

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 141, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 141, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 141, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	808DCC
RGB	128, 141, 204
RGB Percent	50%, 55%, 80%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4471, 0.2000
CMYK	0.37, 0.31, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	230°, 43%, 65%
HSV	230°, 37%, 80%
XYZ	29.3260, 27.9986, 60.9854
YIQ	144.2950, -27.9710, 16.8370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

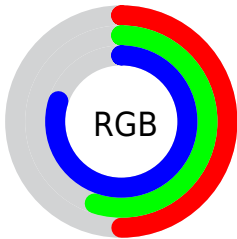
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 139, 204
Decimal	8424908
CIE Lab	59.89, 10.76, -34.02
CIE LCh	60, 35.683, 287.555
Yxy	27.9986, 0.2479, 0.2367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286614988 (0xFF808DCC)
YUV	144.2950, 29.4346, -14.2907
Hunter-Lab	52.9137, 6.3301, -31.2948

Details

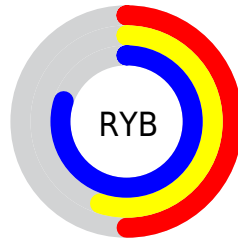
The RGB color **128, 141, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 191, 128**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 194, 255**, and **75, 91, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **108, 124, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 158, 204**.

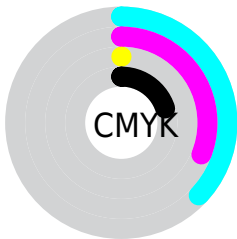
Distribution



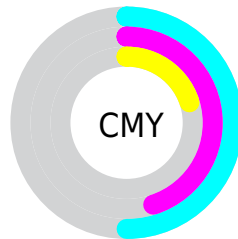
- Red (50%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 141, 204 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, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 141, 204


255, 255, 255

 183, 194, 255

 211, 222, 255

 240, 251, 255

 128, 141, 204

 101, 116, 176

 75, 91, 150

 48, 68, 123

 18, 46, 98

 0, 26, 74

 0, 0, 51

 0, 2, 29


 0, 0, 0

 128, 141, 204

 128, 141, 204

 108, 124, 204

 148, 158, 204

 87, 107, 204

 169, 175, 204

 67, 90, 204

 189, 192, 204

 46, 73, 204

 210, 209, 204

 26, 56, 204

 230, 226, 204

 6, 40, 204

 250, 242, 204

 0, 35, 204

 255, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 151, 205



128, 141, 204



171, 129, 187

Triad

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



128, 141, 204



197, 127, 99



68, 160, 130

Complementary

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



128, 141, 204



204, 191, 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.



111, 156, 101



128, 141, 204



176, 138, 83

Square

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



128, 141, 204



205, 120, 127



146, 148, 83



0, 161, 162

Rectangle

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



128, 141, 204



190, 123, 169



146, 148, 83



83, 159, 119

Sweetspot

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



128, 141, 204



227, 232, 255



128, 204, 190



111, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 141, 204



140, 160, 255



152, 128, 204



92, 94, 102



0, 28, 166



0, 7, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 128, 141



255, 140, 160



180, 204, 128



102, 92, 94



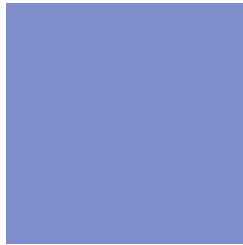
166, 0, 28



38, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 141, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

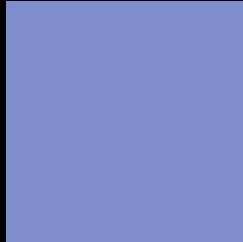
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

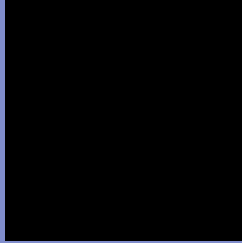
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 141, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 141, 204.

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, 204

Protanopia
124, 142, 205

Deuteranopia
122, 143, 204



Tritanopia
118, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 141, 204

Protanomaly

125, 142, 205

Deuteranomaly

124, 142, 204

Tritanomaly

122, 146, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 141, 204

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

138, 143, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 141, 204 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, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 141, 204)  
}
```

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, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 141, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 141, 204 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, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 141, 204) }
```

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, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 141, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 141, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 141,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 141, 204 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, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
141, 204) }
```

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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