

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 184, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 184, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 184, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EB89D
RGB	126, 184, 157
RGB Percent	49%, 72%, 62%
CMY	0.5059, 0.2784, 0.3843
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.15, 0.28
HSL	152°, 29%, 61%
HSV	152°, 32%, 72%
XYZ	31.8305, 41.1509, 38.1636
YIQ	163.5800, -25.9010, -20.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

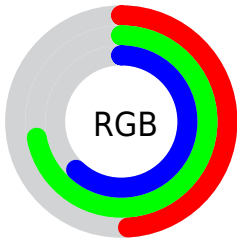
Format	Color
RYB	126, 164, 184
Decimal	8304797
CIELab	70.28, -24.68, 7.75
CIELCh	70, 25.871, 162.573
Yxy	41.1509, 0.2864, 0.3702
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286494877 (0xFF7EB89D)
YUV	163.5800, -3.2439, -32.9577
Hunter-Lab	64.1490, -23.6897, 9.6314

Details

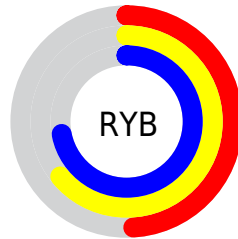
The RGB color **126, 184, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 126, 153**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 240, 212**, and **74, 131, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 184, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 184, 166**.

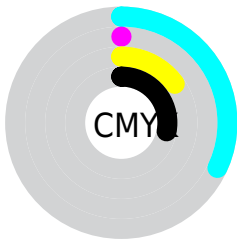
Distribution



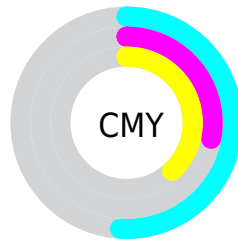
- Red (49%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 184, 157 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, 184, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 126, 184, 157


255, 255, 255


 180, 240, 212

 208, 255, 240


 237, 255, 255

 126, 184, 157


 100, 157, 131

 74, 131, 106

 49, 105, 82

 23, 81, 59


 0, 57, 37

 0, 36, 16

 0, 2, 0


 0, 0, 0


 126, 184, 157


 126, 184, 157


 108, 184, 148


 144, 184, 166


 89, 184, 140


 163, 184, 174

 71, 184, 131

 181, 184, 183

 52, 184, 123


 200, 184, 191

 34, 184, 114

 218, 184, 200

 16, 184, 106

 236, 184, 208

 0, 184, 98

 255, 184, 217

 255, 184, 226

 255, 184, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 180, 137



126, 184, 157



106, 185, 181

Triad

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



126, 184, 157



157, 171, 217



216, 159, 141

Complementary

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



126, 184, 157



184, 126, 153

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.



219, 155, 163



126, 184, 157



188, 162, 207

Square

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



126, 184, 157



124, 178, 216



210, 156, 187



201, 166, 127

Rectangle

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



126, 184, 157



102, 184, 196



210, 156, 187



219, 157, 148

Sweetspot

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



126, 184, 157



218, 240, 230



153, 184, 126



107, 120, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



126, 184, 157



149, 240, 197



126, 182, 184



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 83



0, 28, 15

Inverse Universe

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



184, 126, 153



240, 149, 191



184, 128, 126



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 72



28, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 184, 157 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, 184, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

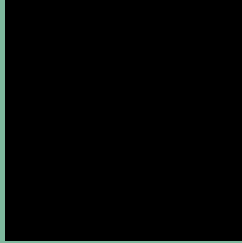
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 184, 157.

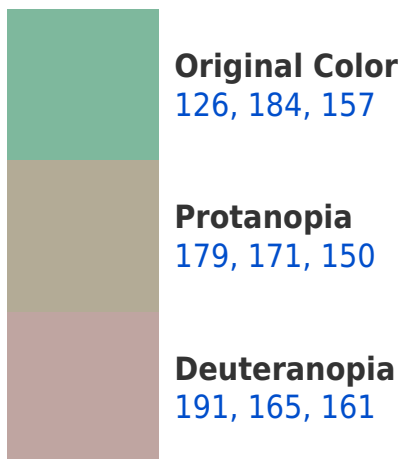


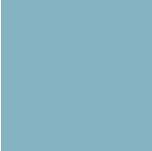
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 184, 157.

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
134, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color

126, 184, 157

Protanomaly

160, 176, 153

Deuteranomaly

167, 172, 160

Tritanomaly

131, 181, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color

126, 184, 157

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

150, 171, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 184, 157 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, 184, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 184, 157)  
}
```

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, 184, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 184, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 184, 157 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, 184, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 184, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 184, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 184, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 184, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 184,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 184, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 184, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
184, 157) }
```

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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