

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 116, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 116, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 116, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80746A
RGB	128, 116, 106
RGB Percent	50%, 45%, 42%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5451, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.17, 0.50
HSL	27°, 9%, 46%
HSV	27°, 17%, 50%
XYZ	17.7490, 18.1206, 16.1978
YIQ	118.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

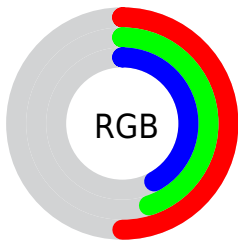
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 124, 106
Decimal	8418410
CIE _{Lab}	49.64, 2.85, 7.20
CIE _{LCh}	50, 7.747, 68.405
Yxy	18.1206, 0.3409, 0.3480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286608490 (0xFF80746A)
YUV	118.4480, -6.1369, 8.3771
Hunter-Lab	42.5683, -0.0683, 7.2371

Details

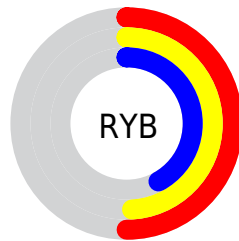
The RGB color **128, 116, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106, 118, 128**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 168, 157**, and **79, 68, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 109, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 123, 119**.

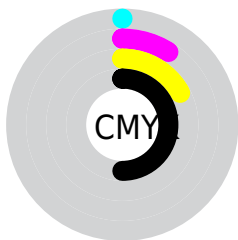
Distribution



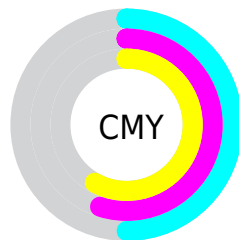
- Red (50%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (58%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 116, 106 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, 116, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 116, 106

255, 255, 255

 181, 168, 157


 209, 195, 184

 237, 223, 212

 255, 252, 240

 128, 116, 106

 128, 109, 93

 128, 102, 80

 128, 116, 106

 103, 91, 82

 79, 68, 59


 56, 46, 37


 34, 25, 16

 3, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 128, 116, 106

 128, 123, 119

 128, 130, 132

■ 128, 95, 68

■ 128, 137, 144

■ 128, 88, 55

■ 128, 144, 157

■ 128, 81, 42

■ 128, 151, 170

■ 128, 74, 29

■ 128, 158, 183

■ 128, 67, 16

■ 128, 165, 196

■ 128, 60, 4

■ 128, 172, 208

■ 128, 58, 0

■ 128, 179, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

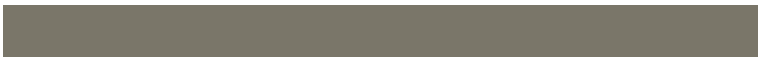
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



132, 114, 110



128, 116, 106



122, 118, 105

Triad

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



128, 116, 106



102, 122, 120



122, 116, 128

Complementary

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



128, 116, 106



106, 118, 128

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.



113, 118, 131



128, 116, 106



102, 121, 126

Square

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



128, 116, 106



107, 122, 113



106, 120, 130



128, 114, 123

Rectangle

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



128, 116, 106



117, 120, 106



106, 120, 130



119, 116, 130

Sweetspot

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



128, 116, 106



166, 161, 157



128, 106, 118



84, 81, 79



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



128, 116, 106



166, 147, 131



128, 127, 106



64, 60, 57



128, 58, 0



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 118, 128



131, 150, 166



106, 107, 128



57, 61, 64



0, 70, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 116, 106 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, 116, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

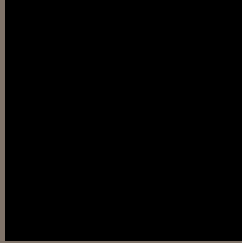
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 128, 116, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 116, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 116, 106.

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, 116, 106](#)

Protanopia
[123, 118, 107](#)

Deuteranopia
[134, 114, 106](#)



Tritanopia
130, 114, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 116, 106

Protanomaly

125, 117, 107

Deuteranomaly

132, 115, 106

Tritanomaly

129, 115, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 116, 106

Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly

122, 117, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 116, 106 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, 116, 106) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 116, 106)  
}
```

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, 116, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 116, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 116, 106 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, 116, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 116, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 116, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 116, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 116, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 116,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 116, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 116, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
116, 106) }
```

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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