

Converting Colors

`RYB(123, 123, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(123, 123, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(123, 123, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7B7B85
RGB	123, 123, 133
RGB Percent	48%, 48%, 52%
CMY	0.5176, 0.5176, 0.4784
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	240°, 4%, 50%
HSV	240°, 8%, 52%
XYZ	19.4850, 20.0703, 25.0373
YIQ	124.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

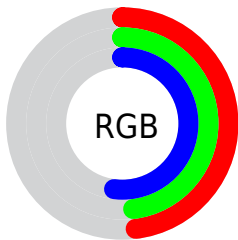
Format	Color
R_{YB}	123, 123, 133
Decimal	8092549
CIE Lab	51.92, 2.08, -5.43
CIE LCh	52, 5.815, 290.918
Yxy	20.0703, 0.3017, 0.3107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286282629 (0xFF7B7B85)
YUV	124.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998
Hunter-Lab	44.7999, -0.7643, -1.7754

Details

The RYB color `123, 123, 133` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `123, 133, 123`, and the grayscale version is `124, 124, 124`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `175, 175, 186`, and `74, 74, 84` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `110, 110, 133`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `133, 136, 133`.

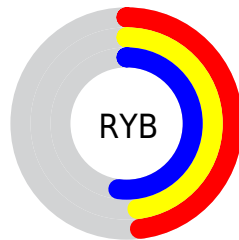
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (48%)

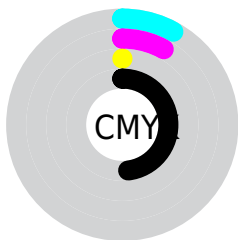
Blue (52%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (52%)

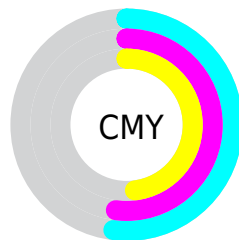


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 123, 123, 133 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 RYB color 123, 123, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 123, 123, 133

255, 255, 255

■ 175, 175, 186

■ 203, 203, 214

■ 231, 231, 242

■ 123, 123, 133

■ 98, 98, 108

■ 74, 74, 84

■ 52, 52, 60

■ 30, 31, 39

■ 6, 6, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 123, 123, 133

■ 110, 110, 133

■ 96, 96, 133

■ 123, 123, 133

■ 133, 136, 133

■ 133, 150, 133

■ 83, 83, 133

■ 133, 163, 133

■ 70, 70, 133

■ 133, 176, 133

■ 57, 57, 133

■ 133, 190, 133

■ 43, 43, 133

■ 133, 203, 133

■ 30, 30, 133

■ 133, 216, 133

■ 17, 17, 133

■ 133, 229, 133

■ 3, 3, 133

■ 133, 243, 133

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 122, 133



123, 123, 133



129, 122, 130

Triad

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



123, 123, 133



133, 123, 116



114, 122, 127

Complementary

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



123, 123, 133



123, 133, 123

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.



117, 126, 125



123, 123, 133



126, 130, 114

Square

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



123, 123, 133



135, 121, 120



114, 125, 115



112, 120, 127

Rectangle

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



123, 123, 133



132, 121, 127



114, 125, 115



115, 123, 127

Sweetspot

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



123, 123, 133



170, 170, 173



123, 128, 133



85, 85, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



123, 123, 133



158, 158, 173



128, 123, 133



60, 60, 66



0, 0, 130



0, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



133, 123, 133



173, 158, 173



123, 133, 128



66, 60, 66



130, 0, 130



3, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 123, 123, 133 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 123, 123, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

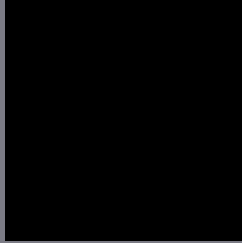
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

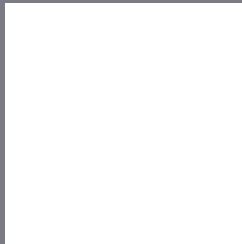
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 123, 123, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 123, 123, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 123, 123, 133.

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, 123, 133

Protanopia
123, 123, 133

Deuteranopia
131, 120, 134



Tritanopia
123, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

123, 123, 133

Protanomaly

123, 123, 133

Deuteranomaly

128, 121, 134

Tritanomaly

123, 123, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

123, 123, 133

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

124, 124, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 123, 123, 133 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, 123, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 123, 133)  
}
```

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, 123, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 123, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 123, 123, 133 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, 123, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 123, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 123, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 123, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 123, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 123,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 123, 123, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 123, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
123, 133) }
```

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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