

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 147, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 147, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 147, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809391
RGB	128, 147, 145
RGB Percent	50%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4235, 0.4314
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.01, 0.42
HSL	174°, 8%, 54%
HSV	174°, 13%, 58%
XYZ	24.4466, 27.5010, 30.8078
YIQ	141.0910, -10.6820, -4.6500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

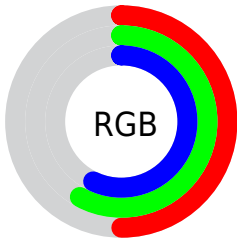
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 138, 147
Decimal	8426385
CIE _{Lab}	59.44, -7.17, -1.24
CIE _{LCh}	59, 7.280, 189.799
Yxy	27.5010, 0.2954, 0.3323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286616465 (0xFF809391)
YUV	141.0910, 1.9271, -11.4808
Hunter-Lab	52.4414, -8.5609, 1.8778

Details

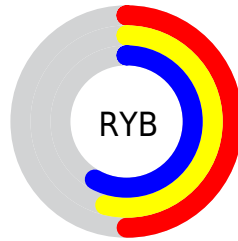
The RGB color `128, 147, 145` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `147, 128, 130`, and the grayscale version is `141, 141, 141`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `181, 201, 199`, and `79, 96, 95` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `113, 147, 143`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `143, 147, 147`.

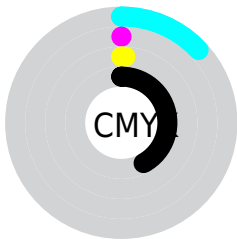
Distribution



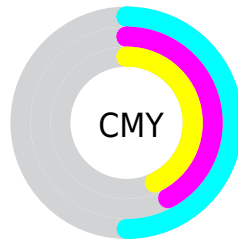
- Red (50%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 147, 145 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, 147, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 147, 145


255, 255, 255

 181, 201, 199

 209, 229, 227

 237, 255, 255

 128, 147, 145

 103, 121, 119

 79, 96, 95

 56, 73, 71


 34, 50, 49


 13, 29, 28

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 128, 147, 145

 113, 147, 143

 128, 147, 145

 143, 147, 147

■ 99, 147, 142

■ 157, 147, 148

■ 84, 147, 140

■ 172, 147, 150

■ 69, 147, 139

■ 187, 147, 151

■ 55, 147, 137

■ 202, 147, 153

■ 40, 147, 136

■ 216, 147, 154

■ 25, 147, 134

■ 231, 147, 156

■ 10, 147, 133

■ 246, 147, 157

■ 0, 147, 132

■ 255, 147, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 147, 138



128, 147, 145



128, 146, 151

Triad

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



128, 147, 145



147, 141, 153



153, 141, 131

Complementary

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



128, 147, 145



147, 128, 130

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.



157, 140, 135



128, 147, 145



153, 139, 148

Square

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



128, 147, 145



139, 143, 156



157, 139, 141



146, 143, 131

Rectangle

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



128, 147, 145



130, 146, 154



157, 139, 141



154, 141, 132

Sweetspot

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



128, 147, 145



184, 191, 190



130, 147, 128



92, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



128, 147, 145



161, 191, 188



128, 140, 147



67, 74, 73



0, 138, 123



0, 10, 9

Inverse Universe

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



147, 128, 130



191, 161, 164



147, 135, 128



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 14



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 147, 145 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, 147, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

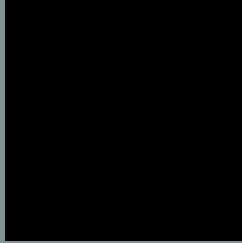
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

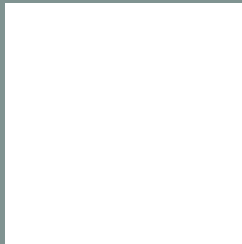
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 128, 147, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 147, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 147, 145.

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, 147, 145

Protanopia

145, 142, 142

Deuteranopia

155, 138, 147



Tritanopia

130, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 147, 145

Protanomaly

139, 144, 143

Deuteranomaly

145, 141, 146

Tritanomaly

129, 146, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 147, 145

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

136, 143, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 147, 145 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, 147, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 147, 145)  
}
```

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, 147, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 147, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 147, 145 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, 147, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 147, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 147, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 147, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 147, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 147,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 147, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 147, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
147, 145) }
```

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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