

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 126, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 126, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 126, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E7EB0
RGB	126, 126, 176
RGB Percent	49%, 49%, 69%
CMY	0.5059, 0.5059, 0.3098
CMYK	0.28, 0.28, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	240°, 24%, 59%
HSV	240°, 28%, 69%
XYZ	23.9015, 22.4919, 44.1559
YIQ	131.7000, -16.0500, 15.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

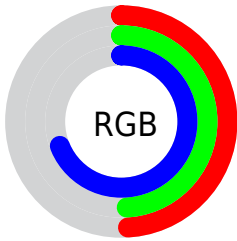
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 126, 176
Decimal	8289968
CIE _{Lab}	54.55, 11.52, -26.41
CIE _{LCh}	55, 28.813, 293.573
Yxy	22.4919, 0.2640, 0.2484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286480048 (0xFF7E7EB0)
YUV	131.7000, 21.8399, -4.9989
Hunter-Lab	47.4256, 6.9653, -22.0043

Details

The RGB color **126, 126, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **176, 176, 126**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 179, 232**, and **75, 77, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 108, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 144, 176**.

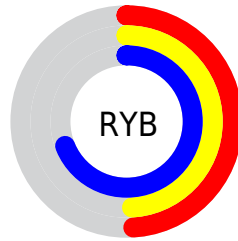
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (49%)

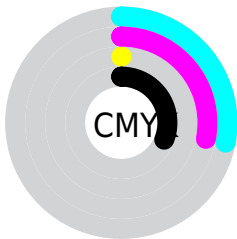
Blue (69%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (69%)

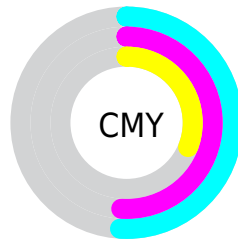


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 126, 176 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, 126, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 126, 126, 176

255, 255, 255

 180, 179, 232


 208, 206, 255

 236, 234, 255

 126, 126, 176

 100, 101, 149

 75, 77, 123

 51, 54, 98

 27, 33, 74

 3, 11, 51

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0


 126, 126, 176

 108, 108, 176


 126, 126, 176

 144, 144, 176

 91, 91, 176

 161, 161, 176

 73, 73, 176

 179, 179, 176

 56, 56, 176

 196, 196, 176

 38, 38, 176

 214, 214, 176

 20, 20, 176

 232, 232, 176

 3, 3, 176

 249, 249, 176

 0, 0, 176

 255, 255, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 135, 180



126, 126, 176



157, 117, 160

Triad

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



126, 126, 176



171, 119, 91



67, 144, 124

Complementary

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



126, 126, 176



176, 176, 126

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.



98, 141, 100



126, 126, 176



152, 127, 81

Square

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



126, 126, 176



179, 112, 112



127, 135, 84



40, 144, 150

Rectangle

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



126, 126, 176



171, 113, 145



127, 135, 84



78, 143, 116

Sweetspot

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



126, 126, 176



209, 209, 230



126, 176, 176



102, 102, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



126, 126, 176



151, 151, 230



151, 126, 176



80, 80, 89



0, 0, 153



0, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 126, 176



230, 151, 230



151, 176, 126



89, 80, 89



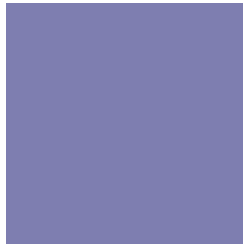
153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 126, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

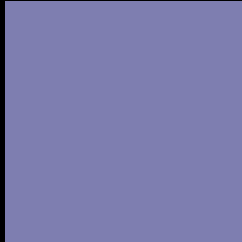
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

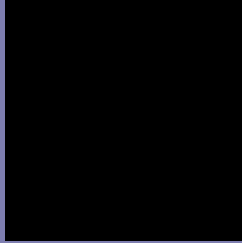
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 126, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 126, 176.

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, 126, 176

Protanopia

116, 129, 178

Deuteranopia

118, 129, 175



Tritanopia
119, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

126, 126, 176

Protanomaly

120, 128, 177

Deuteranomaly

121, 128, 175

Tritanomaly

122, 130, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

126, 126, 176

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

130, 130, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 126, 176 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, 126, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 126, 176)  
}
```

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, 126, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 126, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 126, 176 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, 126, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 126, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 126, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 126, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 126, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 126,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 126, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 126, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
126, 176) }
```

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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