

Converting Colors

`RYB(127, 143, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(127, 143, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(127, 143, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7F9DA1
RGB	127, 157, 161
RGB Percent	50%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.5020, 0.3834, 0.3686
CMYK	0.21, 0.02, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	187°, 15%, 56%
HSV	187°, 21%, 63%
XYZ	27.2800, 31.2744, 38.3170
YIQ	148.4860, -19.1640, -5.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

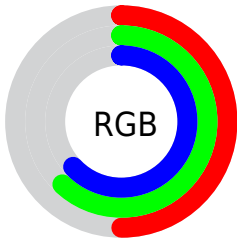
Format	Color
RYB	127, 143, 161
Decimal	8363425
CIELab	62.74, -9.57, -5.45
CIElCh	63, 11.015, 209.630
Yxy	31.2744, 0.2816, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286553505 (0xFF7F9DA1)
YUV	148.4860, 6.1694, -18.8432
Hunter-Lab	55.9236, -10.7923, -1.4771

Details

The RYB color **127, 143, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 132, 127**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 197, 216**, and **77, 92, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 134, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 151, 161**.

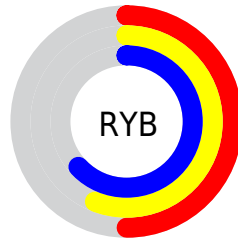
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (62%)

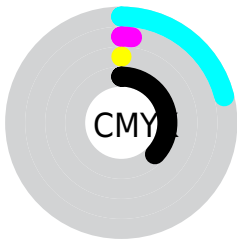
Blue (63%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (63%)

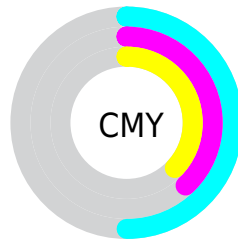


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 127, 143, 161 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 RYB color 127, 143, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 127, 143, 161


255, 255, 255

 180, 197, 216

 208, 225, 244

 237, 246, 255

 127, 143, 161

 102, 117, 135

 77, 92, 110

 53, 68, 85


 30, 45, 62


 7, 23, 40

 0, 9, 20

 0, 0, 0

 127, 143, 161

 111, 134, 161

 127, 143, 161

 143, 151, 161

95, 126, 161

159, 160, 161

79, 118, 161

175, 163, 161

63, 109, 161

191, 164, 161

47, 101, 161

208, 167, 161

30, 92, 161

224, 169, 161

14, 83, 161

240, 171, 161

0, 76, 161

255, 173, 161

255, 175, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 146, 158



127, 143, 161



131, 146, 168

Triad

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



127, 143, 161



165, 147, 162



145, 160, 132

Complementary

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



127, 143, 161



161, 132, 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.



169, 156, 135



127, 143, 161



171, 145, 152

Square

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



127, 143, 161



154, 149, 169



173, 147, 142



135, 154, 140

Rectangle

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



127, 143, 161



137, 148, 171



173, 147, 142



156, 163, 133

Sweetspot

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



127, 143, 161



197, 203, 209



127, 158, 161



97, 101, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



127, 143, 161



157, 181, 209



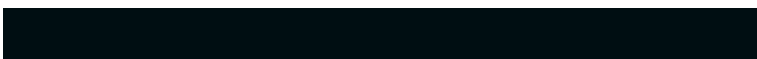
127, 137, 161



73, 77, 82



0, 68, 145



0, 8, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 127, 157



209, 157, 203



151, 161, 127



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 129



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 127, 143, 161 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 RYB color 127, 143, 161 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](#).

RYP 127, 143, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 127, 143, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 127, 143, 161.

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](#).

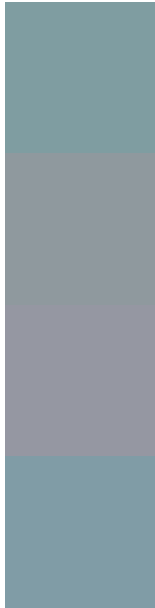
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
129, 145, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

127, 143, 161

Protanomaly

143, 149, 158

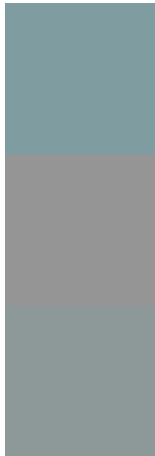
Deuteranomaly

149, 151, 162

Tritanomaly

128, 144, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

127, 143, 161

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

141, 147, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 127, 143, 161 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, 157, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 157, 161)  
}
```

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, 157, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 157, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 127, 143, 161 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, 157, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 157, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 157, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 157, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 157,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 127, 143, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 157, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
157, 161) }
```

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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