

Converting Colors

RGB(127, 43, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(127, 43, 116) contains.

RGB(127, 43, 116)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(127, 43, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F2B74
RGB	127, 43, 116
RGB Percent	50%, 17%, 45%
CMY	0.5020, 0.8314, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.09, 0.50
HSL	308°, 49%, 33%
HSV	308°, 66%, 50%
XYZ	12.7687, 7.5007, 17.2978
YIQ	76.4380, 26.6310, 40.5110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

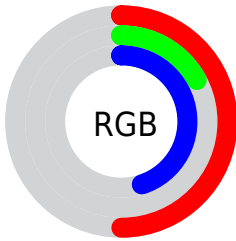
Format	Color
R_{YB}	127, 43, 116
Decimal	8334196
CIE _{Lab}	32.92, 45.21, -23.97
CIE _{LCh}	33, 51.176, 332.066
Yxy	7.5007, 0.3399, 0.1997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286524276 (0xFF7F2B74)
YUV	76.4380, 19.5041, 44.3429
Hunter-Lab	27.3875, 35.2927, -18.2761

Details

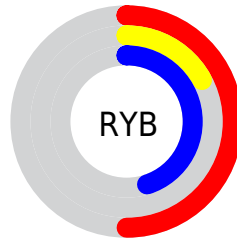
The RGB color **127, 43, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **43, 127, 54**, and the grayscale version is **76, 76, 76**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 95, 168**, and **75, 0, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 30, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127, 56, 118**.

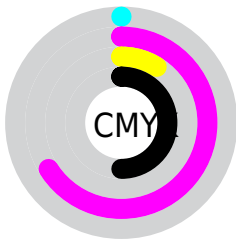
Distribution



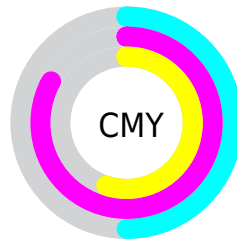
- Red (50%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 127, 43, 116 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, 43, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 127, 43, 116


 127, 43, 116


255, 255, 255


 100, 13, 91


 182, 95, 168

 75, 0, 67

 211, 121, 196

 51, 0, 45

 240, 148, 224

 21, 0, 24

 255, 176, 252

 0, 0, 0

 255, 204, 255

 255, 232, 255

 127, 43, 116

 127, 43, 116

 127, 30, 114

 127, 56, 118

■ 127, 18, 113

■ 127, 68, 119

■ 127, 5, 111

■ 127, 81, 121

■ 127, 0, 110

■ 127, 94, 123

■ 127, 107, 124

■ 127, 119, 126

■ 127, 132, 128

■ 127, 145, 129

■ 127, 157, 131

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78, 65, 147



127, 43, 116



147, 28, 76

Triad

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



127, 43, 116



92, 77, 0



0, 95, 120

Complementary

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



127, 43, 116



43, 127, 54

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.



0, 95, 79



127, 43, 116



51, 87, 0

Square

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



127, 43, 116



123, 60, 0



0, 93, 37



0, 91, 149

Rectangle

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



127, 43, 116



147, 33, 50



0, 93, 37



0, 95, 107

Sweetspot

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



127, 43, 116



166, 133, 161



53, 43, 127



84, 64, 82



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



127, 43, 116



166, 35, 149



127, 43, 75



64, 57, 63



128, 0, 111



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 43, 116



166, 35, 149



43, 127, 95



64, 57, 63



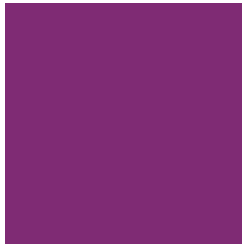
128, 0, 111



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 127, 43, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

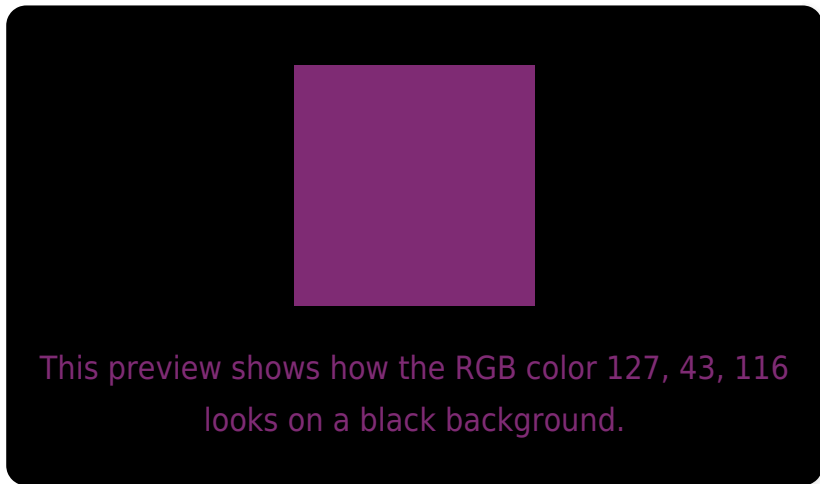
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

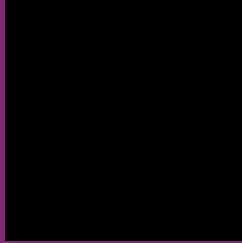
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 127, 43, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 43, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 127, 43, 116.

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, 43, 116

Protanopia
43, 76, 145

Deuteranopia
67, 78, 111



Tritanopia
121, 59, 63

Trichromacy



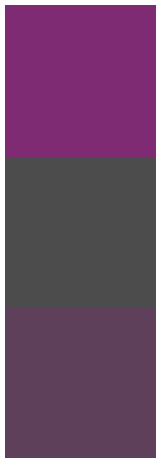
Original Color
127, 43, 116

Protanomaly
74, 64, 134

Deuteranomaly
89, 65, 113

Tritanomaly
123, 53, 82

Monochromacy



Original Color
127, 43, 116

Achromatopsia
76, 76, 76

Achromatomaly
95, 64, 91

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 127, 43, 116 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, 43, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 43, 116)  
}
```

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, 43, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 43, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 127, 43, 116 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, 43, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 43, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 43, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 43, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 43, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 43,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 127, 43, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 43, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 43,  
116) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor