

Converting Colors

RGB(122, 143, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(122, 143, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(122, 143, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A8F64
RGB	122, 143, 100
RGB Percent	48%, 56%, 39%
CMY	0.5216, 0.4392, 0.6078
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.30, 0.44
HSL	89°, 18%, 48%
HSV	89°, 30%, 56%
XYZ	20.1488, 24.7026, 15.7627
YIQ	131.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

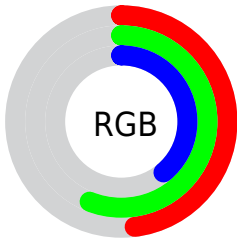
Format	Color
RYB	100, 143, 121
Decimal	8032100
CIELab	56.78, -15.60, 20.47
CIELCh	57, 25.738, 127.296
Yxy	24.7026, 0.3324, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286222180 (0xFF7A8F64)
YUV	131.8190, -15.6868, -8.6113
Hunter-Lab	49.7017, -14.6152, 15.9876

Details

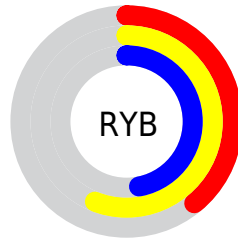
The RGB color **122, 143, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 100, 143**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **175, 197, 151**, and **73, 93, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 143, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **129, 143, 114**.

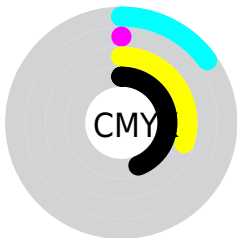
Distribution



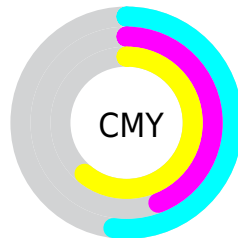
- Red (48%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 122, 143, 100 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 122, 143, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 122, 143, 100

255, 255, 255


 175, 197, 151

 202, 225, 178


 231, 253, 206


 255, 255, 234

 122, 143, 100

 115, 143, 86

 108, 143, 71

 122, 143, 100

 97, 117, 76


 73, 93, 53

 49, 69, 31


 28, 47, 8

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 122, 143, 100

 129, 143, 114

 136, 143, 129

■ 101, 143, 57

■ 143, 143, 143

■ 94, 143, 43

■ 150, 143, 157

■ 87, 143, 28

■ 157, 143, 171

■ 80, 143, 14

■ 164, 143, 186

■ 73, 143, 0

■ 171, 143, 200

■ 178, 143, 214

■ 185, 143, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 137, 92



122, 143, 100



96, 147, 118

Triad

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



122, 143, 100



83, 143, 177



180, 119, 131

Complementary

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



122, 143, 100



121, 100, 143

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, 122, 154



122, 143, 100



115, 136, 180

Square

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



122, 143, 100



64, 147, 163



146, 129, 172



179, 122, 110

Rectangle

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



122, 143, 100



79, 148, 133



146, 129, 172



178, 120, 139

Sweetspot

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



122, 143, 100



178, 186, 169



143, 121, 100



89, 94, 84



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



122, 143, 100



153, 186, 119



101, 143, 100



68, 71, 64



69, 135, 0



4, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 100, 143



152, 119, 186



142, 100, 143



68, 64, 71



66, 0, 135



4, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 122, 143, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

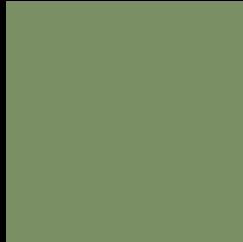
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 122, 143, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

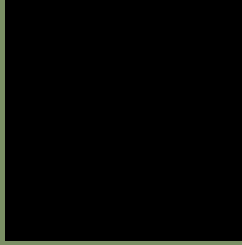
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

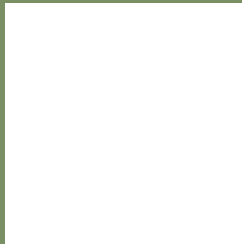
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 122, 143, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 143, 100.



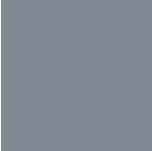
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 122, 143, 100.

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, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
122, 143, 100

Protanomaly
137, 139, 98

Deuteranomaly
146, 135, 102

Tritanomaly
126, 139, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color
122, 143, 100

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
128, 136, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 122, 143, 100 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(122, 143, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 143, 100)  
}
```

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(122, 143, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 143, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 122, 143, 100 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(122, 143, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 143, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 143, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 143, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 143, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 143,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 122, 143, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 143, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
143, 100) }
```

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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