

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 138, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 138, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 138, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E8ADA
RGB	126, 138, 218
RGB Percent	49%, 54%, 85%
CMY	0.5059, 0.4588, 0.1451
CMYK	0.42, 0.37, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	232°, 55%, 67%
HSV	232°, 42%, 85%
XYZ	30.3476, 27.6745, 70.0719
YIQ	143.5320, -32.8320, 22.3360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

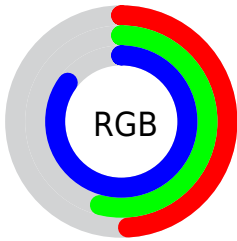
Format	Color
RYB	126, 137, 218
Decimal	8293082
CIELab	59.59, 15.91, -42.34
CIElCh	60, 45.229, 290.592
Yxy	27.6745, 0.2369, 0.2160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286483162 (0xFF7E8ADA)
YUV	143.5320, 36.7127, -15.3756
Hunter-Lab	52.6066, 10.9111, -42.1496

Details

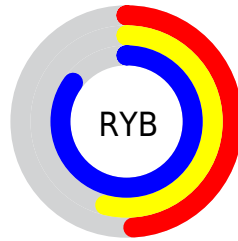
The RGB color **126, 138, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **218, 206, 126**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 191, 255**, and **71, 88, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 119, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 157, 218**.

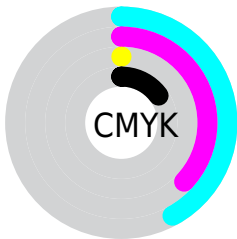
Distribution



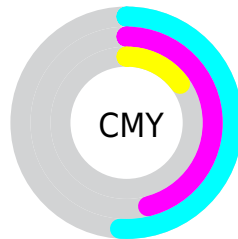
- Red (49%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 138, 218 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, 138, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 126, 138, 218


255, 255, 255


 182, 191, 255

 211, 219, 255

 240, 248, 255

 126, 138, 218

 99, 113, 190

 71, 88, 163

 42, 65, 136

 0, 44, 110

 0, 24, 85

 0, 0, 62

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 126, 138, 218

■ 126, 138, 218

■ 104, 119, 218

■ 148, 157, 218

■ 82, 100, 218

■ 170, 176, 218

■ 61, 81, 218

■ 191, 195, 218

■ 39, 62, 218

■ 213, 214, 218

■ 17, 43, 218

■ 235, 233, 218

■ 0, 28, 218

■ 255, 252, 218

■ 255, 255, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20, 151, 222



126, 138, 218



180, 122, 194

Triad

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



126, 138, 218



206, 122, 83



0, 163, 129

Complementary

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



126, 138, 218



218, 206, 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.



93, 158, 91



126, 138, 218



178, 137, 63

Square

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



126, 138, 218



218, 111, 118



140, 150, 66



0, 164, 170

Rectangle

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



126, 138, 218



203, 114, 171



140, 150, 66



48, 162, 116

Sweetspot

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



126, 138, 218



222, 226, 255



126, 218, 206



107, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



126, 138, 218



125, 142, 255



160, 126, 218



99, 100, 110



0, 23, 173



0, 6, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 126, 138



255, 125, 142



184, 218, 126



110, 99, 100



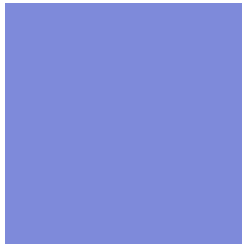
173, 0, 23



46, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 138, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

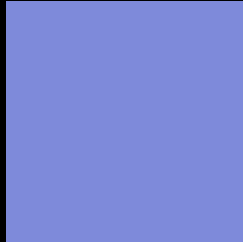
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

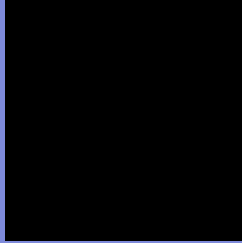
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 138, 218.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 138, 218.

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, 138, 218

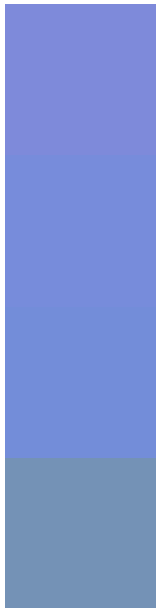
Protanopia
115, 141, 220

Deuteranopia
108, 143, 217



Tritanopia
111, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
126, 138, 218

Protanomaly
119, 140, 219

Deuteranomaly
115, 141, 217

Tritanomaly
116, 146, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
126, 138, 218

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
137, 142, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 138, 218 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, 138, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 138, 218)  
}
```

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, 138, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 138, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 138, 218 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, 138, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 138, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 138, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 138, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 138, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 138,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 138, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 138, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
138, 218) }
```

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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