

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 168, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 168, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 168, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FA8E6
RGB	127, 168, 230
RGB Percent	50%, 66%, 90%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3412, 0.0980
CMYK	0.45, 0.27, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	216°, 67%, 70%
HSV	216°, 45%, 90%
XYZ	37.0380, 38.2305, 80.2900
YIQ	162.8090, -44.3380, 10.5900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

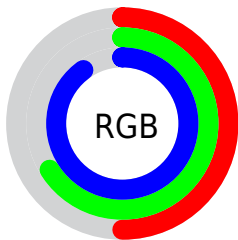
Format	Color
RYB	127, 156, 230
Decimal	8366310
CIELab	68.19, 2.32, -35.53
CIELCh	68, 35.609, 273.734
Yxy	38.2305, 0.2381, 0.2458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286556390 (0xFF7FA8E6)
YUV	162.8090, 33.1252, -31.4045
Hunter-Lab	61.8308, -1.2786, -33.7091

Details

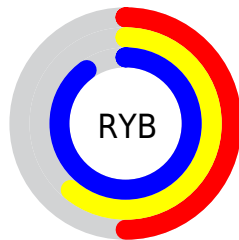
The RGB color **127, 168, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 189, 127**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 223, 255**, and **71, 116, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 154, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 182, 230**.

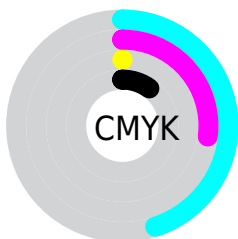
Distribution



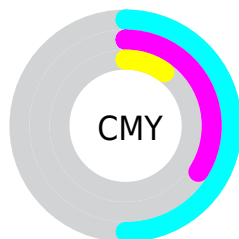
- Red (50%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 168, 230 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, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 168, 230


255, 255, 255


 184, 223, 255


 212, 252, 255

 242, 255, 255

 127, 168, 230

 99, 142, 202

 71, 116, 174

 40, 92, 147

 0, 69, 121


 0, 47, 96

 0, 27, 72


 0, 4, 49


 0, 1, 27


 0, 0, 0

 127, 168, 230


 127, 168, 230

 104, 154, 230


 150, 182, 230

 81, 140, 230

 173, 196, 230

 58, 126, 230

 196, 210, 230

 35, 113, 230

 219, 223, 230

 12, 99, 230

 242, 237, 230

 0, 92, 230

 255, 251, 230

 255, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 177, 223



127, 168, 230



175, 156, 220

Triad

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



127, 168, 230



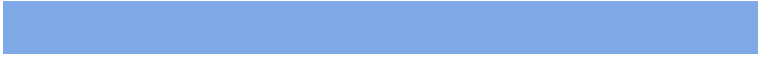
227, 145, 132



111, 181, 137

Complementary

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



127, 168, 230



230, 189, 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.



150, 175, 112



127, 168, 230



211, 154, 109

Square

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



127, 168, 230



228, 141, 163



184, 166, 101



69, 184, 169

Rectangle

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



127, 168, 230



200, 149, 205



184, 166, 101



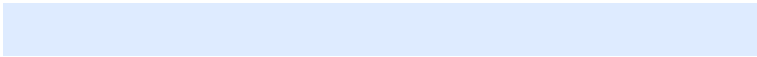
124, 179, 127

Sweetspot

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



127, 168, 230



222, 235, 255



127, 230, 189



107, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



127, 168, 230



117, 172, 255



137, 127, 230



103, 108, 115



0, 71, 179



0, 20, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 127, 168



255, 117, 172



220, 230, 127



115, 103, 108



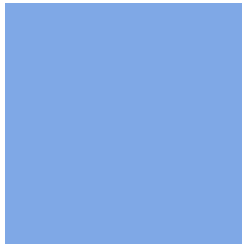
179, 0, 71



51, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 168, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

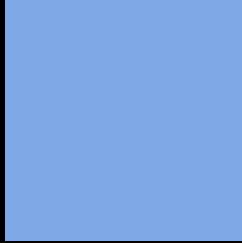
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

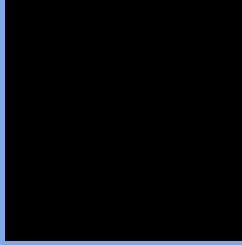
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

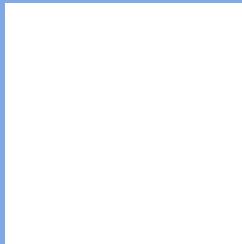
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 127, 168, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 168, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 168, 230.

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](#).

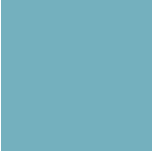
Dichromacy



Original Color
127, 168, 230

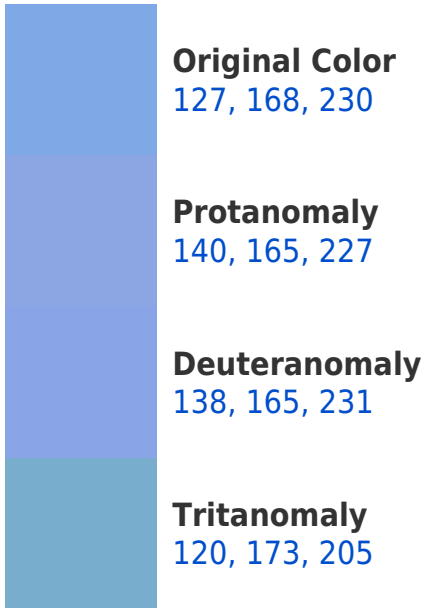
Protanopia
147, 163, 226

Deuteranopia
144, 164, 231

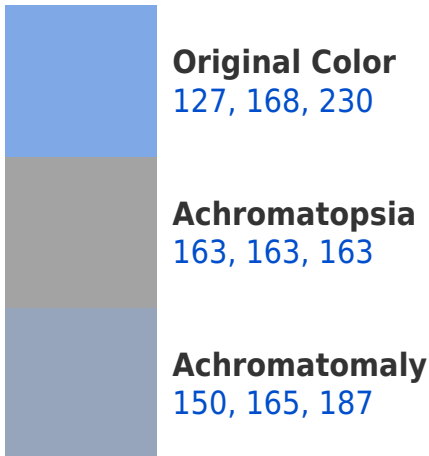


Tritanopia
116, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 168, 230 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, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 168, 230)  
}
```

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, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 168, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 168, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 168, 230) }
```

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, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 168, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 168, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 168,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 168, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
168, 230) }
```

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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