

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 172, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 172, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 172, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FACBE
RGB	127, 172, 190
RGB Percent	50%, 67%, 75%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3255, 0.2549
CMYK	0.33, 0.09, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	197°, 33%, 62%
HSV	197°, 33%, 75%
XYZ	32.7992, 37.7348, 54.2700
YIQ	160.5970, -32.5980, -3.9420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

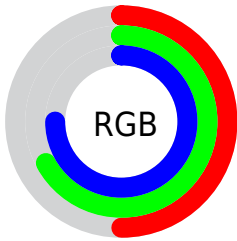
Format	Color
R _Y B	127, 153, 190
Decimal	8367294
CIE Lab	67.82, -10.61, -14.05
CIE LCh	68, 17.602, 232.948
Yxy	37.7348, 0.2628, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286557374 (0xFF7FACBE)
YUV	160.5970, 14.4957, -29.4646
Hunter-Lab	61.4286, -12.1919, -9.3806

Details

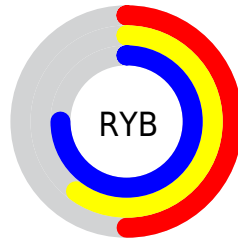
The RGB color **127, 172, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **190, 145, 127**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 227, 246**, and **75, 120, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 167, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 177, 190**.

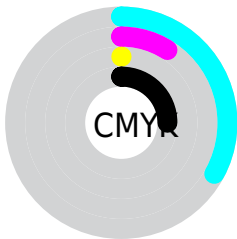
Distribution



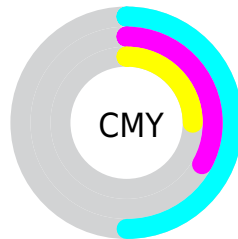
- Red (50%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 172, 190 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, 172, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 172, 190


255, 255, 255


 181, 227, 246

 210, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 127, 172, 190

 101, 145, 163

 75, 120, 137

 49, 95, 111


 22, 71, 87


 0, 49, 64

 0, 28, 41

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 127, 172, 190

 127, 172, 190

■ 108, 167, 190

■ 146, 177, 190

■ 89, 161, 190

■ 165, 183, 190

■ 70, 156, 190

■ 184, 188, 190

■ 51, 150, 190

■ 203, 194, 190

■ 32, 145, 190

■ 222, 199, 190

■ 13, 139, 190

■ 241, 205, 190

■ 0, 136, 190

■ 255, 210, 190

■ 255, 215, 190

■ 255, 221, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 174, 177



127, 172, 190



143, 168, 196

Triad

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



127, 172, 190



195, 154, 170



165, 168, 136

Complementary

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



127, 172, 190



190, 145, 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.



181, 163, 134



127, 172, 190



199, 155, 154

Square

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



127, 172, 190



182, 157, 185



194, 158, 141



146, 172, 146

Rectangle

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



127, 172, 190



156, 164, 196



194, 158, 141



170, 166, 134

Sweetspot

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



127, 172, 190



223, 240, 247



127, 190, 145



110, 121, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



127, 172, 190



148, 219, 247



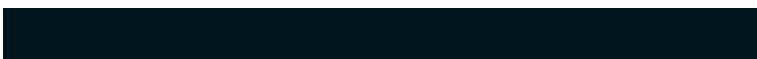
127, 141, 190



85, 92, 94



0, 113, 158



0, 22, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 127, 172



247, 148, 219



190, 176, 127



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 113



31, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 172, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

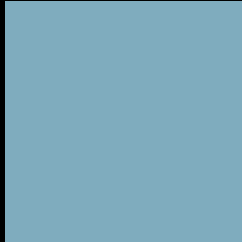
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

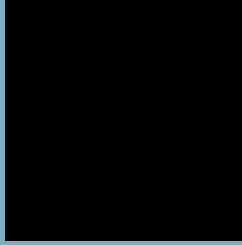
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 172, 190.

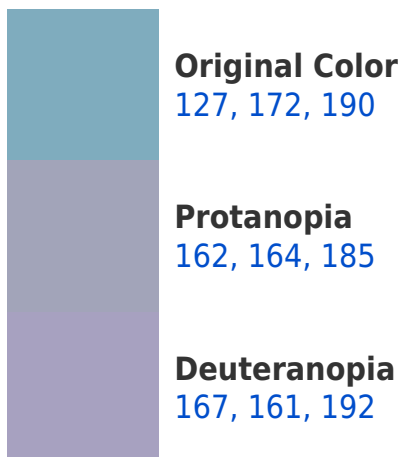


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 172, 190.

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
126, 173, 186

Trichromacy



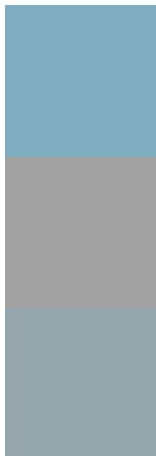
Original Color
127, 172, 190

Protanomaly
149, 167, 187

Deuteranomaly
152, 165, 191

Tritanomaly
126, 173, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 172, 190

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
149, 165, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 172, 190 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, 172, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 172, 190)  
}
```

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, 172, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 172, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 172, 190 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, 172, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 172, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 172, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 172, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 172, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 172,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 172, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 172, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
172, 190) }
```

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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