

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 133, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 133, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 133, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E85CE
RGB	126, 133, 206
RGB Percent	49%, 52%, 81%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4784, 0.1922
CMYK	0.39, 0.35, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	235°, 45%, 65%
HSV	235°, 39%, 81%
XYZ	28.1323, 25.6669, 61.8640
YIQ	139.2290, -27.6050, 21.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

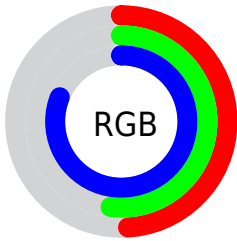
Format	Color
R _Y B	126, 132, 206
Decimal	8291790
CIE Lab	57.72, 15.46, -38.55
CIE LCh	58, 41.531, 291.853
Yxy	25.6669, 0.2432, 0.2219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286481870 (0xFF7E85CE)
YUV	139.2290, 32.9181, -11.6018
Hunter-Lab	50.6625, 10.4595, -36.9352

Details

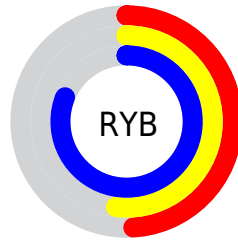
The RGB color **126, 133, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 199, 126**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 186, 255**, and **72, 84, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 114, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 152, 206**.

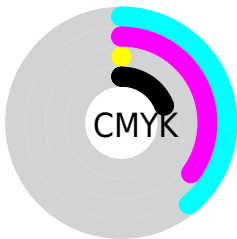
Distribution



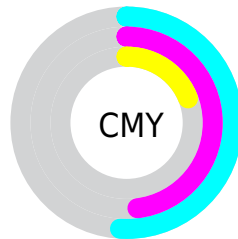
- Red (49%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 133, 206 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, 133, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 126, 133, 206

 126, 133, 206

255, 255, 255

 99, 108, 178


 181, 186, 255

 72, 84, 151

 210, 214, 255

 45, 61, 125

 239, 242, 255

 11, 39, 100

 0, 20, 75

 0, 0, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 126, 133, 206

■ 126, 133, 206

■ 105, 114, 206

■ 147, 152, 206

■ 85, 95, 206

■ 167, 171, 206

■ 64, 77, 206

■ 188, 189, 206

■ 44, 58, 206

■ 208, 208, 206

■ 23, 39, 206

■ 229, 227, 206

■ 2, 20, 206

■ 250, 246, 206

■ 0, 18, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48, 145, 210



126, 133, 206



174, 119, 184

Triad

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



126, 133, 206



195, 120, 83



19, 157, 127

Complementary

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



126, 133, 206



206, 199, 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.



91, 153, 92



126, 133, 206



169, 133, 65

Square

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



126, 133, 206



207, 110, 114



134, 145, 69



0, 157, 164

Rectangle

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



126, 133, 206



194, 112, 162



134, 145, 69



53, 156, 115

Sweetspot

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



126, 133, 206



224, 227, 255



126, 206, 198



110, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



126, 133, 206



135, 146, 255



158, 126, 206



92, 93, 102



0, 15, 166



0, 3, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 126, 133



255, 135, 146



174, 206, 126



102, 92, 93



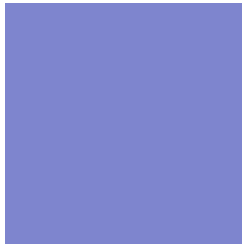
166, 0, 15



38, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 133, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

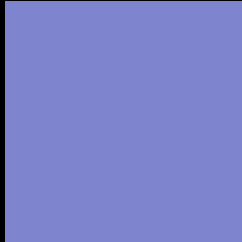
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

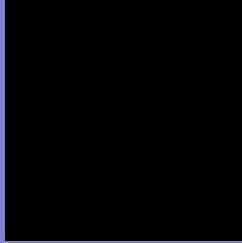
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 133, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 133, 206.

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, 133, 206

Protanopia

113, 136, 209

Deuteranopia

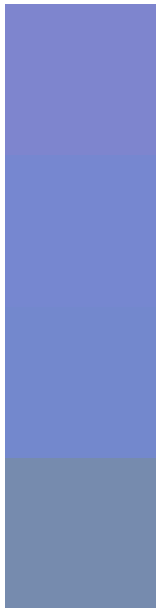
109, 138, 205



Tritanopia

114, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
126, 133, 206

Protanomaly
118, 135, 208

Deuteranomaly
115, 136, 205

Tritanomaly
118, 139, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
126, 133, 206

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
134, 137, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 133, 206 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, 133, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 133, 206)  
}
```

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, 133, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 133, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 133, 206 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, 133, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 133, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 133, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 133, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 133, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 133,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 133, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 133, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
133, 206) }
```

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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