

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 159, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 159, 131) contains.

RGB(126, 159, 131)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(126, 159, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E9F83
RGB	126, 159, 131
RGB Percent	49%, 62%, 51%
CMY	0.5059, 0.3765, 0.4863
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.18, 0.38
HSL	129°, 15%, 56%
HSV	129°, 21%, 62%
XYZ	25.0991, 30.8706, 26.1085
YIQ	145.9410, -10.6800, -15.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

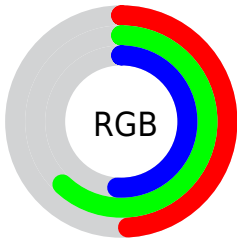
Format	Color
RYB	126, 155, 159
Decimal	8298371
CIELab	62.40, -17.14, 10.92
CIELCh	62, 20.323, 147.508
Yxy	30.8706, 0.3058, 0.3761
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286488451 (0xFF7E9F83)
YUV	145.9410, -7.3659, -17.4883
Hunter-Lab	55.5613, -16.5974, 11.0323

Details

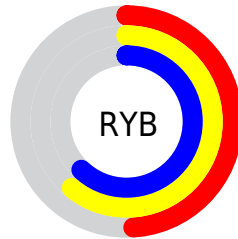
The RGB color **126, 159, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **159, 126, 154**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179, 214, 184**, and **76, 107, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 159, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 159, 144**.

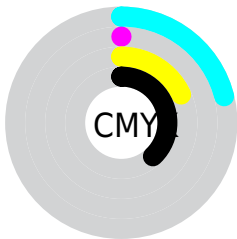
Distribution



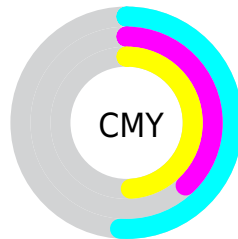
- Red (49%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 159, 131 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, 159, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126, 159, 131

255, 255, 255

■ 179, 214, 184

■ 207, 242, 212

■ 235, 255, 240

■ 126, 159, 131

■ 101, 133, 106

■ 76, 107, 82

■ 53, 83, 59

■ 30, 60, 37

■ 8, 38, 16

■ 0, 16, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 126, 159, 131

■ 110, 159, 118

■ 126, 159, 131

■ 142, 159, 144

■ 94, 159, 104

■ 158, 159, 158

■ 78, 159, 91

■ 174, 159, 171

■ 62, 159, 77

■ 190, 159, 185

■ 46, 159, 64

■ 206, 159, 198

■ 31, 159, 50

■ 221, 159, 212

■ 15, 159, 37

■ 237, 159, 225

■ 0, 159, 24

■ 253, 159, 239

■ 255, 159, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 155, 119



126, 159, 131



108, 161, 149

Triad

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



126, 159, 131



127, 153, 186



188, 139, 135

Complementary

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



126, 159, 131



159, 126, 154

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.



185, 138, 153



126, 159, 131



152, 147, 183

Square

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



126, 159, 131



107, 158, 181



173, 141, 170



181, 143, 121

Rectangle

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



126, 159, 131



101, 161, 161



173, 141, 170



188, 138, 141

Sweetspot

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



126, 159, 131



194, 207, 196



154, 159, 126



97, 105, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



126, 159, 131



155, 207, 163



126, 159, 147



71, 79, 72



0, 143, 22



0, 15, 2

Inverse Universe

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



159, 126, 154



207, 155, 199



159, 126, 138



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 121



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 159, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

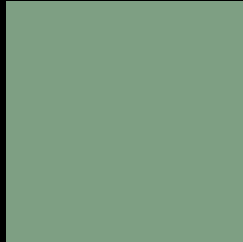
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 159, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

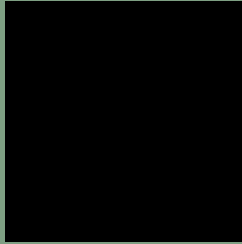
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 126, 159, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 159, 131.

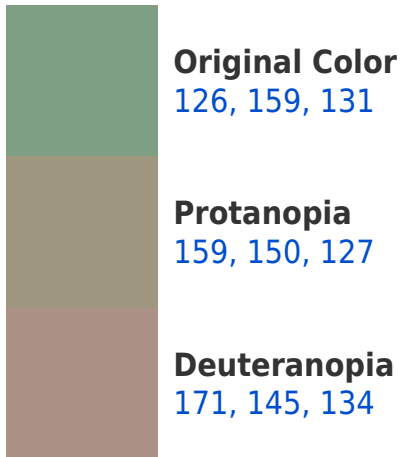


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 159, 131.

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
132, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
126, 159, 131

Protanomaly
147, 153, 128

Deuteranomaly
155, 150, 133

Tritanomaly
130, 156, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
126, 159, 131

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
139, 151, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 159, 131 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, 159, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 159, 131)  
}
```

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, 159, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 159, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 159, 131 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, 159, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 159, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 159, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 159, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 159, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 159,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 159, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 159, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
159, 131) }
```

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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