

Converting Colors

`RYB(126, 157, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(126, 157, 148) contains.

RYB(126, 157, 148)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(126, 157, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	879D7E
RGB	135, 157, 126
RGB Percent	53%, 62%, 49%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3843, 0.5059
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	103°, 14%, 55%
HSV	103°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	25.8145, 30.7712, 24.3175
YIQ	146.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

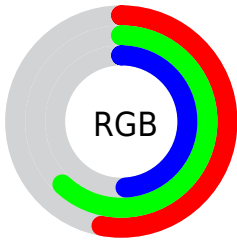
Format	Color
RYB	126, 157, 148
Decimal	8887678
CIELab	62.31, -13.76, 13.68
CIELCh	62, 19.403, 135.164
Yxy	30.7712, 0.3191, 0.3803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287077758 (0xFF879D7E)
YUV	146.8880, -10.2978, -10.4258
Hunter-Lab	55.4718, -14.0083, 12.8389

Details

The RYB color **126, 157, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **148, 126, 157**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **179, 212, 203**, and **77, 106, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 157, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 157, 153**.

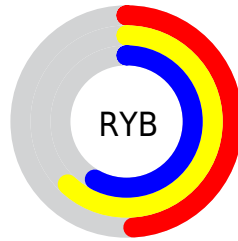
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (62%)

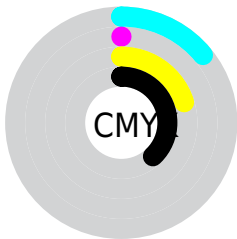
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

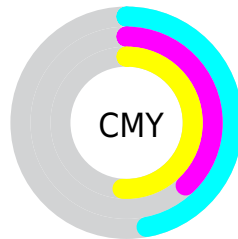


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 126, 157, 148 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, 157, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 126, 157, 148


255, 255, 255


 179, 212, 203

 206, 240, 230

 235, 255, 245

 126, 157, 148


 101, 131, 122

 77, 106, 98

 54, 81, 74

 32, 58, 51

 10, 37, 28

 0, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 126, 157, 148

 110, 157, 143

 126, 157, 148

 142, 157, 153

■ 95, 157, 139

■ 157, 157, 157

■ 79, 157, 134

■ 168, 157, 173

■ 63, 157, 130

■ 180, 157, 189

■ 48, 157, 126

■ 191, 157, 205

■ 32, 157, 121

■ 202, 157, 220

■ 16, 157, 116

■ 213, 157, 236

■ 0, 157, 111

■ 224, 157, 252

■ 235, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 155, 117



126, 157, 148



116, 144, 160

Triad

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



126, 157, 148



120, 143, 183



186, 139, 142

Complementary

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



126, 157, 148



148, 126, 157

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.



180, 139, 160



126, 157, 148



142, 148, 184

Square

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



126, 157, 148



105, 135, 174



164, 143, 175



183, 146, 127

Rectangle

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



126, 157, 148



107, 136, 161



164, 143, 175



185, 138, 148

Sweetspot

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



126, 157, 148



192, 204, 201



139, 157, 126



95, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



126, 157, 148



155, 204, 190



126, 152, 157



71, 79, 77



0, 143, 102



0, 15, 11

Inverse Universe

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



148, 126, 157



190, 155, 204



157, 126, 151



77, 71, 79



101, 0, 143



11, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 126, 157, 148 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, 157, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

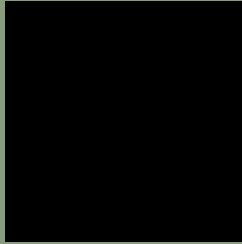
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

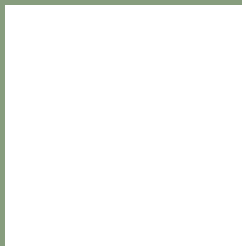
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 126, 157, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 126, 157, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 126, 157, 148.

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
141, 148, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
126, 157, 148

Protanomaly
124, 153, 127

Deuteranomaly
143, 159, 128

Tritanomaly
139, 148, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
126, 157, 148

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
139, 151, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 126, 157, 148 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(135, 157, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 157, 126)  
}
```

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(135, 157, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 157, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 126, 157, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

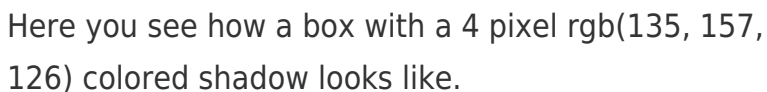
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(135, 157, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 157, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 157, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 157, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 157, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 157, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 126, 157, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 157, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
157, 126) }
```

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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