

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 153, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 153, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 153, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8099F2
RGB	128, 153, 242
RGB Percent	50%, 60%, 95%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4000, 0.0510
CMYK	0.47, 0.37, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	227°, 81%, 73%
HSV	227°, 47%, 95%
XYZ	36.3203, 33.7825, 88.6108
YIQ	155.6710, -43.4690, 22.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

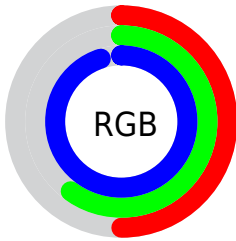
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 149, 242
Decimal	8428018
CIE Lab	64.79, 14.60, -47.43
CIE LCh	65, 49.631, 287.111
Yxy	33.7825, 0.2288, 0.2129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286618098 (0xFF8099F2)
YUV	155.6710, 42.5602, -24.2675
Hunter-Lab	58.1227, 9.8283, -49.7045

Details

The RGB color **128, 153, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. A complement of this color would be **242, 217, 128**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 207, 255**, and **70, 102, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 134, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 172, 242**.

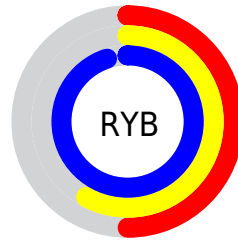
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (60%)

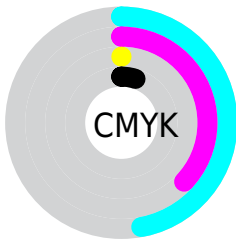
Blue (95%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (95%)

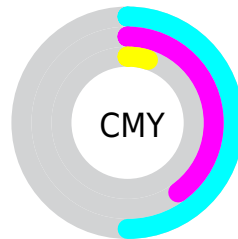


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 153, 242 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, 153, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 153, 242


255, 255, 255


 186, 207, 255

 215, 235, 255

 244, 255, 255

 128, 153, 242


 99, 127, 213

 70, 102, 185

 36, 79, 158

 0, 56, 132

 0, 36, 106

 0, 15, 81


 0, 5, 57


 0, 2, 35


 0, 0, 10

 128, 153, 242

 128, 153, 242

 104, 134, 242

 152, 172, 242

 80, 115, 242

 176, 191, 242

 55, 96, 242

 201, 210, 242

 31, 77, 242

 225, 229, 242

 7, 59, 242

 249, 247, 242

 0, 53, 242

 255, 255, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 167, 243



128, 153, 242



193, 135, 218

Triad

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



128, 153, 242



229, 132, 94



6, 178, 136

Complementary

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



128, 153, 242



242, 217, 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.



107, 173, 94



128, 153, 242



199, 148, 69

Square

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



128, 153, 242



240, 120, 133



158, 163, 68



0, 180, 182

Rectangle

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



128, 153, 242



220, 125, 193



158, 163, 68



60, 177, 121

Sweetspot

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



128, 153, 242



219, 227, 255



128, 242, 215



106, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 153, 242



110, 142, 255



158, 128, 242



108, 110, 120



0, 40, 184



0, 12, 56

Inverse Universe

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



242, 128, 153



255, 110, 142



212, 242, 128



120, 108, 110



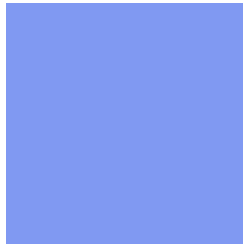
184, 0, 40



56, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 153, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

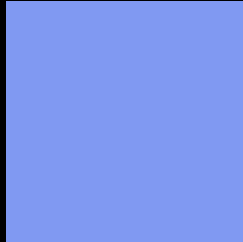
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

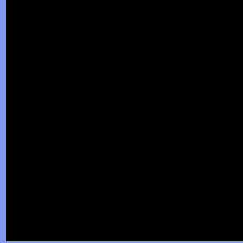
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 128, 153, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 153, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 153, 242.

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, 153, 242

Protanopia

124, 154, 243

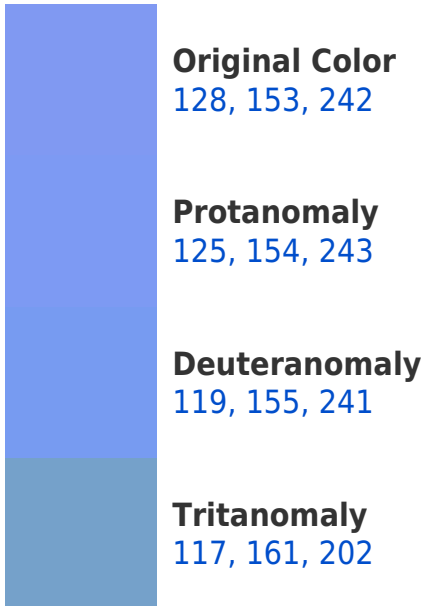
Deuteranopia

114, 156, 241

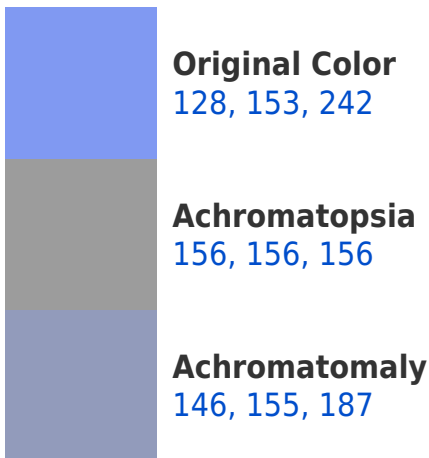


Tritanopia
110, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 153, 242 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, 153, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 153, 242)  
}
```

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, 153, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 153, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 153, 242 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

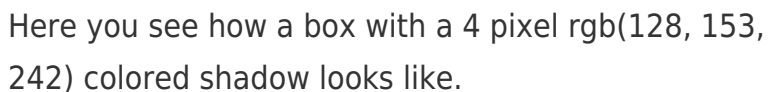
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(128, 153, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 153, 242) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 153, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 153, 242); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 153, 242); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 153, 242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 153, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 153, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
153, 242) }
```

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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