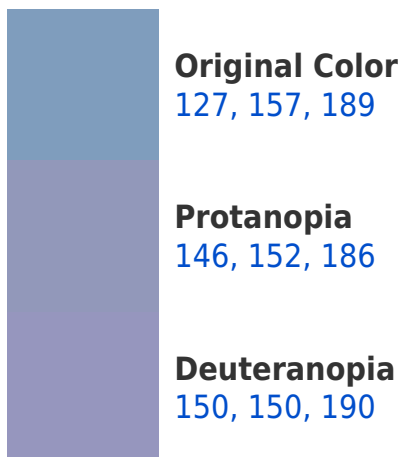



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 157, 189.

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](#).

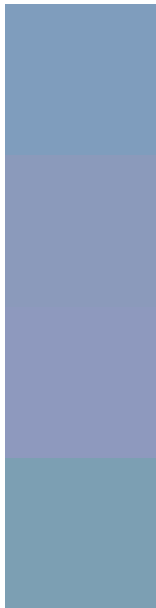
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
123, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
127, 157, 189

Protanomaly
139, 154, 187

Deuteranomaly
142, 153, 190

Tritanomaly
124, 159, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 157, 189

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
143, 154, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 157, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 157, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 157, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 157, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 157, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 157, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
157, 189) }
```

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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