

Converting Colors

`RYB(123, 147, 182)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(123, 147, 182) contains.

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Color

R_YB(123, 147, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BA3B6
RGB	123, 163, 182
RGB Percent	48%, 64%, 71%
CMY	0.5176, 0.3590, 0.2863
CMYK	0.32, 0.10, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	199°, 29%, 60%
HSV	199°, 32%, 71%
XYZ	29.7904, 33.9454, 49.2380
YIQ	153.2060, -29.9390, -2.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

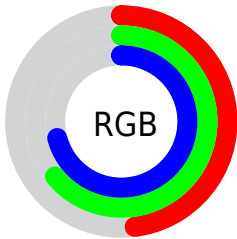
Format	Color
R _Y B	123, 147, 182
Decimal	8102838
CIE Lab	64.92, -9.15, -14.00
CIE LCh	65, 16.723, 236.821
Yxy	33.9454, 0.2637, 0.3005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286292918 (0xFF7BA3B6)
YUV	153.2060, 14.1954, -26.4907
Hunter-Lab	58.2627, -10.6905, -9.3223

Details

The RYB color **123, 147, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **182, 151, 123**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177, 202, 238**, and **72, 95, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 136, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 158, 182**.

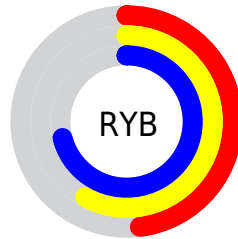
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (64%)

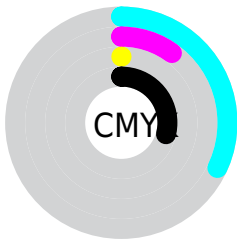
Blue (71%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (71%)

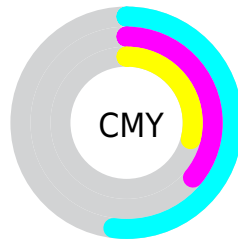


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 123, 147, 182 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, 147, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 123, 147, 182


255, 255, 255

 177, 202, 238

 205, 228, 255

 234, 245, 255

 123, 147, 182


 97, 121, 155

 72, 96, 129

 46, 70, 104

 19, 45, 80

 0, 24, 57

 0, 14, 35

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 123, 147, 182

 123, 147, 182

■ 105, 136, 182

■ 141, 158, 182

■ 87, 126, 182

■ 159, 168, 182

■ 68, 114, 182

■ 178, 180, 182

■ 50, 104, 182

■ 196, 188, 182

■ 32, 93, 182

■ 214, 197, 182

■ 14, 82, 182

■ 232, 206, 182

■ 0, 74, 182

■ 250, 212, 182

■ 255, 225, 182

■ 255, 242, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 142, 170



123, 147, 182



139, 153, 187

Triad

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



123, 147, 182



186, 147, 160



131, 161, 137

Complementary

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



123, 147, 182



182, 151, 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.



151, 171, 128



123, 147, 182



189, 148, 145

Square

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



123, 147, 182



176, 150, 174



183, 161, 133



138, 161, 164

Rectangle

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



123, 147, 182



152, 156, 186



183, 161, 133



130, 160, 129

Sweetspot

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



123, 147, 182



213, 223, 237



123, 168, 182



105, 111, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



123, 147, 182



145, 182, 237



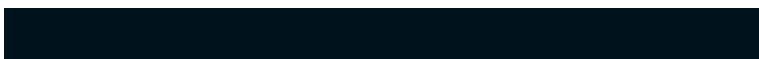
123, 133, 182



83, 87, 92



0, 63, 156



0, 11, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 123, 163



237, 145, 208



138, 182, 123



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 107



28, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 123, 147, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

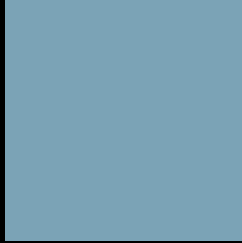
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 123, 147, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

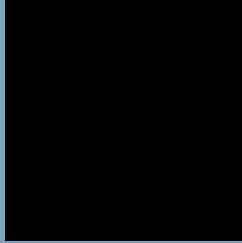
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

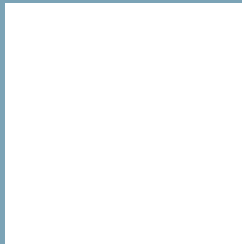
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 123, 147, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 123, 147, 182.

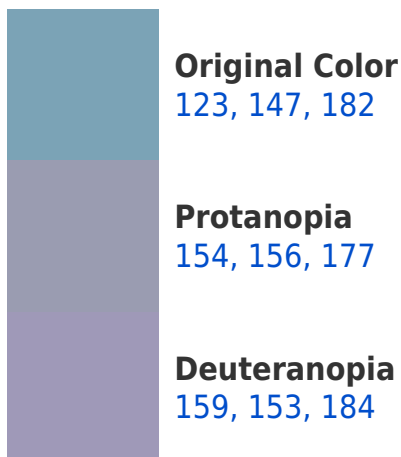


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 123, 147, 182.

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





Tritanopia
122, 146, 177

Trichromacy



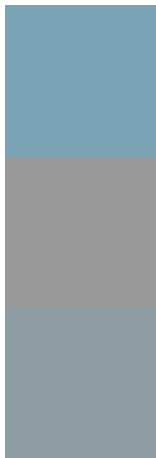
Original Color
123, 147, 182

Protanomaly
143, 154, 179

Deuteranomaly
146, 154, 183

Tritanomaly
122, 146, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
123, 147, 182

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
142, 151, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 123, 147, 182 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, 163, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 163, 182)  
}
```

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, 163, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 163, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 123, 147, 182 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, 163, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 163, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 163, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 163, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 163, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 163,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 123, 147, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 163, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
163, 182) }
```

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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