

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 196, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 196, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 196, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EC488
RGB	126, 196, 136
RGB Percent	49%, 77%, 53%
CMY	0.5059, 0.2314, 0.4667
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.31, 0.23
HSL	129°, 37%, 63%
HSV	129°, 36%, 77%
XYZ	32.7880, 45.6930, 30.3841
YIQ	168.2300, -22.4600, -33.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

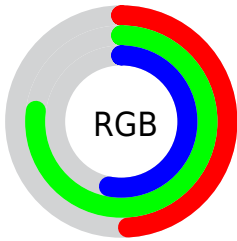
Format	Color
RYB	126, 187, 196
Decimal	8307848
CIELab	73.35, -34.44, 23.35
CIElCh	73, 41.613, 145.866
Yxy	45.6930, 0.3012, 0.4197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286497928 (0xFF7EC488)
YUV	168.2300, -15.8894, -37.0357
Hunter-Lab	67.5966, -31.7119, 20.6673

Details

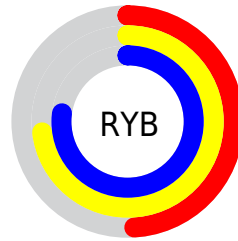
The RGB color **126, 196, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 126, 186**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 253, 190**, and **73, 142, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 196, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 196, 153**.

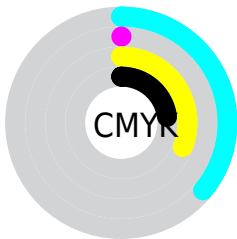
Distribution



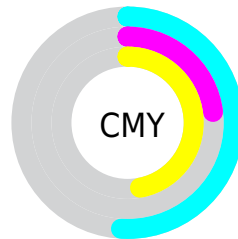
- Red (49%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 196, 136 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, 196, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 126, 196, 136


255, 255, 255

 181, 253, 190

 209, 255, 218

 238, 255, 246

 126, 196, 136

 99, 169, 110


 73, 142, 86

 47, 116, 62

 16, 91, 39

 0, 67, 17

 0, 44, 0

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0

 126, 196, 136

 126, 196, 136

 106, 196, 119

 146, 196, 153

 87, 196, 102

 165, 196, 170

 67, 196, 86


 185, 196, 186

 48, 196, 69


 204, 196, 203

 28, 196, 52

 224, 196, 220

 8, 196, 35

 244, 196, 237

 0, 196, 28

 255, 196, 254

 255, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 188, 110



126, 196, 136



71, 200, 173

Triad

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



126, 196, 136



113, 186, 255



253, 152, 149

Complementary

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



126, 196, 136



196, 126, 186

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.



249, 150, 187



126, 196, 136



177, 172, 249

Square

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



126, 196, 136



25, 195, 242



223, 159, 223



239, 163, 118

Rectangle

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



126, 196, 136



10, 200, 200



223, 159, 223



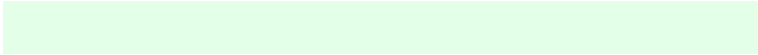
254, 151, 161

Sweetspot

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



126, 196, 136



227, 255, 231



187, 196, 126



111, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



126, 196, 136



145, 255, 161



126, 196, 170



87, 97, 89



0, 161, 23



0, 33, 5

Inverse Universe

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



196, 126, 186



255, 145, 239



196, 126, 152



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 138



33, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 196, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

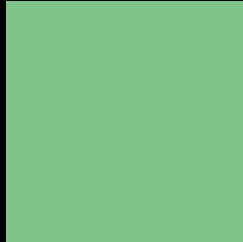
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

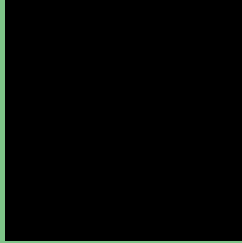
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 196, 136.

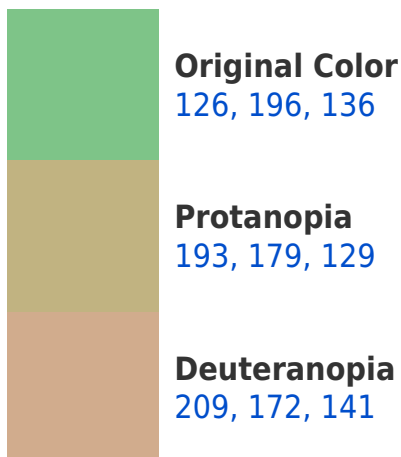


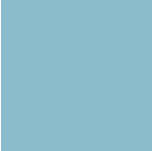
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 196, 136.

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
139, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

126, 196, 136



Protanomaly

169, 185, 132



Deuteranomaly

179, 181, 139



Tritanomaly

134, 191, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

126, 196, 136



Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168



Achromatomaly

153, 178, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 196, 136 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, 196, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 196, 136)  
}
```

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, 196, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 196, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 196, 136 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, 196, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 196, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 196, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 196, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 196, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 196,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 196, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 196, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
196, 136) }
```

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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