

Converting Colors

RGB(126, 236, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(126, 236, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(126, 236, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7EECA8
RGB	126, 236, 168
RGB Percent	49%, 93%, 66%
CMY	0.5059, 0.0745, 0.3412
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.29, 0.07
HSL	143°, 74%, 71%
HSV	143°, 47%, 93%
XYZ	45.6675, 67.2537, 47.6201
YIQ	195.3580, -43.7320, -44.4680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

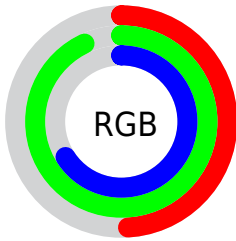
Format	Color
RYB	126, 206, 236
Decimal	8318120
CIELab	85.63, -46.45, 23.42
CIELCh	86, 52.021, 153.249
Yxy	67.2537, 0.2845, 0.4189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286508200 (0xFF7EECA8)
YUV	195.3580, -13.4875, -60.8270
Hunter-Lab	82.0083, -44.1143, 22.9777

Details

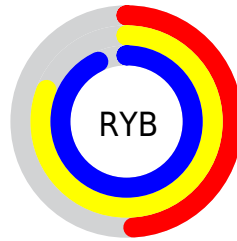
The RGB color **126, 236, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **236, 126, 194**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 255, 223**, and **67, 179, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **102, 236, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 236, 183**.

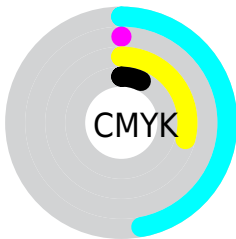
Distribution



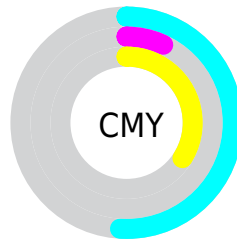
- Red (49%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 126, 236, 168 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, 236, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 126, 236, 168

255, 255, 255


 184, 255, 223


 213, 255, 252


 243, 255, 255


 126, 236, 168

 97, 207, 141

 67, 179, 116

 32, 152, 91

 0, 126, 67

 0, 100, 44

 0, 75, 22

 0, 51, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 126, 236, 168

 126, 236, 168

 102, 236, 153

 150, 236, 183

 79, 236, 139

 173, 236, 197

 55, 236, 124

 197, 236, 212

 32, 236, 110

 220, 236, 226

 8, 236, 95

 244, 236, 241

 0, 236, 90

 255, 236, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 227, 129



126, 236, 168



3, 240, 218

Triad

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



126, 236, 168



145, 217, 255



255, 180, 163

Complementary

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



126, 236, 168



236, 126, 194

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.



255, 174, 211



126, 236, 168



226, 199, 255

Square

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



126, 236, 168



0, 231, 255



255, 182, 255



255, 196, 127

Rectangle

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



126, 236, 168



0, 239, 251



255, 182, 255



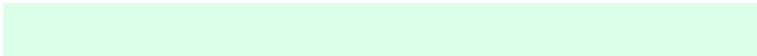
255, 177, 178

Sweetspot

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



126, 236, 168



219, 255, 233



196, 236, 126



106, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



126, 236, 168



112, 255, 167



126, 236, 221



106, 117, 110



0, 181, 69



0, 54, 20

Inverse Universe

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



236, 126, 194



255, 112, 200



236, 126, 141



117, 106, 113



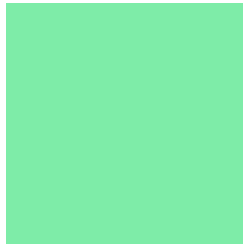
181, 0, 112



54, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 126, 236, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

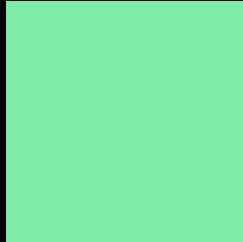
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

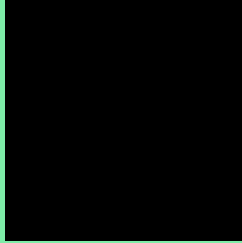
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 236, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 236, 168.

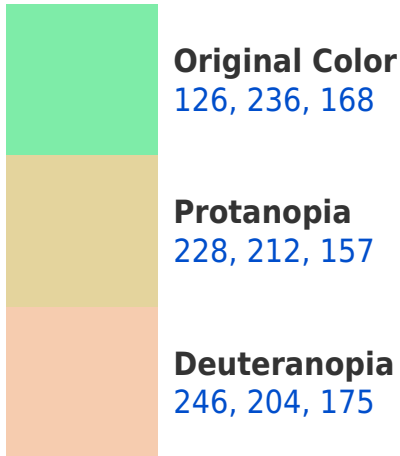


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 126, 236, 168.

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
145, 226, 244

Trichromacy



Original Color

126, 236, 168



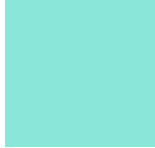
Protanomaly

191, 221, 161



Deuteranomaly

202, 216, 172



Tritanomaly

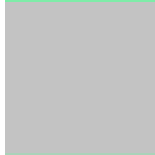
138, 230, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

126, 236, 168



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

170, 210, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 126, 236, 168 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, 236, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 236, 168)  
}
```

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, 236, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 236, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 126, 236, 168 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, 236, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 236, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 236, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 236, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 236, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 236,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 126, 236, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 236, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
236, 168) }
```

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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