

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 141, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 141, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 141, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	808D81
RGB	128, 141, 129
RGB Percent	50%, 55%, 51%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4471, 0.4941
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.09, 0.45
HSL	125°, 5%, 53%
HSV	125°, 9%, 55%
XYZ	22.3894, 25.2239, 24.4575
YIQ	135.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

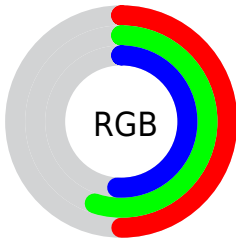
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 140, 141
Decimal	8424833
CIE Lab	57.29, -7.12, 4.79
CIE LCh	57, 8.584, 146.070
Yxy	25.2239, 0.3107, 0.3500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286614913 (0xFF808D81)
YUV	135.7450, -3.3253, -6.7924
Hunter-Lab	50.2234, -8.3164, 6.2837

Details

The RGB color `128, 141, 129` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 128, 140`, and the grayscale version is `136, 136, 136`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `181, 195, 182`, and `79, 91, 80` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `114, 141, 116`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `142, 141, 142`.

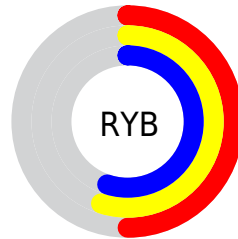
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (55%)

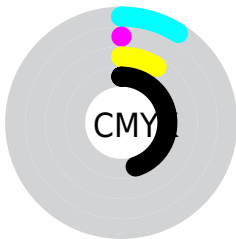
Blue (51%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

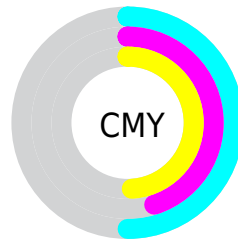


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 141, 129 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, 141, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 141, 129

255, 255, 255

 181, 195, 182


 208, 223, 209

 237, 251, 238

 128, 141, 129

 103, 115, 104

 79, 91, 80


 56, 67, 57

 34, 45, 35

 13, 25, 14


 0, 0, 0

 128, 141, 129

 114, 141, 116

 100, 141, 103

 128, 141, 129

 142, 141, 142

 156, 141, 155

■ 86, 141, 90

■ 170, 141, 168

■ 72, 141, 77

■ 184, 141, 181

■ 58, 141, 64

■ 199, 141, 194

■ 43, 141, 51

■ 213, 141, 207

■ 29, 141, 38

■ 227, 141, 220

■ 15, 141, 25

■ 241, 141, 233

■ 1, 141, 12

■ 255, 141, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 139, 124



128, 141, 129



121, 142, 136

Triad

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



128, 141, 129



129, 138, 152



154, 133, 131

Complementary

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



128, 141, 129



141, 128, 140

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.



152, 133, 139



128, 141, 129



138, 136, 151

Square

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



128, 141, 129



122, 141, 150



147, 134, 146



151, 134, 125

Rectangle

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



128, 141, 129



119, 142, 141



147, 134, 146



154, 133, 134

Sweetspot

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



128, 141, 129



178, 184, 179



140, 141, 128



88, 92, 88



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



128, 141, 129



163, 184, 165



128, 141, 135



64, 71, 65



0, 135, 10



0, 8, 1

Inverse Universe

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



141, 128, 140



184, 163, 182



141, 128, 134



71, 64, 71



135, 0, 125



8, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 141, 129 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, 141, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

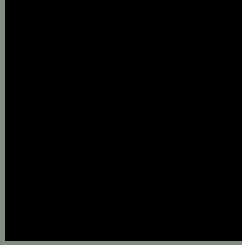
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

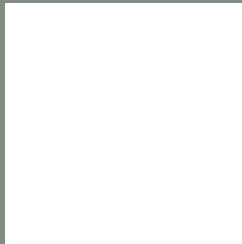
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 128, 141, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 141, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 141, 129.

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

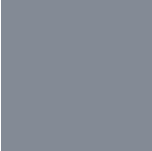
128, 141, 129

Protanopia

142, 137, 127

Deuteranopia

153, 133, 131



Tritanopia
131, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 141, 129

Protanomaly

137, 138, 128

Deuteranomaly

144, 136, 130

Tritanomaly

130, 139, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 141, 129

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

133, 138, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 141, 129 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, 141, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 141, 129)  
}
```

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, 141, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 141, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 141, 129 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, 141, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 141, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 141, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 141, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 141, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 141,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 141, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 141, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
141, 129) }
```

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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