

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 206, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 206, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 206, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7ECEC0
RGB	126, 206, 192
RGB Percent	49%, 81%, 75%
CMY	0.5059, 0.1922, 0.2471
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.07, 0.19
HSL	170°, 45%, 65%
HSV	170°, 39%, 81%
XYZ	40.1899, 52.3840, 57.8621
YIQ	180.4840, -43.1860, -21.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

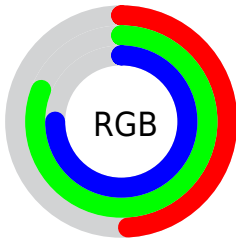
Format	Color
RYB	126, 170, 206
Decimal	8310464
CIELab	77.51, -27.77, -0.77
CIElCh	78, 27.784, 181.595
Yxy	52.3840, 0.2672, 0.3482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286500544 (0xFF7ECEC0)
YUV	180.4840, 5.6774, -47.7825
Hunter-Lab	72.3768, -27.5406, 3.2640

Details

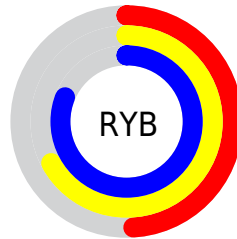
The RGB color **126, 206, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 126, 140**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 255, 248**, and **71, 151, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 206, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 206, 196**.

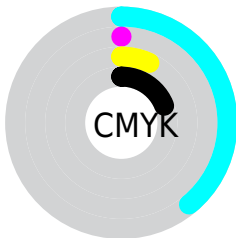
Distribution



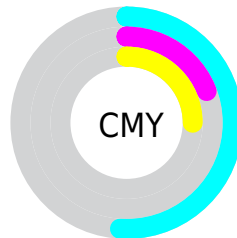
- Red (49%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 206, 192 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, 206, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 126, 206, 192


255, 255, 255


 182, 255, 248


 210, 255, 255


 240, 255, 255

 126, 206, 192

 99, 178, 165


 71, 151, 139

 42, 125, 113

 1, 100, 89

 0, 76, 65

 0, 52, 43

 0, 33, 23

 0, 0, 0

 126, 206, 192

 126, 206, 192

 105, 206, 188

 147, 206, 196

 85, 206, 185

 167, 206, 199

 64, 206, 181

 188, 206, 203

 44, 206, 178

 208, 206, 206

 23, 206, 174

 229, 206, 210

 2, 206, 170

 250, 206, 214

 0, 206, 170

 255, 206, 217

 255, 206, 221

 255, 206, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 204, 166



126, 206, 192



115, 205, 218

Triad

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



126, 206, 192



197, 184, 235



231, 182, 147

Complementary

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



126, 206, 192



206, 126, 140

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.



243, 175, 166



126, 206, 192



226, 177, 216

Square

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



126, 206, 192



162, 193, 243



242, 173, 191



209, 190, 140

Rectangle

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



126, 206, 192



122, 203, 231



242, 173, 191



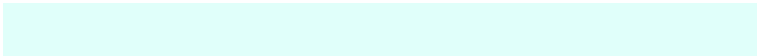
236, 179, 152

Sweetspot

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



126, 206, 192



224, 255, 250



141, 206, 126



110, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



126, 206, 192



135, 255, 234



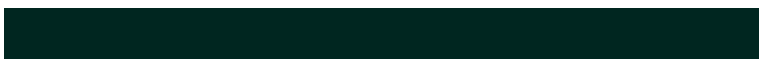
126, 181, 206



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 137



0, 38, 32

Inverse Universe

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



206, 126, 140



255, 135, 156



206, 151, 126



102, 92, 94



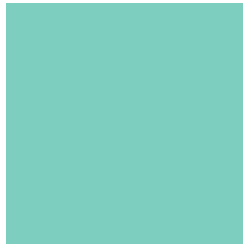
166, 0, 29



38, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 206, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

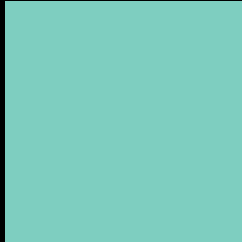
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

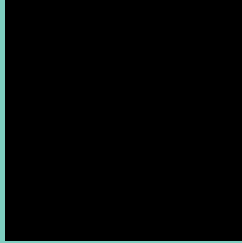
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

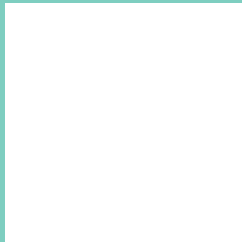
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 126, 206, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 206, 192.

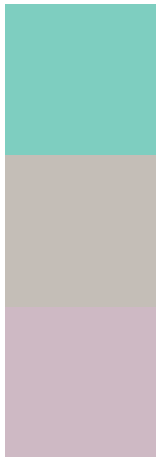


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 206, 192.

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, 206, 192

Protanopia
196, 190, 183

Deuteranopia
206, 185, 196

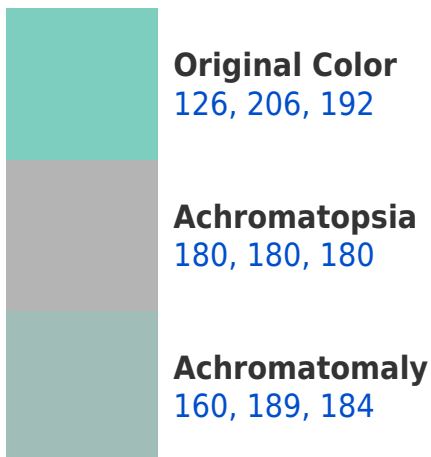


Tritanopia
133, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 206, 192 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, 206, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 206, 192)  
}
```

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, 206, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 206, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 206, 192 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, 206, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 206, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(126, 206, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 206, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 206, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 206,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 206, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 206, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
206, 192) }
```

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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