

Converting Colors

RGB(123, 176, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(123, 176, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(123, 176, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BB08C
RGB	123, 176, 140
RGB Percent	48%, 69%, 55%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3098, 0.4510
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.20, 0.31
HSL	139°, 25%, 59%
HSV	139°, 30%, 69%
XYZ	28.4273, 37.1551, 30.4843
YIQ	156.0490, -20.0320, -22.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

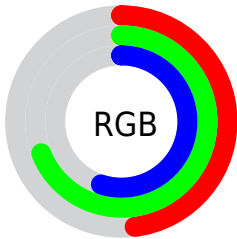
Format	Color
RYB	123, 163, 176
Decimal	8106124
CIELab	67.39, -25.08, 12.94
CIELCh	67, 28.220, 152.700
Yxy	37.1551, 0.2959, 0.3868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286296204 (0xFF7BB08C)
YUV	156.0490, -7.9122, -28.9840
Hunter-Lab	60.9550, -23.4248, 13.0168

Details

The RGB color **123, 176, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **176, 123, 159**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 232, 194**, and **72, 123, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 176, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 176, 152**.

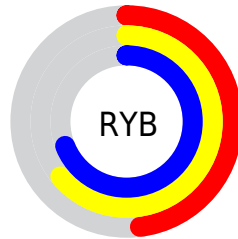
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (69%)

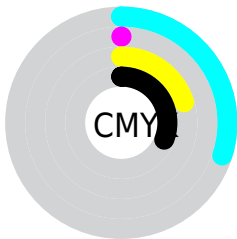
Blue (55%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (69%)

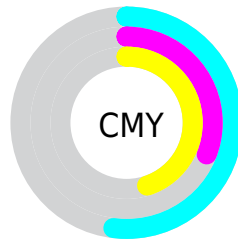


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 176, 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, 176, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 123, 176, 140


255, 255, 255


 177, 232, 194

 205, 255, 222

 233, 255, 250

 123, 176, 140

 97, 149, 114

 72, 123, 90

 47, 98, 66

 22, 74, 44

 0, 51, 23


 0, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0

 123, 176, 140


 105, 176, 128

 123, 176, 140

 141, 176, 152

 88, 176, 116

 158, 176, 164


 70, 176, 104

 176, 176, 176

 53, 176, 92


 193, 176, 188

 35, 176, 80

 211, 176, 200

 17, 176, 68

 229, 176, 212

 0, 176, 56

 246, 176, 224

 255, 176, 236

 255, 176, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 171, 121



123, 176, 140



96, 178, 166

Triad

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



123, 176, 140



135, 166, 214



214, 148, 138

Complementary

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



123, 176, 140



176, 123, 159

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.



213, 145, 163



123, 176, 140



171, 157, 207

Square

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



123, 176, 140



100, 173, 209



199, 149, 188



202, 155, 120

Rectangle

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



123, 176, 140



85, 178, 183



199, 149, 188



215, 146, 146

Sweetspot

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



123, 176, 140



209, 230, 215



159, 176, 123



102, 115, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



123, 176, 140



147, 230, 173



123, 176, 166



80, 89, 83



0, 153, 49



0, 26, 8

Inverse Universe

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



176, 123, 159



230, 147, 203



176, 123, 133



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 104



26, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 176, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

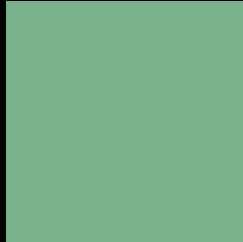
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

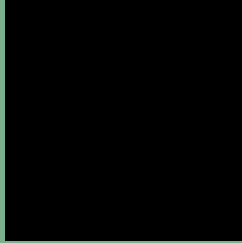
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 123, 176, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 176, 140.

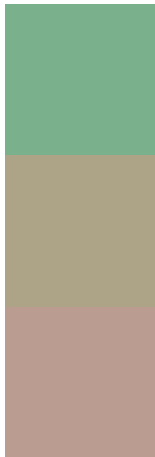


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 176, 140.

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



Original Color
123, 176, 140

Protanopia
173, 163, 134

Deuteranopia
186, 157, 144



Tritanopia
132, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
123, 176, 140

Protanomaly
155, 168, 136

Deuteranomaly
163, 164, 143

Tritanomaly
129, 172, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
123, 176, 140

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
144, 163, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 176, 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, 176, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 176, 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, 176, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 176, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 176, 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, 176, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 176, 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, 176, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 176, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 176, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 176,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 176, 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, 176, 140) }
```

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

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