

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 111, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 111, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 111, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	806F77
RGB	128, 111, 119
RGB Percent	50%, 44%, 47%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5647, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.07, 0.50
HSL	332°, 7%, 47%
HSV	332°, 13%, 50%
XYZ	17.9163, 17.2900, 19.8458
YIQ	116.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

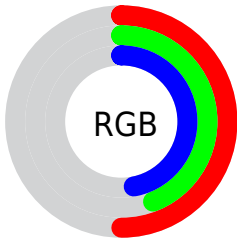
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 111, 119
Decimal	8417143
CIE _{Lab}	48.62, 8.14, -1.98
CIE _{LCh}	49, 8.374, 346.345
Yxy	17.2900, 0.3254, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286607223 (0xFF806F77)
YUV	116.9950, 0.9885, 9.6514
Hunter-Lab	41.5812, 4.1440, 0.8091

Details

The RGB color **128, 111, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 128, 120**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 163, 171**, and **79, 63, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 98, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 124, 126**.

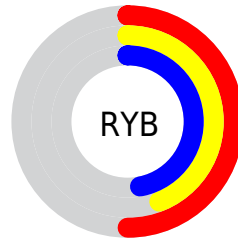
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (44%)

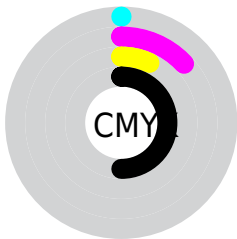
Blue (47%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (47%)

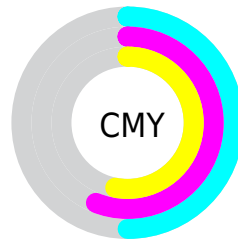


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (53%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 111, 119 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 128, 111, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 111, 119

255, 255, 255

 181, 163, 171

 208, 190, 198

 237, 218, 226

 255, 246, 255

 128, 111, 119

 128, 98, 112

 128, 85, 105

 128, 111, 119

 103, 87, 94

 79, 63, 71


 56, 41, 48

 34, 21, 28

 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 128, 111, 119

 128, 124, 126

 128, 137, 133

128, 73, 99

128, 149, 139

128, 60, 92

128, 162, 146

128, 47, 85

128, 175, 153

128, 34, 78

128, 188, 160

128, 21, 72

128, 201, 166

128, 9, 65

128, 213, 173

128, 0, 60

128, 226, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 112, 125



128, 111, 119



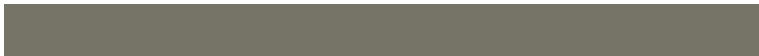
131, 111, 112

Triad

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



128, 111, 119



117, 116, 102



99, 119, 125

Complementary

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



128, 111, 119



111, 128, 120

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.



98, 120, 119



128, 111, 119



109, 118, 106

Square

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



128, 111, 119



125, 114, 102



102, 119, 112



104, 117, 129

Rectangle

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



128, 111, 119



130, 111, 107



102, 119, 112



98, 119, 124

Sweetspot

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



128, 111, 119



166, 159, 162



120, 111, 128



84, 80, 82



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



128, 111, 119



166, 139, 152



128, 111, 111



64, 57, 60



128, 0, 60



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 111, 119



166, 139, 152



111, 128, 128



64, 57, 60



128, 0, 60



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 111, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

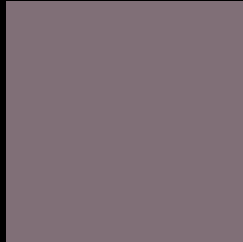
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 111, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

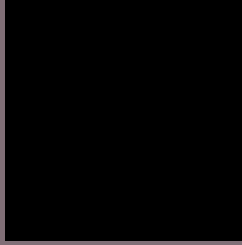
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 128, 111, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 111, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 111, 119.

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
128, 111, 119

Protanopia
116, 115, 121

Deuteranopia
125, 112, 119



Tritanopia
128, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 111, 119

Protanomaly

120, 114, 120

Deuteranomaly

126, 112, 119

Tritanomaly

128, 111, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 111, 119

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

121, 115, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 111, 119 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(128, 111, 119) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 111, 119)  
}
```

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(128, 111, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 111, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 111, 119 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(128, 111, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 111, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 111, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 111, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 111, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 111,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 111, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 111, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
111, 119) }
```

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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