

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 136, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 136, 185) contains.

RGB(128, 136, 185)	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

RGB(128, 136, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8088B9
RGB	128, 136, 185
RGB Percent	50%, 53%, 73%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4667, 0.2745
CMYK	0.31, 0.26, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	232°, 29%, 61%
HSV	232°, 31%, 73%
XYZ	26.4632, 25.7003, 49.4648
YIQ	139.1940, -20.4970, 13.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

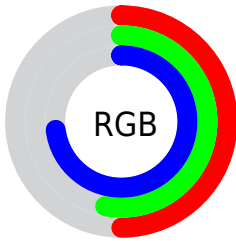
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 135, 185
Decimal	8423609
CIE Lab	57.75, 8.60, -26.59
CIE LCh	58, 27.945, 287.917
Yxy	25.7003, 0.2604, 0.2529
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286613689 (0xFF8088B9)
YUV	139.1940, 22.5824, -9.8171
Hunter-Lab	50.6955, 4.4606, -22.3639

Details

The RGB color **128, 136, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 177, 128**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 189, 241**, and **77, 86, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 120, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 152, 185**.

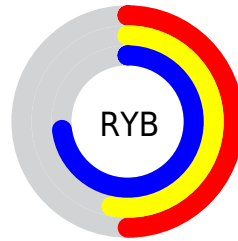
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (53%)

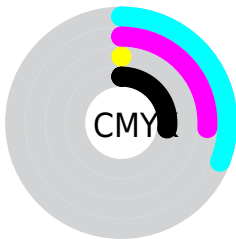
Blue (73%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (73%)

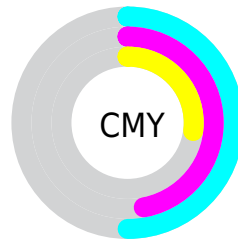


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 136, 185 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, 136, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128, 136, 185

255, 255, 255

■ 182, 189, 241

■ 210, 217, 255

■ 239, 245, 255

■ 128, 136, 185

■ 102, 111, 158

■ 77, 86, 132

■ 52, 63, 106

■ 27, 42, 82

■ 0, 22, 59


■ 0, 2, 37

■ 0, 1, 13


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 136, 185

■ 128, 136, 185

 110, 120, 185

 147, 152, 185

 91, 104, 185

 165, 168, 185

 73, 88, 185

 184, 184, 185

 54, 72, 185

 202, 200, 185

 36, 56, 185

 221, 216, 185

 17, 41, 185

 239, 231, 185

 0, 26, 185

 255, 247, 185

 255, 255, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 144, 186



128, 136, 185



160, 127, 172

Triad

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



128, 136, 185



181, 126, 104



84, 151, 128

Complementary

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



128, 136, 185



185, 177, 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, 148, 105



128, 136, 185



164, 134, 91

Square

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



128, 136, 185



187, 121, 125



141, 142, 92



59, 152, 153

Rectangle

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



128, 136, 185



175, 123, 158



141, 142, 92



94, 151, 120

Sweetspot

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



128, 136, 185



218, 221, 240



128, 185, 176



107, 109, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



128, 136, 185



151, 163, 240



148, 128, 185



83, 84, 92



0, 22, 156



0, 4, 28

Inverse Universe

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



185, 128, 136



240, 151, 163



165, 185, 128



92, 83, 84



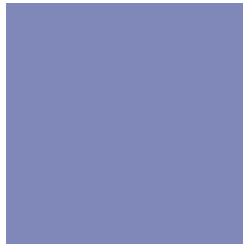
156, 0, 22



28, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 136, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

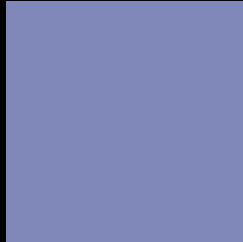
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 185 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, 136, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 136, 185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 136, 185.

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, 136, 185

Protanopia
125, 137, 186

Deuteranopia
126, 136, 185



Tritanopia

121, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 136, 185

Protanomaly

126, 137, 186

Deuteranomaly

127, 136, 185

Tritanomaly

124, 140, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 136, 185

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

135, 138, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 136, 185 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, 136, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 136, 185)  
}
```

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, 136, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 136, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 136, 185 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, 136, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 136, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 136, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 136, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 136, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 136,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 136, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 136, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
136, 185) }
```

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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