

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 153, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 153, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(123, 153, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B99B0
RGB	123, 153, 176
RGB Percent	48%, 60%, 69%
CMY	0.5176, 0.4000, 0.3098
CMYK	0.30, 0.13, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	206°, 25%, 59%
HSV	206°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	27.3961, 30.1280, 45.4457
YIQ	146.6520, -25.2630, 0.7930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

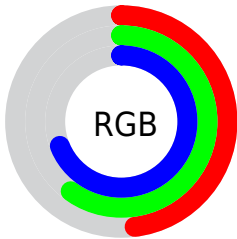
Format	Color
RYB	123, 142, 176
Decimal	8100272
CIELab	61.76, -4.91, -15.39
CIElCh	62, 16.153, 252.309
Yxy	30.1280, 0.2661, 0.2926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286290352 (0xFF7B99B0)
YUV	146.6520, 14.4686, -20.7428
Hunter-Lab	54.8890, -6.9632, -10.6672

Details

The RGB color **123, 153, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 146, 123**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 207, 232**, and **72, 102, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 145, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 161, 176**.

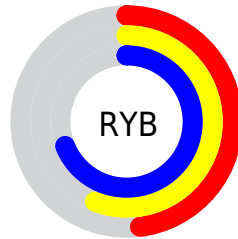
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (60%)

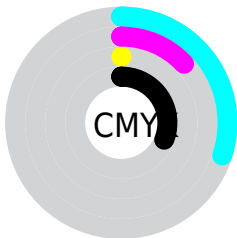
Blue (69%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (69%)

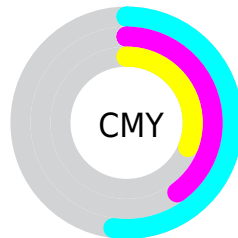


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 153, 176 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, 153, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 123, 153, 176


255, 255, 255


 177, 207, 232


 204, 235, 255


 233, 255, 255

 123, 153, 176


 97, 127, 149

 72, 102, 123

 48, 78, 99

 23, 55, 75

 0, 34, 52

 0, 12, 31

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 123, 153, 176

 123, 153, 176

■ 105, 145, 176

■ 141, 161, 176

■ 88, 138, 176

■ 158, 168, 176

■ 70, 130, 176

■ 176, 176, 176

■ 53, 122, 176

■ 193, 184, 176

■ 35, 115, 176

■ 211, 191, 176

■ 17, 107, 176

■ 229, 199, 176

■ 0, 100, 176

■ 246, 206, 176

■ 255, 214, 176

■ 255, 222, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 156, 168



123, 153, 176



141, 148, 177

Triad

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



123, 153, 176



179, 139, 144



138, 154, 128

Complementary

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



123, 153, 176



176, 146, 123

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.



154, 150, 121



123, 153, 176



177, 141, 131

Square

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



123, 153, 176



173, 140, 158



168, 145, 122



123, 157, 140

Rectangle

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



123, 153, 176



153, 145, 173



168, 145, 122



143, 153, 125

Sweetspot

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



123, 153, 176



209, 221, 230



123, 176, 146



102, 109, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



123, 153, 176



147, 194, 230



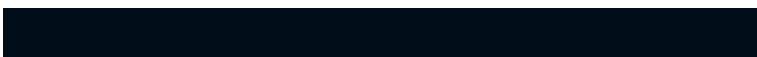
123, 127, 176



80, 85, 89



0, 87, 153



0, 14, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 123, 153



230, 147, 194



176, 172, 123



89, 80, 85



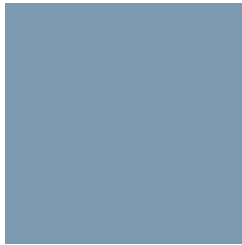
153, 0, 87



26, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 153, 176 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 RGB color 123, 153, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

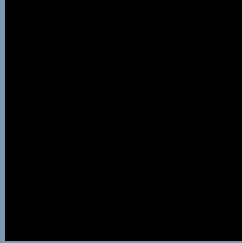
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

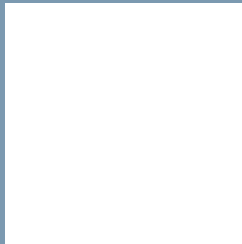
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 123, 153, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 153, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 153, 176.

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
123, 153, 176

Protanopia
144, 148, 172

Deuteranopia
149, 145, 178



Tritanopia
121, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
123, 153, 176

Protanomaly
136, 150, 173

Deuteranomaly
140, 148, 177

Tritanomaly
122, 154, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
123, 153, 176

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
138, 149, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 153, 176 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, 153, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 153, 176)  
}
```

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, 153, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 153, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 153, 176 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, 153, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 153, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 153, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 153, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 153, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 153,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 153, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 153, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
153, 176) }
```

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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