

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 128, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 128, 102) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 128, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	808066
RGB	128, 128, 102
RGB Percent	50%, 50%, 40%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4980, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.50
HSL	60°, 11%, 45%
HSV	60°, 20%, 50%
XYZ	19.0195, 20.9868, 15.6188
YIQ	125.0360, 8.3460, -8.0860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

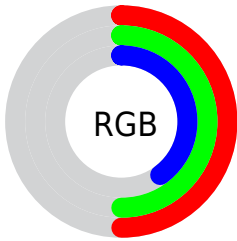
Format	Color
R_{YB}	102, 128, 102
Decimal	8421478
CIE _{Lab}	52.94, -4.68, 14.16
CIE _{LCh}	53, 14.912, 108.292
Yxy	20.9868, 0.3419, 0.3773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286611558 (0xFF808066)
YUV	125.0360, -11.3567, 2.5994
Hunter-Lab	45.8114, -6.0621, 11.8538

Details

The RGB color **128, 128, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **102, 102, 128**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 181, 153**, and **79, 79, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 128, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 128, 115**.

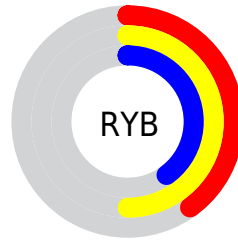
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (50%)

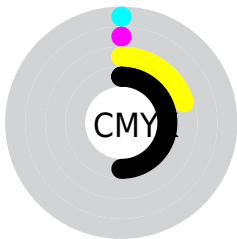
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (40%)

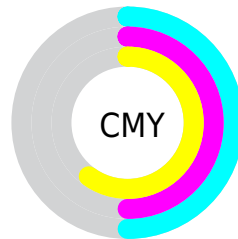


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (60%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 128, 102 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, 128, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 128, 102

255, 255, 255

 181, 181, 153

 209, 208, 180

 237, 237, 207


 255, 255, 236

 128, 128, 102


 128, 128, 89

 128, 128, 76

 128, 128, 102

 103, 103, 78

 79, 79, 55

 55, 56, 33

 34, 35, 12

 4, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 128, 128, 102

 128, 128, 115

 128, 128, 128

128, 128, 64

128, 128, 140

128, 128, 51

128, 128, 153

128, 128, 38

128, 128, 166

128, 128, 25

128, 128, 179

128, 128, 12

128, 128, 192

128, 128, 0

128, 128, 204

128, 128, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 124, 102



128, 128, 102



113, 131, 109

Triad

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



128, 128, 102



94, 132, 145



149, 118, 132

Complementary

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



128, 128, 102



102, 102, 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.



138, 121, 144



128, 128, 102



106, 129, 151

Square

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



128, 128, 102



92, 134, 134



122, 125, 151



153, 118, 119

Rectangle

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



128, 128, 102



104, 133, 116



122, 125, 151



146, 119, 136

Sweetspot

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



128, 128, 102



166, 166, 156



128, 102, 102



84, 84, 78



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



128, 128, 102



166, 166, 126



115, 128, 102



64, 64, 57



128, 128, 0



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 102, 128



126, 126, 166



115, 102, 128



57, 57, 64



0, 0, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 128, 102 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 RGB color 128, 128, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

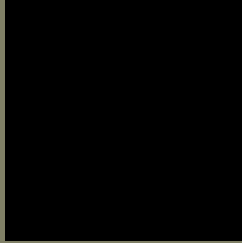
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

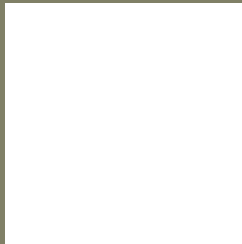
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 128, 128, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 128, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 128, 102.

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, 128, 102

Protanopia

134, 126, 101

Deuteranopia

146, 121, 103



Tritanopia
132, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 128, 102

Protanomaly

132, 127, 101

Deuteranomaly

139, 124, 103

Tritanomaly

131, 125, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 128, 102

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

126, 126, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 128, 102 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, 128, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 128, 102)  
}
```

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, 128, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 128, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 128, 102 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, 128, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 128, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 128, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 128, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 128, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 128,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 128, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 128, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
128, 102) }
```

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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