

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 196, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 196, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(127, 196, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FC496
RGB	127, 196, 150
RGB Percent	50%, 77%, 59%
CMY	0.5020, 0.2314, 0.4118
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.23, 0.23
HSL	140°, 37%, 63%
HSV	140°, 35%, 77%
XYZ	33.9973, 46.1939, 35.9786
YIQ	170.1250, -26.3580, -28.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

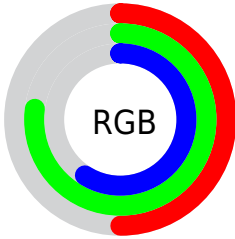
Format	Color
RYB	127, 179, 196
Decimal	8373398
CIELab	73.67, -31.59, 16.34
CIELCh	74, 35.561, 152.652
Yxy	46.1939, 0.2927, 0.3976
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286563478 (0xFF7FC496)
YUV	170.1250, -9.9216, -37.8206
Hunter-Lab	67.9661, -29.6531, 16.1904

Details

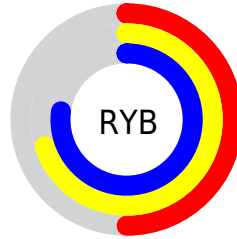
The RGB color **127, 196, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 127, 173**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 253, 204**, and **74, 142, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 196, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 196, 163**.

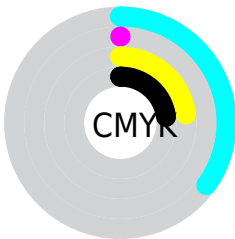
Distribution



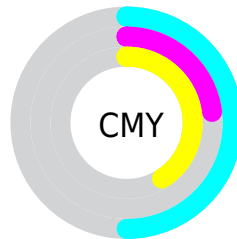
- Red (50%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 196, 150 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, 196, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 196, 150


255, 255, 255

 182, 253, 204


 210, 255, 232

 239, 255, 255

 127, 196, 150

 100, 169, 124

 74, 142, 99

 48, 116, 75


 19, 91, 52


 0, 67, 30

 0, 44, 8

 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 127, 196, 150


 127, 196, 150

 107, 196, 137

 147, 196, 163

 88, 196, 124

 166, 196, 176

 68, 196, 111


 186, 196, 189

 49, 196, 98


 205, 196, 202

 29, 196, 85

 225, 196, 215

 9, 196, 72

 245, 196, 228

 0, 196, 65

 255, 196, 241

 255, 196, 255

 255, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 190, 125



127, 196, 150



88, 199, 183

Triad

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



127, 196, 150



141, 183, 246



244, 159, 147

Complementary

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



127, 196, 150



196, 127, 173

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.



243, 156, 179



127, 196, 150



189, 172, 236

Square

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



127, 196, 150



90, 192, 238



225, 161, 212



228, 169, 124

Rectangle

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



127, 196, 150



67, 198, 205



225, 161, 212



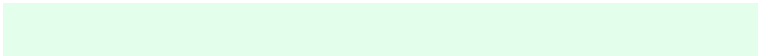
245, 157, 157

Sweetspot

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



127, 196, 150



227, 255, 236



173, 196, 127



111, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



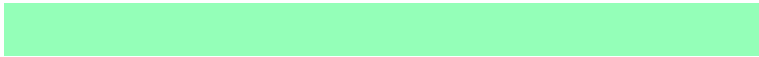
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



127, 196, 150



148, 255, 184



127, 196, 185



87, 97, 90



0, 161, 54



0, 33, 11

Inverse Universe

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



196, 127, 173



255, 148, 219



196, 127, 139



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 107



33, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 196, 150 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, 196, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

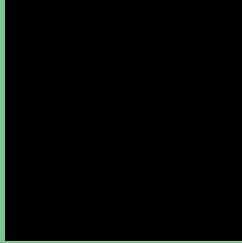
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 196, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 196, 150.

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](#).

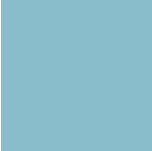
Dichromacy



Original Color
127, 196, 150

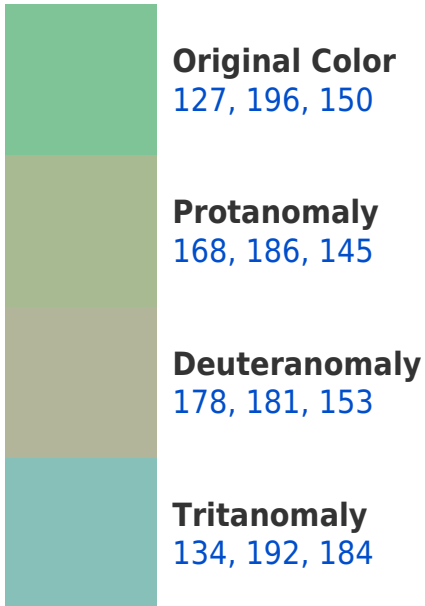
Protanopia
192, 180, 142

Deuteranopia
207, 173, 155

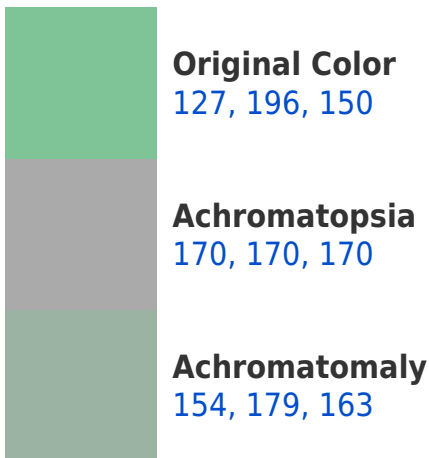


Tritanopia
138, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 196, 150 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, 196, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 196, 150)  
}
```

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, 196, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 196, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 196, 150 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, 196, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 196, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 196, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 196, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 196, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 196,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 196, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 196, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
196, 150) }
```

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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