

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 169, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 169, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 169, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FA99E
RGB	127, 169, 158
RGB Percent	50%, 66%, 62%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3373, 0.3804
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.07, 0.34
HSL	164°, 20%, 58%
HSV	164°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	29.1119, 35.3566, 37.6379
YIQ	155.1880, -21.5010, -12.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

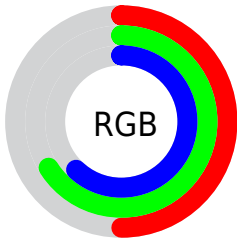
Format	Color
RYB	127, 151, 169
Decimal	8366494
CIELab	66.03, -16.52, 1.06
CIElCh	66, 16.552, 176.327
Yxy	35.3566, 0.2851, 0.3463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286556574 (0xFF7FA99E)
YUV	155.1880, 1.3863, -24.7209
Hunter-Lab	59.4614, -16.6650, 4.0936

Details

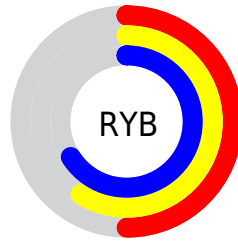
The RGB color **127, 169, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 127, 138**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 224, 213**, and **77, 117, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 169, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 169, 162**.

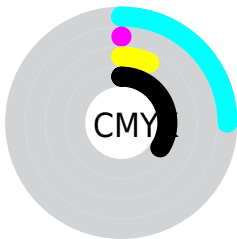
Distribution



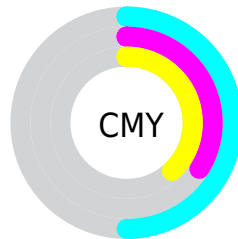
- Red (50%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 169, 158 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, 169, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 169, 158


255, 255, 255


 181, 224, 213

 208, 253, 241

 237, 255, 255

 127, 169, 158

 101, 142, 132

 77, 117, 107


 52, 92, 83

 29, 68, 60

 4, 46, 38


 0, 26, 17


 0, 0, 0


 127, 169, 158


 110, 169, 154

 127, 169, 158


 144, 169, 162

 93, 169, 149


 161, 169, 167


 76, 169, 145


 178, 169, 171

 59, 169, 140

 195, 169, 176

 43, 169, 136

 211, 169, 180

 26, 169, 131

 228, 169, 185

 9, 169, 127

 245, 169, 189

 0, 169, 125

 255, 169, 193

 255, 169, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 167, 144



127, 169, 158



121, 169, 173

Triad

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



127, 169, 158



161, 157, 187



186, 154, 136

Complementary

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



127, 169, 158



169, 127, 138

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, 151, 148



127, 169, 158



178, 153, 177

Square

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



127, 169, 158



141, 162, 190



189, 150, 163



174, 159, 131

Rectangle

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



127, 169, 158



123, 167, 181



189, 150, 163



189, 153, 140

Sweetspot

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



127, 169, 158



204, 219, 215



138, 169, 127



101, 110, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



127, 169, 158



154, 219, 202



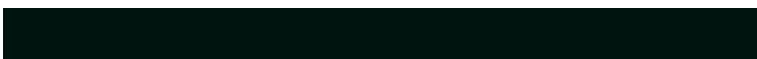
127, 159, 169



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 109



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



169, 127, 138



219, 154, 171



169, 137, 127



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 39



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 169, 158 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, 169, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

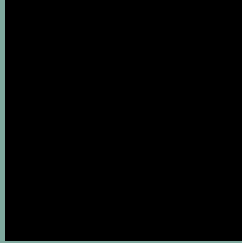
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 169, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 169, 158.

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
131, 166, 179

Trichromacy



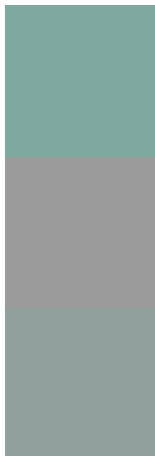
Original Color
127, 169, 158

Protanomaly
151, 163, 155

Deuteranomaly
158, 160, 160

Tritanomaly
130, 167, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 169, 158

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
145, 160, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 169, 158 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, 169, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 169, 158)  
}
```

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, 169, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 169, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 169, 158 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, 169, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 169, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 169, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 169, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 169, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 169,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 169, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 169, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
169, 158) }
```

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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