

Converting Colors

`RYB(126, 123, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(126, 123, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(126, 123, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E7B85
RGB	126, 123, 133
RGB Percent	49%, 48%, 52%
CMY	0.5059, 0.5176, 0.4784
CMYK	0.05, 0.08, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	258°, 4%, 50%
HSV	258°, 8%, 52%
XYZ	19.9208, 20.2950, 25.0577
YIQ	125.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

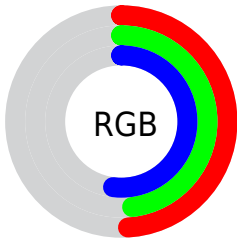
Format	Color
R_{YB}	126, 123, 133
Decimal	8289157
CIE Lab	52.17, 3.17, -5.03
CIE LCh	52, 5.945, 302.220
Yxy	20.2950, 0.3052, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286479237 (0xFF7E7B85)
YUV	125.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446
Hunter-Lab	45.0500, 0.0940, -1.4433

Details

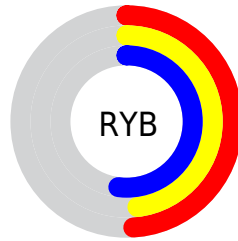
The RYB color `126, 123, 133` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `666666`. A complement of this color would be `123, 133, 126`, and the grayscale version is `125, 125, 125`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `179, 175, 186`, and `77, 74, 84` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `117, 110, 133`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `133, 136, 134`.

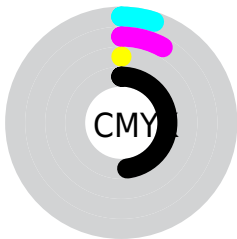
Distribution



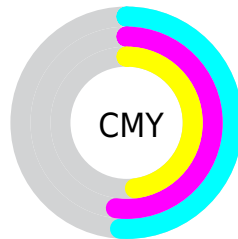
- Red (49%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 126, 123, 133 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 RYB color 126, 123, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 126, 123, 133

255, 255, 255

■ 179, 175, 186

■ 206, 203, 214

■ 234, 231, 242

■ 126, 123, 133

■ 101, 98, 108

■ 77, 74, 84

■ 54, 52, 60

■ 33, 31, 39

■ 10, 6, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 126, 123, 133

■ 117, 110, 133

■ 107, 96, 133

■ 126, 123, 133

■ 133, 136, 134

■ 133, 150, 138

■ 98, 83, 133

■ 133, 163, 142

■ 89, 70, 133

■ 133, 176, 146

■ 79, 57, 133

■ 133, 190, 150

■ 70, 43, 133

■ 133, 203, 154

■ 61, 30, 133

■ 133, 216, 158

■ 52, 17, 133

■ 133, 229, 162

■ 42, 3, 133

■ 133, 243, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 124, 134



126, 123, 133



132, 122, 129

Triad

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



126, 123, 133



133, 128, 116



113, 121, 128

Complementary

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



126, 123, 133



123, 133, 126

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.



117, 125, 127



126, 123, 133



120, 128, 114

Square

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



126, 123, 133



136, 121, 119



116, 126, 119



112, 120, 130

Rectangle

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



126, 123, 133



134, 121, 126



116, 126, 119



114, 122, 127

Sweetspot

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



126, 123, 133



171, 170, 173



123, 127, 133



85, 85, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



126, 123, 133



162, 158, 173



131, 123, 133



62, 60, 66



39, 0, 130



1, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



133, 123, 130



173, 158, 169



123, 133, 131



66, 60, 64



130, 0, 91



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 126, 123, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 126, 123, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

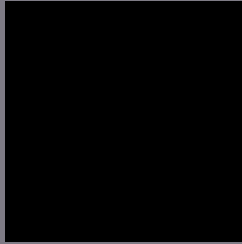
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 126, 123, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 126, 123, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 126, 123, 133.

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, 123, 133

Protanopia
124, 124, 133

Deuteranopia
132, 121, 133



Tritanopia
126, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

126, 123, 133

Protanomaly

125, 124, 133

Deuteranomaly

130, 122, 133

Tritanomaly

126, 123, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

126, 123, 133

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

125, 124, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 126, 123, 133 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, 123, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 123, 133)  
}
```

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, 123, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 123, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 126, 123, 133 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, 123, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 123, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 123, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 123, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 123, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 123,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 126, 123, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 123, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
123, 133) }
```

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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