

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 166, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 166, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(123, 166, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BA697
RGB	123, 166, 151
RGB Percent	48%, 65%, 59%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3490, 0.4078
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.09, 0.35
HSL	159°, 19%, 57%
HSV	159°, 26%, 65%
XYZ	27.3905, 33.7178, 34.3427
YIQ	151.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

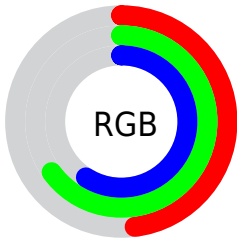
Format	Color
RYB	123, 149, 166
Decimal	8103575
CIELab	64.74, -17.75, 3.06
CIElCh	65, 18.010, 170.209
Yxy	33.7178, 0.2870, 0.3532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286293655 (0xFF7BA697)
YUV	151.4330, -0.2135, -24.9357
Hunter-Lab	58.0670, -17.4178, 5.5809

Details

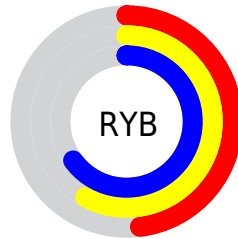
The RGB color **123, 166, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 123, 138**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **176, 221, 205**, and **73, 114, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 166, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 166, 157**.

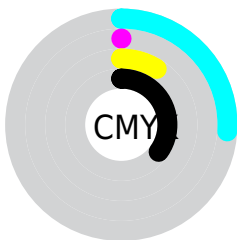
Distribution



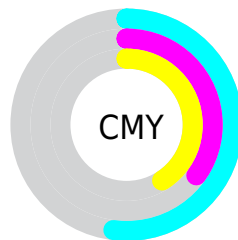
- Red (48%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 166, 151 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, 166, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 123, 166, 151


255, 255, 255


 176, 221, 205

 204, 250, 233

 232, 255, 255

 123, 166, 151

 97, 140, 125

 73, 114, 100

 49, 89, 76

 25, 66, 54

 1, 43, 32


 0, 24, 9

 0, 0, 0

 123, 166, 151

 106, 166, 145

 123, 166, 151

 140, 166, 157

■ 90, 166, 139

■ 156, 166, 163

■ 73, 166, 134

■ 173, 166, 168

■ 57, 166, 128

■ 189, 166, 174

■ 40, 166, 122

■ 206, 166, 180

■ 23, 166, 116

■ 223, 166, 186

■ 7, 166, 110

■ 239, 166, 192

■ 0, 166, 108

■ 255, 166, 197

■ 255, 166, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 164, 136



123, 166, 151



114, 166, 168

Triad

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



123, 166, 151



153, 155, 187



186, 149, 133

Complementary

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



123, 166, 151



166, 123, 138

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.



191, 146, 147



123, 166, 151



173, 150, 178

Square

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



123, 166, 151



132, 160, 188



186, 146, 163



175, 154, 126

Rectangle

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



123, 166, 151



114, 165, 177



186, 146, 163



189, 148, 137

Sweetspot

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



123, 166, 151



199, 217, 211



138, 166, 123



99, 110, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



123, 166, 151



150, 217, 193



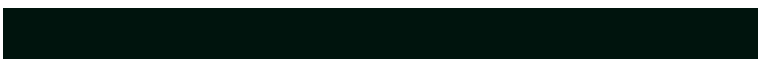
123, 160, 166



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 96



0, 20, 13

Inverse Universe

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



166, 123, 138



217, 150, 173



166, 129, 123



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 52



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 166, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

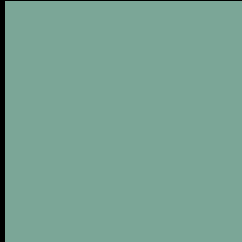
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

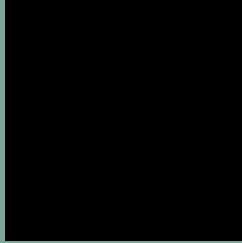
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 166, 151.

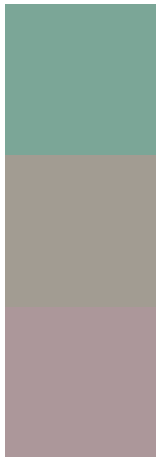


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 166, 151.

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, 166, 151

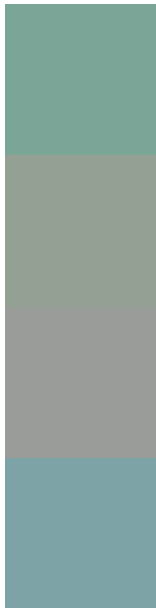
Protanopia
162, 156, 146

Deuteranopia
172, 151, 154



Tritanopia
128, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
123, 166, 151

Protanomaly
148, 160, 148

Deuteranomaly
154, 156, 153

Tritanomaly
126, 163, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
123, 166, 151

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
141, 156, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 166, 151 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, 166, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 166, 151)  
}
```

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, 166, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 166, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 166, 151 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, 166, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 166, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 166, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 166, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 166, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 166,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 166, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 166, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
166, 151) }
```

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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