

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 159, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 159, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 159, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9F70
RGB	127, 159, 112
RGB Percent	50%, 62%, 44%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3765, 0.5608
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.30, 0.38
HSL	101°, 20%, 53%
HSV	101°, 30%, 62%
XYZ	24.0752, 30.4782, 19.9432
YIQ	144.0740, -3.9850, -21.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

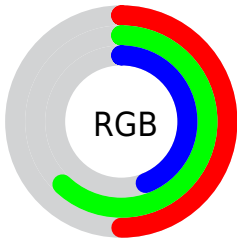
Format	Color
RYB	112, 159, 144
Decimal	8363888
CIELab	62.06, -20.13, 21.01
CIELCh	62, 29.096, 133.766
Yxy	30.4782, 0.3232, 0.4091
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286553968 (0xFF7F9F70)
YUV	144.0740, -15.8125, -14.9739
Hunter-Lab	55.2070, -18.7704, 17.2268

Details

The RGB color **127, 159, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **144, 112, 159**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 214, 164**, and **77, 107, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 159, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 159, 128**.

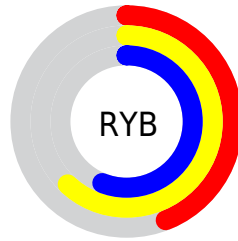
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (62%)

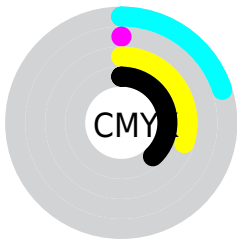
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (56%)

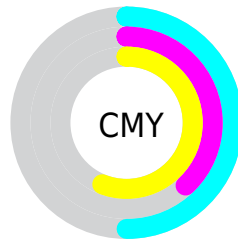


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 159, 112 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, 159, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 159, 112

255, 255, 255

 180, 214, 164

 208, 242, 191

 237, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248


 127, 159, 112

 102, 133, 87

 77, 107, 64


 53, 83, 41

 30, 60, 20

 11, 38, 0

 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 127, 159, 112

 116, 159, 96

 127, 159, 112

 138, 159, 128

■ 105, 159, 80

■ 149, 159, 144

■ 95, 159, 64

■ 159, 159, 160

■ 84, 159, 48

■ 170, 159, 176

■ 73, 159, 32

■ 181, 159, 192

■ 62, 159, 17

■ 192, 159, 207

■ 51, 159, 1

■ 203, 159, 223

■ 51, 159, 0

■ 214, 159, 239

■ 224, 159, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 152, 99



127, 159, 112



96, 163, 135

Triad

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



127, 159, 112



94, 157, 199



201, 131, 139

Complementary

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



127, 159, 112



144, 112, 159

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.



192, 132, 165



127, 159, 112



133, 148, 200

Square

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



127, 159, 112



66, 162, 185



168, 139, 187



197, 135, 115

Rectangle

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



127, 159, 112



77, 164, 152



168, 139, 187



200, 131, 148

Sweetspot

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



127, 159, 112



194, 207, 188



159, 143, 112



97, 105, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



127, 159, 112



157, 207, 134



112, 159, 120



74, 79, 71



46, 143, 0



5, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 112, 159



183, 134, 207



159, 112, 151



77, 71, 79



97, 0, 143



10, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 159, 112 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

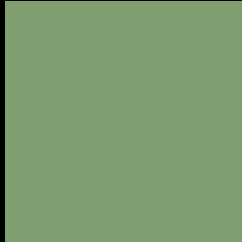
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

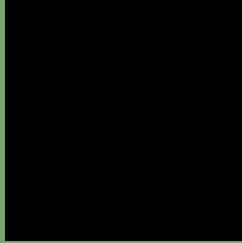
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 159, 112.

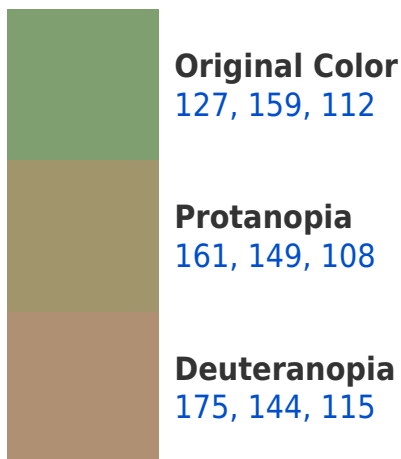


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 159, 112.

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, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
127, 159, 112

Protanomaly
149, 153, 109

Deuteranomaly
158, 149, 114

Tritanomaly
132, 155, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 159, 112

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
138, 149, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 159, 112 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, 159, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 159, 112)  
}
```

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, 159, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 159, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 159, 112 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, 159, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 159, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 159, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 159, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 159, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 159,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 159, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 159, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
159, 112) }
```

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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