

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 176, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 176, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(123, 176, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BB086
RGB	123, 176, 134
RGB Percent	48%, 69%, 53%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3098, 0.4745
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.24, 0.31
HSL	132°, 25%, 59%
HSV	132°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	27.9968, 36.9829, 28.2171
YIQ	155.3650, -18.1060, -24.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

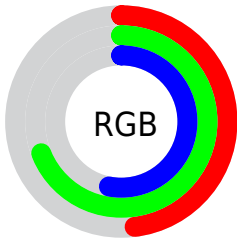
Format	Color
RYB	123, 167, 176
Decimal	8106118
CIELab	67.26, -26.22, 16.05
CIElCh	67, 30.739, 148.529
Yxy	36.9829, 0.3004, 0.3968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286296198 (0xFF7BB086)
YUV	155.3650, -10.5329, -28.3841
Hunter-Lab	60.8135, -24.2474, 15.0593

Details

The RGB color **123, 176, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **176, 123, 165**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 232, 187**, and **72, 123, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 176, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 176, 148**.

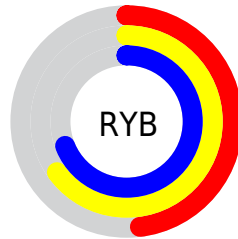
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (69%)

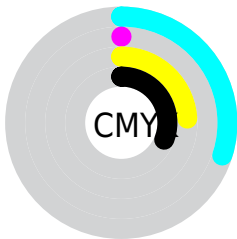
Blue (53%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (69%)

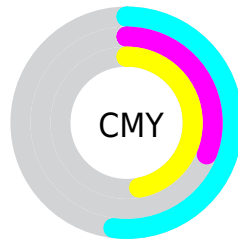


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 176, 134 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, 176, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 123, 176, 134


255, 255, 255

 177, 232, 187

 205, 255, 215

 233, 255, 244

 123, 176, 134

 97, 149, 109

 72, 123, 84

 47, 98, 61

 22, 74, 39

 0, 51, 18

 0, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0

 123, 176, 134


 105, 176, 120

 123, 176, 134

 141, 176, 148

 88, 176, 106

 158, 176, 162


 70, 176, 92

 176, 176, 176

 53, 176, 78


 193, 176, 190


 35, 176, 64

 211, 176, 204

 17, 176, 50

 229, 176, 218

 0, 176, 37

 246, 176, 232

 255, 176, 246

 255, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 170, 114



123, 176, 134



91, 179, 161

Triad

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



123, 176, 134



125, 167, 219



218, 145, 139

Complementary

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



123, 176, 134



176, 123, 165

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.



216, 143, 166



123, 176, 134



166, 157, 212

Square

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



123, 176, 134



86, 174, 210



198, 148, 193



207, 152, 117

Rectangle

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



123, 176, 134



75, 179, 180



198, 148, 193



219, 143, 147

Sweetspot

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



123, 176, 134



209, 230, 213



165, 176, 123



102, 115, 105



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



123, 176, 134



147, 230, 164



123, 176, 160



80, 89, 82



0, 153, 32



0, 26, 5

Inverse Universe

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



176, 123, 165



230, 147, 212



176, 123, 139



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 121



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 176, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

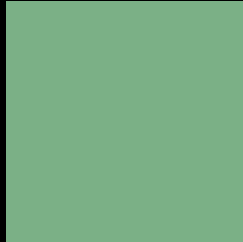
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

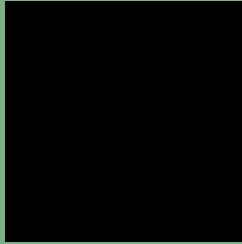
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 176, 134.

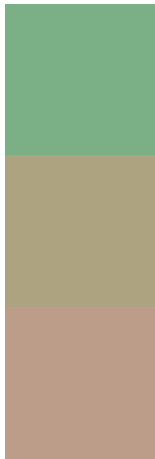


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 176, 134.

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, 176, 134

Protanopia
174, 163, 128

Deuteranopia
188, 157, 138



Tritanopia
132, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
123, 176, 134

Protanomaly
155, 168, 130

Deuteranomaly
164, 164, 137

Tritanomaly
129, 172, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
123, 176, 134

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
143, 163, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 176, 134 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, 176, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 176, 134)  
}
```

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, 176, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 176, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 176, 134 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, 176, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 176, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 176, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 176, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 176, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 176,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 176, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 176, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
176, 134) }
```

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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