

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 120, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 120, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 120, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E78A6
RGB	126, 120, 166
RGB Percent	49%, 47%, 65%
CMY	0.5059, 0.5294, 0.3490
CMYK	0.24, 0.28, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	248°, 21%, 56%
HSV	248°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	22.2036, 20.6217, 38.8865
YIQ	127.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

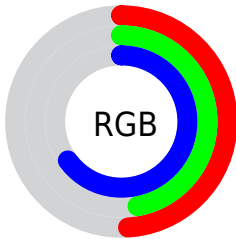
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 120, 166
Decimal	8288422
CIE _{Lab}	52.53, 12.54, -23.74
CIE _{LCh}	53, 26.846, 297.843
Yxy	20.6217, 0.2717, 0.2524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286478502 (0xFF7E78A6)
YUV	127.0380, 19.2083, -0.9103
Hunter-Lab	45.4112, 7.8073, -18.9835

Details

The RGB color `126, 120, 166` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666699`. A complement of this color would be `160, 166, 120`, and the grayscale version is `127, 127, 127`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `179, 172, 221`, and `76, 72, 114` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `112, 103, 166`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `140, 137, 166`.

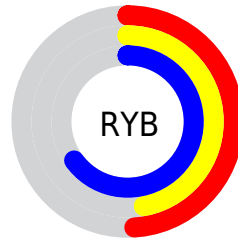
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (47%)

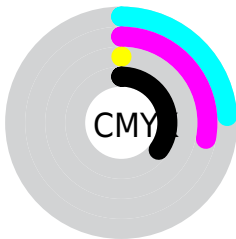
Blue (65%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (65%)

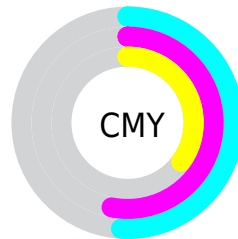


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 120, 166 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 126, 120, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126, 120, 166

255, 255, 255

■ 179, 172, 221

■ 207, 200, 250

■ 236, 228, 255

■ 126, 120, 166

■ 100, 95, 140

■ 76, 72, 114

■ 52, 49, 89

■ 29, 28, 66

■ 8, 2, 43

■ 0, 1, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 126, 120, 166

■ 112, 103, 166

■ 126, 120, 166

■ 140, 137, 166

97, 87, 166

155, 153, 166

83, 70, 166

169, 170, 166

68, 54, 166

184, 186, 166

54, 37, 166

198, 203, 166

39, 20, 166

213, 220, 166

25, 4, 166

227, 236, 166

22, 0, 166

241, 253, 166

255, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 128, 171



126, 120, 166



153, 112, 150

Triad

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



126, 120, 166



161, 115, 87



64, 138, 123

Complementary

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



126, 120, 166



160, 166, 120

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.



92, 135, 100



126, 120, 166



143, 123, 79

Square

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



126, 120, 166



170, 109, 105



119, 130, 84



44, 137, 146

Rectangle

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



126, 120, 166



165, 109, 136



119, 130, 84



73, 137, 115

Sweetspot

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



126, 120, 166



202, 199, 217



120, 161, 166



100, 99, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



126, 120, 166



155, 145, 217



148, 120, 166



77, 76, 84



19, 0, 148



3, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 120, 160



217, 145, 207



138, 166, 120



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 129



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 120, 166 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 RGB color 126, 120, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

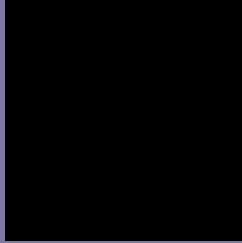
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 126, 120, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 120, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 120, 166.

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

[126](#), [120](#), [166](#)

Protanopia

[112](#), [124](#), [169](#)

Deuteranopia

[116](#), [123](#), [165](#)



Tritanopia
120, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color

126, 120, 166

Protanomaly

117, 123, 168

Deuteranomaly

120, 122, 165

Tritanomaly

122, 124, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

126, 120, 166

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

127, 124, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 120, 166 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(126, 120, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 120, 166)  
}
```

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(126, 120, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 120, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 120, 166 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(126, 120, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 120, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 120, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 120, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 120, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 120,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 120, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 120, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
120, 166) }
```

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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