

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 168, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 168, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 168, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FA898
RGB	127, 168, 152
RGB Percent	50%, 66%, 60%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3412, 0.4039
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.10, 0.34
HSL	157°, 19%, 58%
HSV	157°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	28.4225, 34.7843, 34.9218
YIQ	153.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

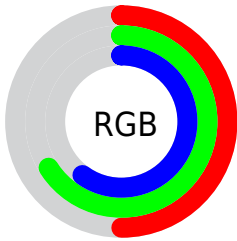
Format	Color
RYB	127, 152, 168
Decimal	8366232
CIELab	65.58, -17.28, 3.75
CIElCh	66, 17.685, 167.744
Yxy	34.7843, 0.2896, 0.3545
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286556312 (0xFF7FA898)
YUV	153.9170, -0.9451, -23.6062
Hunter-Lab	58.9782, -17.1899, 6.1784

Details

The RGB color **127, 168, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 127, 143**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 223, 206**, and **77, 116, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 168, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 168, 159**.

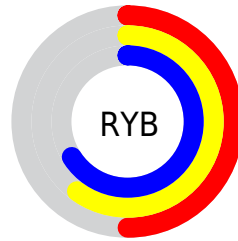
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (66%)

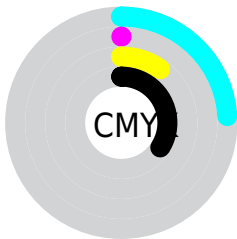
Blue (60%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (66%)

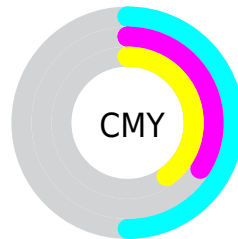


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 168, 152 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, 168, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 127, 168, 152

255, 255, 255


 180, 223, 206

 208, 252, 234

 237, 255, 255

 127, 168, 152

 101, 141, 126

 77, 116, 101


 53, 91, 77

 29, 67, 54

 5, 45, 33

 0, 26, 10

 0, 0, 0

 127, 168, 152

 110, 168, 145

 127, 168, 152

 144, 168, 159

■ 93, 168, 139

■ 161, 168, 165

■ 77, 168, 132

■ 177, 168, 172

■ 60, 168, 126

■ 194, 168, 178

■ 43, 168, 119

■ 211, 168, 185

■ 26, 168, 113

■ 228, 168, 191

■ 9, 168, 106

■ 245, 168, 198

■ 0, 168, 102

■ 255, 168, 204

■ 255, 168, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 165, 138



127, 168, 152



117, 168, 168

Triad

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



127, 168, 152



154, 157, 189



189, 151, 136

Complementary

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



127, 168, 152



168, 127, 143

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, 148, 150



127, 168, 152



173, 152, 181

Square

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



127, 168, 152



133, 163, 190



187, 149, 166



178, 156, 129

Rectangle

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



127, 168, 152



117, 167, 178



187, 149, 166



191, 150, 141

Sweetspot

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



127, 168, 152



204, 219, 213



143, 168, 127



101, 110, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



127, 168, 152



156, 219, 194



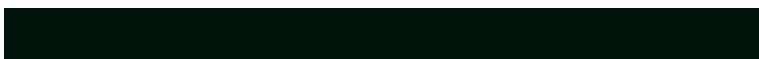
127, 164, 168



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 90



0, 20, 12

Inverse Universe

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



168, 127, 143



219, 156, 181



168, 131, 127



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 58



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 168, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

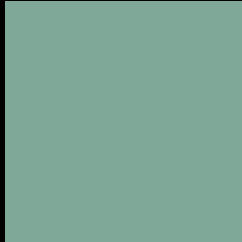
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

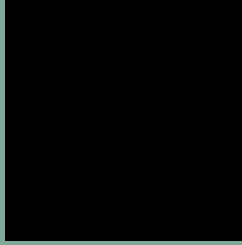
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 168, 152.

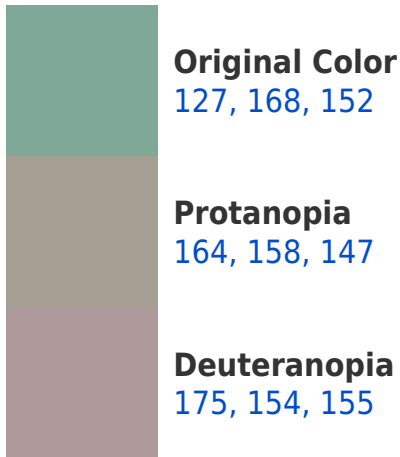


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 168, 152.

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
132, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

127, 168, 152

Protanomaly

151, 162, 149

Deuteranomaly

158, 159, 154

Tritanomaly

130, 165, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

127, 168, 152

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

144, 159, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 168, 152 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, 168, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 168, 152)  
}
```

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, 168, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 168, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 168, 152 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, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 168, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 168, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 168, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 168, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 168,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 168, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 168, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
168, 152) }
```

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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