

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 116, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 116, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(123, 116, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B74E2
RGB	123, 116, 226
RGB Percent	48%, 45%, 89%
CMY	0.5176, 0.5451, 0.1137
CMYK	0.46, 0.49, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	244°, 65%, 67%
HSV	244°, 49%, 89%
XYZ	28.1412, 22.1927, 74.7519
YIQ	130.6330, -31.1380, 35.6940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

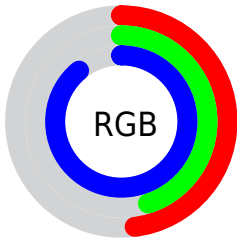
Format	Color
R _Y B	123, 116, 226
Decimal	8090850
CIE Lab	54.23, 30.53, -55.35
CIE LCh	54, 63.210, 298.883
Yxy	22.1927, 0.2250, 0.1774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286280930 (0xFF7B74E2)
YUV	130.6330, 47.0159, -6.6941
Hunter-Lab	47.1092, 24.1882, -61.1039

Details

The RGB color **123, 116, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6666CC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 226, 116**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 168, 255**, and **65, 68, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 93, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 139, 226**.

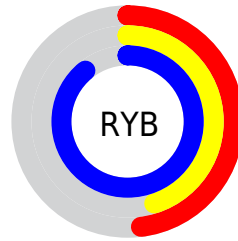
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (45%)

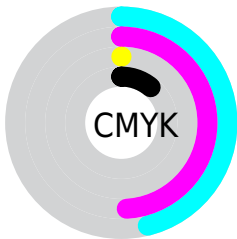
Blue (89%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (89%)

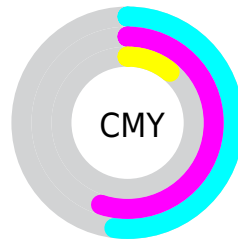


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 116, 226 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 123, 116, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 123, 116, 226

255, 255, 255

 180, 168, 255

 210, 195, 255

 239, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 123, 116, 226

 94, 91, 198

 65, 68, 170

 30, 45, 143

 0, 25, 117

 0, 3, 91

 0, 3, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 123, 116, 226

 123, 116, 226

 102, 93, 226

 144, 139, 226

 81, 71, 226

 165, 161, 226

 60, 48, 226

 186, 184, 226

 38, 26, 226

 208, 206, 226

 17, 3, 226

 229, 229, 226

 14, 0, 226

 250, 252, 226

 255, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 137, 239



123, 116, 226



193, 90, 187

Triad

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



123, 116, 226



199, 105, 31



0, 154, 126

Complementary

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



123, 116, 226



219, 226, 116

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, 150, 70



123, 116, 226



157, 127, 0

Square

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



123, 116, 226



223, 81, 80



103, 142, 13



0, 154, 181

Rectangle

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



123, 116, 226



217, 76, 152



103, 142, 13



0, 154, 107

Sweetspot

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



123, 116, 226



219, 217, 255



116, 221, 226



106, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



123, 116, 226



117, 107, 255



176, 116, 226



102, 101, 112



11, 0, 176



3, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 116, 219



255, 107, 246



165, 226, 116



112, 101, 111



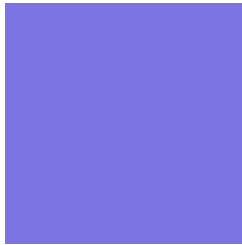
176, 0, 165



48, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 116, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

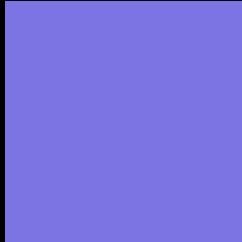
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 123, 116, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

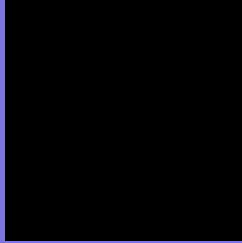
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 123, 116, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 116, 226.

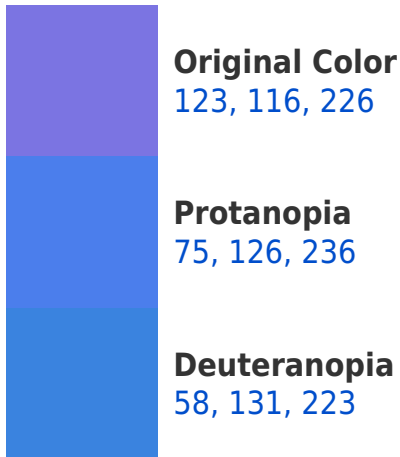



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 116, 226.

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
101, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
123, 116, 226

Protanomaly
92, 122, 232

Deuteranomaly
82, 126, 224

Tritanomaly
109, 128, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
123, 116, 226

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
128, 126, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 116, 226 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(123, 116, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 116, 226)  
}
```

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(123, 116, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 116, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 116, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

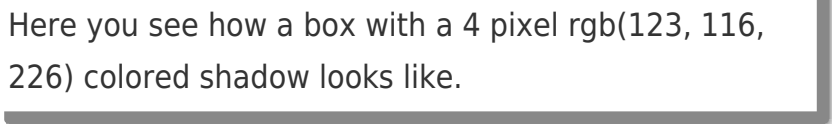
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(123, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 116, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 116, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 116, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 116, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 116,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 116, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 116, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
116, 226) }
```

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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