

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 148, 49)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 148, 49) contains.

RGB(128, 148, 49)	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, 148, 49)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809431
RGB	128, 148, 49
RGB Percent	50%, 58%, 19%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4196, 0.8078
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.67, 0.42
HSL	72°, 50%, 39%
HSV	72°, 67%, 58%
XYZ	20.0464, 25.9908, 6.8659
YIQ	130.7340, 19.8590, -35.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

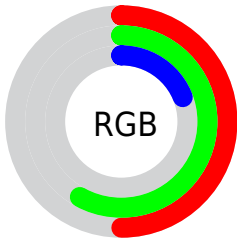
Format	Color
RYB	49, 148, 69
Decimal	8426545
CIELab	58.03, -21.46, 48.03
CIElCh	58, 52.607, 114.078
Yxy	25.9908, 0.3789, 0.4913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286616625 (0xFF809431)
YUV	130.7340, -40.2949, -2.3977
Hunter-Lab	50.9811, -19.0287, 27.7019

Details

The RGB color **128, 148, 49** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **69, 49, 148**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 202, 101**, and **75, 97, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 148, 34**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **131, 148, 64**.

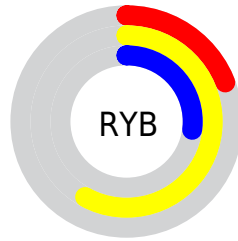
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (58%)

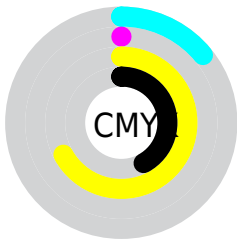
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (27%)

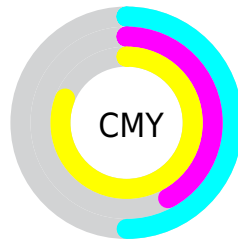


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (81%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 148, 49 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, 148, 49 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 148, 49  128, 148, 49

255, 255, 255  101, 122, 21

 183, 202, 101  75, 97, 0

 212, 230, 127  51, 73, 0


 241, 255, 154  25, 51, 0

 255, 255, 181  0, 31, 0

 255, 255, 209  0, 0, 0

 255, 255, 238

 128, 148, 49  128, 148, 49

 125, 148, 34  131, 148, 64

■ 122, 148, 19

■ 134, 148, 79

■ 119, 148, 5

■ 137, 148, 93

■ 118, 148, 0

■ 140, 148, 108

■ 143, 148, 123

■ 146, 148, 138

■ 149, 148, 153

■ 152, 148, 167

■ 155, 148, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 134, 42



128, 148, 49



69, 157, 83

Triad

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



128, 148, 49



0, 157, 213



218, 98, 151

Complementary

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



128, 148, 49



69, 49, 148

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.



187, 112, 194



128, 148, 49



0, 147, 231

Square

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



128, 148, 49



0, 162, 176



125, 131, 224



223, 101, 105

Rectangle

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



128, 148, 49



0, 160, 113



125, 131, 224



211, 102, 166

Sweetspot

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



128, 148, 49



184, 191, 153



148, 69, 49



92, 97, 74



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



128, 148, 49



160, 191, 38



79, 148, 49



72, 74, 67



110, 138, 0



8, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



69, 49, 148



69, 38, 191



118, 49, 148



68, 67, 74



28, 0, 138



2, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 148, 49 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, 148, 49 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, 148, 49 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 148, 49.

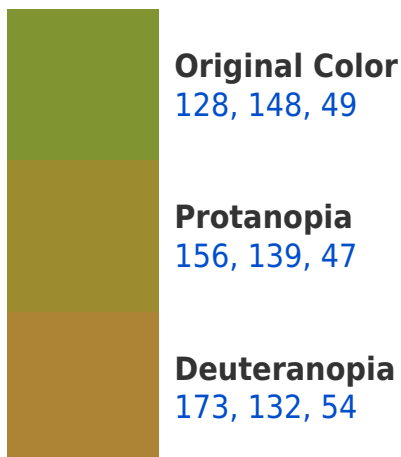


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 148, 49.

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





Tritanopia
139, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 148, 49

Protanomaly
146, 142, 48

Deuteranomaly
157, 138, 52

Tritanomaly
135, 142, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 148, 49

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
130, 137, 101

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 148, 49 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, 148, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 148, 49)  
}
```

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, 148, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 148, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 148, 49 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, 148, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 148, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 148, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 148, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 148, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 148,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 148, 49 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 148, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
148, 49) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor