

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 143, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 143, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(123, 143, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B8F8C
RGB	123, 143, 140
RGB Percent	48%, 56%, 55%
CMY	0.5176, 0.4392, 0.4510
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.02, 0.44
HSL	171°, 8%, 52%
HSV	171°, 14%, 56%
XYZ	22.7245, 25.7493, 28.5834
YIQ	136.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

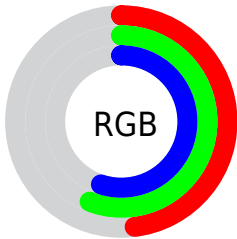
Format	Color
R_{YB}	123, 134, 143
Decimal	8097676
CIE _{Lab}	57.80, -7.77, -0.82
CIE _{LCh}	58, 7.811, 186.039
Yxy	25.7493, 0.2949, 0.3342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286287756 (0xFF7B8F8C)
YUV	136.6780, 1.6377, -11.9956
Hunter-Lab	50.7438, -8.8644, 2.1233

Details

The RGB color `123, 143, 140` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `143, 123, 126`, and the grayscale version is `137, 137, 137`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `176, 197, 193`, and `74, 93, 90` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `109, 143, 138`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `137, 143, 142`.

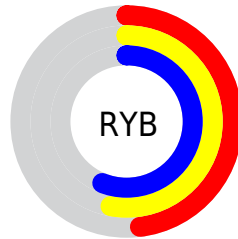
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (56%)

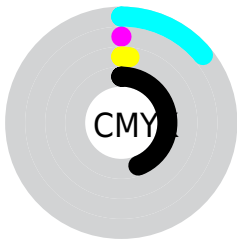
Blue (55%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (56%)

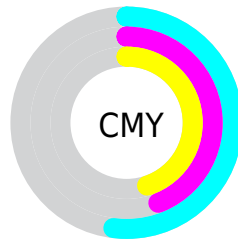


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 143, 140 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, 143, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123, 143, 140

255, 255, 255

■ 176, 197, 193

■ 203, 225, 221

■ 231, 253, 250

■ 123, 143, 140

■ 98, 117, 115

■ 74, 93, 90

■ 51, 69, 67

■ 29, 47, 45

■ 7, 26, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 123, 143, 140

■ 109, 143, 138

■ 94, 143, 136

■ 123, 143, 140

■ 137, 143, 142

■ 152, 143, 144

80, 143, 134

166, 143, 146

66, 143, 131

180, 143, 149

51, 143, 129

195, 143, 151

37, 143, 127

209, 143, 153

23, 143, 125

223, 143, 155

9, 143, 123

237, 143, 157

0, 143, 122

252, 143, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 142, 133



123, 143, 140



122, 143, 147

Triad

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



123, 143, 140



142, 137, 150



150, 137, 127

Complementary

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



123, 143, 140



143, 123, 126

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.



153, 135, 131



123, 143, 140



149, 135, 145

Square

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



123, 143, 140



133, 139, 152



153, 134, 138



143, 139, 125

Rectangle

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



123, 143, 140



124, 142, 150



153, 134, 138



151, 136, 128

Sweetspot

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



123, 143, 140



179, 186, 185



126, 143, 123



90, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



123, 143, 140



155, 186, 181



123, 136, 143



64, 71, 70



0, 135, 115



0, 8, 7

Inverse Universe

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



143, 123, 126



186, 155, 159



143, 130, 123



71, 64, 65



135, 0, 20



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 143, 140 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, 143, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

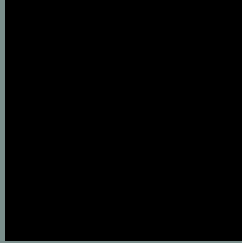
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

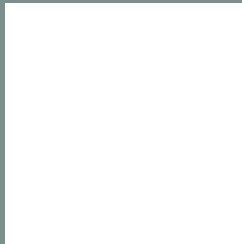
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 123, 143, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 143, 140.



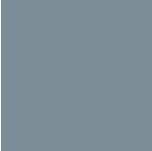
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 143, 140.

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
125, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

123, 143, 140

Protanomaly

134, 140, 138

Deuteranomaly

141, 137, 141

Tritanomaly

124, 142, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

123, 143, 140

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

132, 139, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 143, 140 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, 143, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 143, 140)  
}
```

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, 143, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 143, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 143, 140 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, 143, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 143, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 143, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 143, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 143, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 143,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 143, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 143, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
143, 140) }
```

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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