

# Converting Colors

RGB(30, 123, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(30, 123, 100) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(30, 123, 100)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	1E7B64
RGB	30, 123, 100
RGB Percent	12%, 48%, 39%
CMY	0.8824, 0.5176, 0.6078
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.19, 0.52
HSL	165°, 61%, 30%
HSV	165°, 76%, 48%
XYZ	9.9186, 15.3620, 14.4990
YIQ	92.5710, -48.0450, -26.8690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

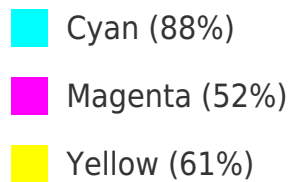
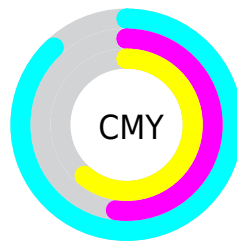
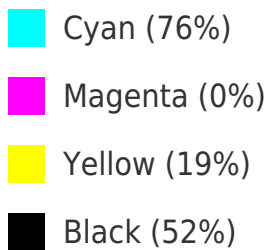
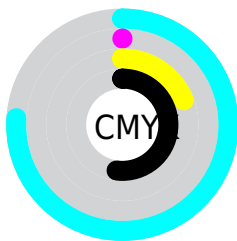
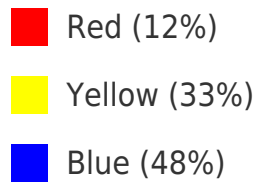
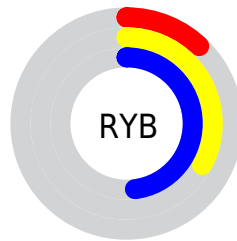
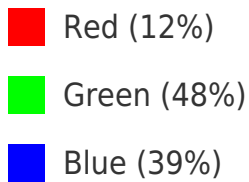
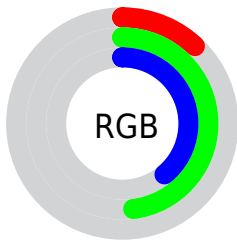
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">30, 83, 123</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">1997668</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">46.13, -32.38, 4.98</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">46, 32.766, 171.252</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">15.3620, 0.2493, 0.3862</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4280187748</a> (0xFF1E7B64)
YUV	<a href="#">92.5710, 3.6625, -54.8748</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">39.1944, -23.4187, 5.5033</a>

# Details

The RGB color **30, 123, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **123, 30, 53**, and the grayscale version is **93, 93, 93**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90, 176, 151**, and **0, 73, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18, 123, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42, 123, 103**.

# Distribution





# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 30, 123, 100 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 30, 123, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 30, 123, 100

 30, 123, 100

255, 255, 255

 0, 98, 76

 90, 176, 151

 0, 73, 53

 117, 204, 177

 0, 50, 32

 145, 232, 205


 0, 30, 9


 173, 255, 233

 0, 0, 0


 202, 255, 255


 231, 255, 255


 30, 123, 100


 30, 123, 100


 18, 123, 97


 42, 123, 103


 5, 123, 94

 55, 123, 106

 0, 123, 93

 67, 123, 109


 79, 123, 112

 91, 123, 115

 104, 123, 118

 116, 123, 121

 128, 123, 124

 141, 123, 127

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75, 120, 74



30, 123, 100



0, 123, 128

# Triad

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



30, 123, 100



99, 105, 160



153, 95, 67

# Complementary

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



30, 123, 100



123, 30, 53

# 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.



162, 88, 91



30, 123, 100



136, 95, 144

# Square

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



30, 123, 100



46, 114, 163



156, 88, 118



133, 105, 54

# Rectangle

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



30, 123, 100



0, 122, 145



156, 88, 118



157, 92, 74



# Sweetspot

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



30, 123, 100



124, 161, 152



53, 123, 30



59, 82, 76



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82



# Same Dimension

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



30, 123, 100



14, 161, 124



30, 100, 123



55, 61, 60



0, 125, 94



0, 252, 190



# Inverse Universe

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



123, 30, 53



161, 14, 51



123, 53, 30



61, 55, 57



125, 0, 31



252, 0, 62



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 30, 123, 100 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

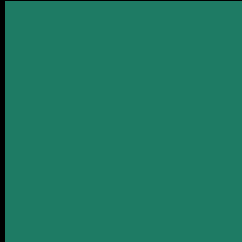
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 30, 123, 100 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 30, 123, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 30, 123, 100.

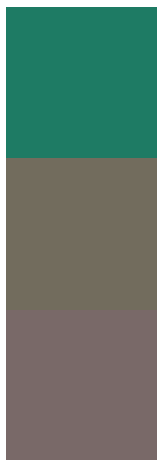


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 30, 123, 100.

# 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**

30, 123, 100

**Protanopia**

114, 108, 93

**Deuteranopia**

121, 105, 104



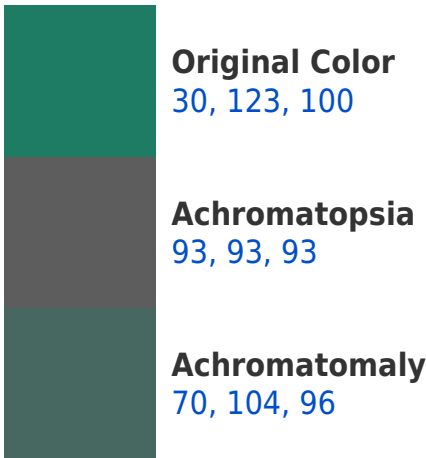
# Tritanopia

46, 119, 129

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 30, 123, 100 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(30, 123, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 123, 100)  
}
```

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(30, 123, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 123, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 30, 123, 100 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(30, 123, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 123, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(30, 123, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 123, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 123, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 123,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 30, 123, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 123, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 123,  
100) }
```

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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