

Converting Colors

`RYB(126, 147, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(126, 147, 186) contains.

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Color

R_YB(126, 147, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7E9EBA
RGB	126, 158, 186
RGB Percent	49%, 62%, 73%
CMY	0.5059, 0.3792, 0.2706
CMYK	0.32, 0.15, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	208°, 30%, 61%
HSV	208°, 32%, 73%
XYZ	29.7465, 32.5396, 51.1673
YIQ	151.6240, -28.0600, 1.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

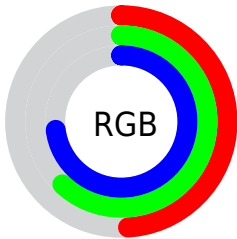
Format	Color
R _Y B	126, 147, 186
Decimal	8298170
CIE Lab	63.79, -4.44, -17.93
CIE LCh	64, 18.470, 256.103
Yxy	32.5396, 0.2622, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286488250 (0xFF7E9EBA)
YUV	151.6240, 16.9474, -22.4722
Hunter-Lab	57.0435, -6.7436, -13.2520

Details

The RYB color **126, 147, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 179, 126**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **180, 202, 242**, and **75, 96, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 135, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 159, 186**.

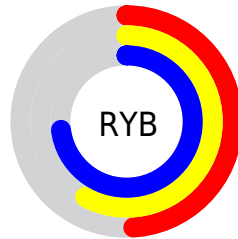
Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (62%)

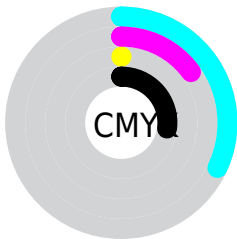
Blue (73%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (73%)

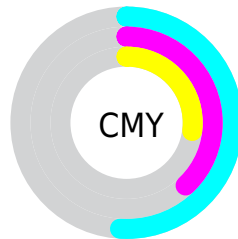


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 126, 147, 186 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, 147, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 126, 147, 186

255, 255, 255

 180, 202, 242

 208, 227, 255

 237, 246, 255

 126, 147, 186


 100, 121, 159

 75, 96, 133

 50, 71, 108

 24, 46, 83

 0, 23, 60

 0, 12, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 126, 147, 186

 126, 147, 186

■ 107, 135, 186

■ 145, 159, 186

■ 89, 123, 186

■ 163, 171, 186

■ 70, 111, 186

■ 182, 183, 186

■ 52, 99, 186

■ 200, 200, 186

■ 33, 86, 186

■ 219, 214, 186

■ 14, 74, 186

■ 238, 231, 186

■ 0, 65, 186

■ 255, 246, 186

■ 233, 255, 186

■ 212, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 140, 178



126, 147, 186



147, 152, 186

Triad

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



126, 147, 186



189, 143, 146



131, 161, 153

Complementary

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



126, 147, 186



186, 179, 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.



125, 158, 123



126, 147, 186



185, 152, 131

Square

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



126, 147, 186



183, 144, 163



165, 174, 123



122, 148, 163

Rectangle

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



126, 147, 186



162, 149, 181



165, 174, 123



128, 159, 142

Sweetspot

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



126, 147, 186



218, 226, 242



126, 167, 186



108, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



126, 147, 186



148, 181, 242



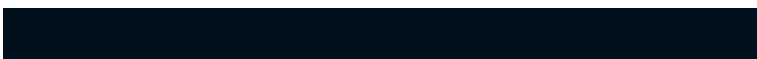
126, 129, 186



83, 86, 92



0, 55, 156



0, 10, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 126, 158



242, 148, 199



129, 186, 126



92, 83, 88



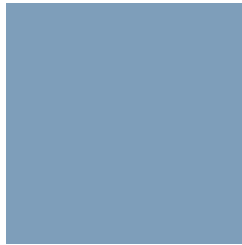
156, 0, 84



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 126, 147, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

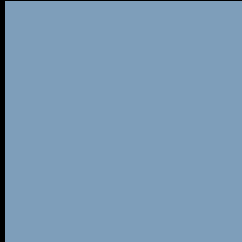
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 126, 147, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

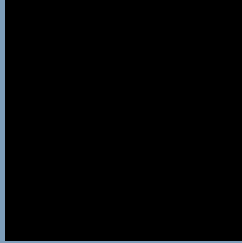
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

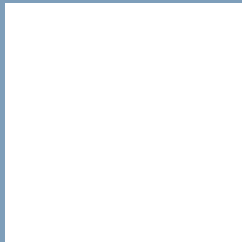
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 126, 147, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 126, 147, 186.

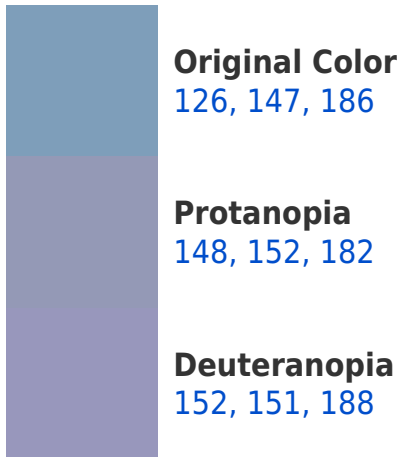


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 126, 147, 186.

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
123, 144, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
126, 147, 186

Protanomaly
140, 151, 183

Deuteranomaly
143, 152, 187

Tritanomaly
124, 145, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
126, 147, 186

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
143, 150, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 126, 147, 186 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, 158, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(126, 158, 186)  
}
```

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, 158, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(126, 158, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 126, 147, 186 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, 158, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(126, 158, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(126, 158, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(126, 158, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 158, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(126, 158,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 126, 147, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(126, 158, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(126,  
158, 186) }
```

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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