

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 163, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 163, 147) contains.

RGB(123, 163, 147)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(123, 163, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BA393
RGB	123, 163, 147
RGB Percent	48%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3608, 0.4235
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	156°, 18%, 56%
HSV	156°, 25%, 64%
XYZ	26.5320, 32.5119, 32.4808
YIQ	149.2160, -18.7040, -13.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

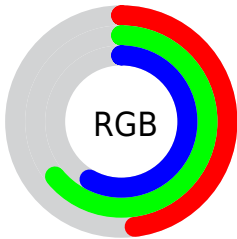
Format	Color
RYB	123, 148, 163
Decimal	8102803
CIELab	63.76, -17.04, 3.89
CIELCh	64, 17.474, 167.140
Yxy	32.5119, 0.2899, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286292883 (0xFF7BA393)
YUV	149.2160, -1.0925, -22.9914
Hunter-Lab	57.0192, -16.7245, 6.1391

Details

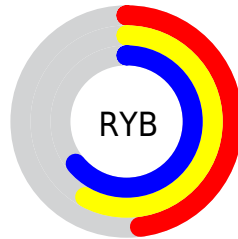
The RGB color **123, 163, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 123, 139**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176, 218, 201**, and **73, 111, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 163, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 163, 154**.

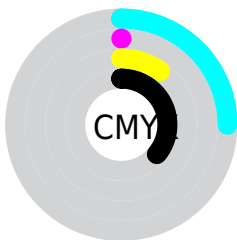
Distribution



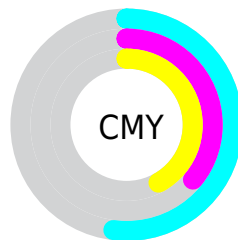
- Red (48%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 163, 147 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, 163, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 123, 163, 147


255, 255, 255


 176, 218, 201

 204, 247, 229

 232, 255, 255

 123, 163, 147

 98, 137, 121

 73, 111, 96

 49, 87, 73


 26, 63, 50


 2, 41, 29

 0, 22, 4

 0, 0, 0

 123, 163, 147

 107, 163, 140

 123, 163, 147

 139, 163, 154

■ 90, 163, 134

■ 156, 163, 160

■ 74, 163, 127

■ 172, 163, 167

■ 58, 163, 121

■ 188, 163, 173

■ 42, 163, 114

■ 205, 163, 180

■ 25, 163, 108

■ 221, 163, 186

■ 9, 163, 101

■ 237, 163, 193

■ 0, 163, 98

■ 253, 163, 199

■ 255, 163, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 160, 133



123, 163, 147



113, 163, 163

Triad

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



123, 163, 147



149, 153, 184



184, 146, 132

Complementary

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



123, 163, 147



163, 123, 139

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.



187, 144, 146



123, 163, 147



168, 148, 176

Square

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



123, 163, 147



128, 158, 184



182, 144, 162



173, 151, 124

Rectangle

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



123, 163, 147



113, 162, 173



182, 144, 162



186, 145, 136

Sweetspot

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



123, 163, 147



197, 212, 206



139, 163, 123



99, 107, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



123, 163, 147



150, 212, 187



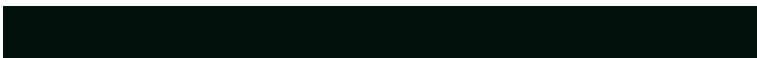
123, 160, 163



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 87



0, 18, 11

Inverse Universe

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



163, 123, 139



212, 150, 175



163, 127, 123



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 58



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 163, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

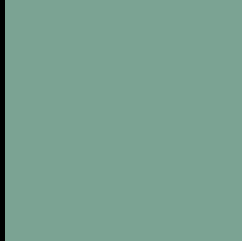
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

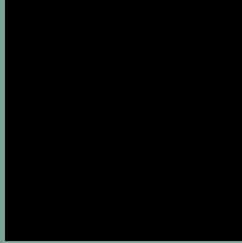
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 163, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 163, 147.

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
128, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

123, 163, 147

Protanomaly

147, 157, 144

Deuteranomaly

153, 154, 149

Tritanomaly

126, 160, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

123, 163, 147

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

140, 154, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 163, 147 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, 163, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 163, 147)  
}
```

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, 163, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 163, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 163, 147 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, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 163, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 163, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 163, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 163, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 163,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 163, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
163, 147) }
```

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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