

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 180, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 180, 139) contains.

RGB(126, 180, 139)	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, 180, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EB48B
RGB	126, 180, 139
RGB Percent	49%, 71%, 55%
CMY	0.5059, 0.2941, 0.4549
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.23, 0.29
HSL	134°, 26%, 60%
HSV	134°, 30%, 71%
XYZ	29.5856, 38.9422, 30.3834
YIQ	159.1800, -19.0230, -24.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

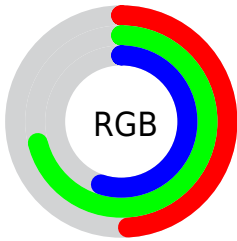
Format	Color
RYB	126, 170, 180
Decimal	8303755
CIELab	68.71, -26.27, 15.36
CIElCh	69, 30.428, 149.689
Yxy	38.9422, 0.2991, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286493835 (0xFF7EB48B)
YUV	159.1800, -9.9487, -29.0989
Hunter-Lab	62.4037, -24.5795, 14.8152

Details

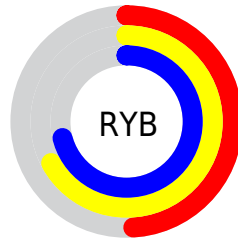
The RGB color **126, 180, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **180, 126, 167**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 236, 193**, and **75, 127, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 180, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 180, 153**.

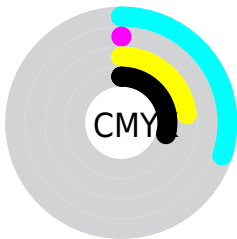
Distribution



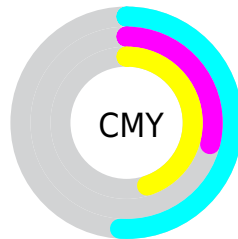
- Red (49%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 180, 139 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, 180, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 126, 180, 139

255, 255, 255

 180, 236, 193

 208, 255, 221


 237, 255, 249

 126, 180, 139

 100, 153, 113

 75, 127, 89

 50, 102, 65

 25, 77, 43

 0, 54, 22

 0, 33, 0


 0, 0, 0

 126, 180, 139


 108, 180, 125


 126, 180, 139

 144, 180, 153

 90, 180, 112

 162, 180, 166

 72, 180, 98

 180, 180, 180

 54, 180, 84


 198, 180, 194


 36, 180, 71

 216, 180, 207

 18, 180, 57

 234, 180, 221

 0, 180, 43

 252, 180, 235

 255, 180, 248

 255, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 174, 119



126, 180, 139



95, 183, 166

Triad

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



126, 180, 139



131, 170, 222



222, 149, 142

Complementary

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



126, 180, 139



180, 126, 167

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.



220, 147, 169



126, 180, 139



171, 161, 215

Square

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



126, 180, 139



93, 178, 214



202, 152, 196



210, 156, 121

Rectangle

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



126, 180, 139



80, 183, 185



202, 152, 196



223, 148, 150

Sweetspot

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



126, 180, 139



213, 235, 219



167, 180, 126



104, 117, 108



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



126, 180, 139



150, 235, 170



126, 180, 166



80, 89, 82



0, 153, 37



0, 26, 6

Inverse Universe

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



180, 126, 167



235, 150, 214



180, 126, 140



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 116



26, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 180, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

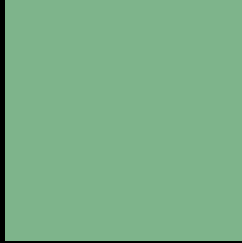
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 139 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, 180, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 180, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 180, 139.

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, 180, 139

Protanopia
177, 167, 133

Deuteranopia
192, 161, 143



Tritanopia
135, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
126, 180, 139

Protanomaly
158, 172, 135

Deuteranomaly
168, 168, 142

Tritanomaly
132, 176, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
126, 180, 139

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
147, 167, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 180, 139 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, 180, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 180, 139)  
}
```

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, 180, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 180, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 180, 139 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, 180, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 180, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 180, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 180, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 180, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 180,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 180, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 180, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
180, 139) }
```

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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