

# Converting Colors

RGB(123, 186, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(123, 186, 168) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(123, 186, 168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BBAA8
RGB	123, 186, 168
RGB Percent	48%, 73%, 66%
CMY	0.5176, 0.2706, 0.3412
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.10, 0.27
HSL	163°, 31%, 61%
HSV	163°, 34%, 73%
XYZ	32.7952, 42.1559, 43.4542
YIQ	165.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

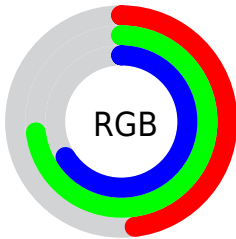
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	123, 160, 186
Decimal	8108712
CIELab	70.98, -24.21, 2.71
CIElCh	71, 24.365, 173.607
Yxy	42.1559, 0.2770, 0.3560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286298792 (0xFF7BBAA8)
YUV	165.1110, 1.4243, -36.9313
Hunter-Lab	64.9276, -23.4623, 5.7682

# Details

The RGB color **123, 186, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 123, 141**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 242, 223**, and **71, 133, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 186, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 186, 173**.

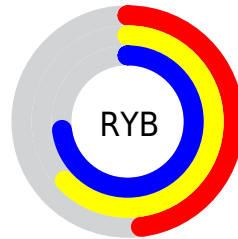
# Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (73%)

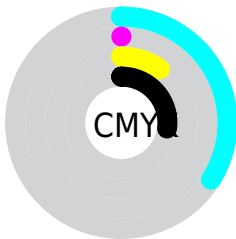
Blue (66%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (73%)

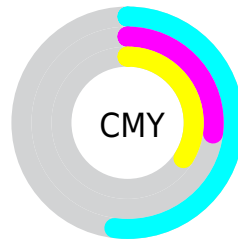


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 123, 186, 168 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, 186, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 123, 186, 168


255, 255, 255


 177, 242, 223

 206, 255, 252

 234, 255, 255

 123, 186, 168

 97, 159, 142

 71, 133, 116

 45, 107, 92

 15, 83, 68

 0, 59, 46


 0, 37, 25

 0, 7, 0


 0, 0, 0


 123, 186, 168


 123, 186, 168

 104, 186, 163


 142, 186, 173

 86, 186, 157


 160, 186, 179

 67, 186, 152


 179, 186, 184

 49, 186, 147

 197, 186, 189

 30, 186, 141

 216, 186, 195

 11, 186, 136

 235, 186, 200

 0, 186, 133

 253, 186, 205

 255, 186, 211

 255, 186, 216

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146, 183, 147



123, 186, 168



110, 186, 191

# Triad

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



123, 186, 168



171, 170, 214



212, 163, 139

# Complementary

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



123, 186, 168



186, 123, 141

# 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.



219, 159, 157



123, 186, 168



198, 162, 200

# Square

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



123, 186, 168



140, 177, 217



215, 158, 179



195, 171, 130

# Rectangle

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



123, 186, 168



112, 184, 204



215, 158, 179



215, 161, 144



# Sweetspot

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



123, 186, 168



218, 242, 235



142, 186, 123



108, 122, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



123, 186, 168



143, 242, 214



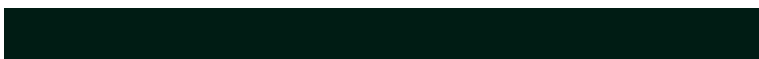
123, 173, 186



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 111



0, 28, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



186, 123, 141



242, 143, 171



186, 136, 123



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 44

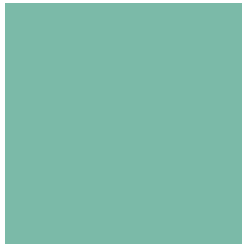


28, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 123, 186, 168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

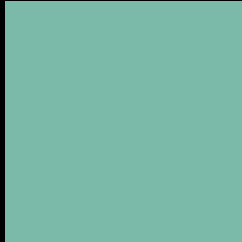
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 168 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, 186, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 186, 168.

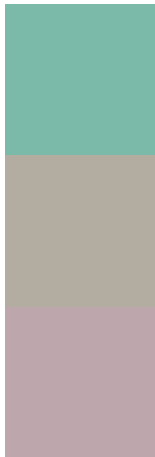


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 123, 186, 168.

# 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](#).

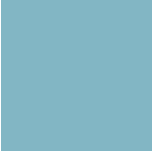
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
123, 186, 168

**Protanopia**  
179, 172, 161

**Deuteranopia**  
190, 167, 172



**Tritanopia**  
130, 182, 196

# Trichromacy



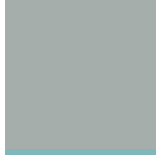
**Original Color**

123, 186, 168



**Protanomaly**

159, 177, 164



**Deuteranomaly**

166, 174, 171



**Tritanomaly**

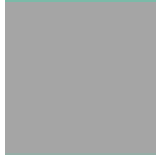
127, 183, 186

# Monochromacy



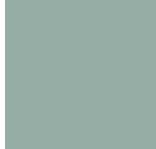
**Original Color**

123, 186, 168



**Achromatopsia**

165, 165, 165



**Achromatomaly**

150, 173, 166

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 186, 168 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, 186, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 186, 168)  
}
```

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, 186, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 186, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 123, 186, 168 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, 186, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 186, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 186, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 186, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 186, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 186,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 123, 186, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 186, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
186, 168) }
```

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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