

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 154, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 154, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 154, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809A9A
RGB	128, 154, 154
RGB Percent	50%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3961, 0.3961
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	180°, 11%, 55%
HSV	180°, 17%, 60%
XYZ	26.2904, 30.0335, 34.9832
YIQ	146.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

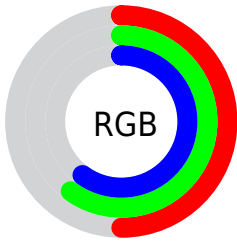
Format	Color
RYB	128, 141, 154
Decimal	8428186
CIELab	61.68, -9.06, -3.05
CIELCh	62, 9.560, 198.576
Yxy	30.0335, 0.2879, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286618266 (0xFF809A9A)
YUV	146.2260, 3.8326, -15.9842
Hunter-Lab	54.8028, -10.2736, 0.5144

Details

The RGB color **128, 154, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 128, 128**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 208, 208**, and **78, 103, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 154, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 154, 154**.

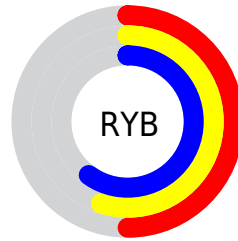
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (60%)

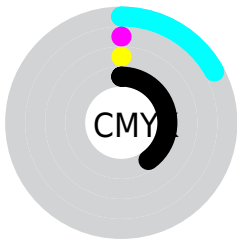
Blue (60%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (60%)

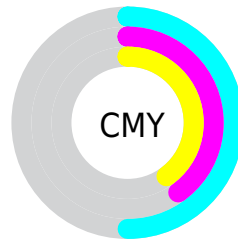


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 154, 154 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, 154, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 154, 154

255, 255, 255


 181, 208, 208


 209, 237, 237


 237, 255, 255


 128, 154, 154

 103, 128, 128

 78, 103, 103

 55, 79, 79

 33, 56, 56

 11, 34, 35

 0, 12, 13

 0, 0, 0

 128, 154, 154

 113, 154, 154

 128, 154, 154

 143, 154, 154

■ 97, 154, 154

■ 159, 154, 154

■ 82, 154, 154

■ 174, 154, 154

■ 66, 154, 154

■ 190, 154, 154

■ 51, 154, 154

■ 205, 154, 154

■ 36, 154, 154

■ 220, 154, 154

■ 20, 154, 154

■ 236, 154, 154

■ 5, 154, 154

■ 251, 154, 154

■ 0, 154, 154

■ 255, 154, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 154, 145



128, 154, 154



129, 153, 161

Triad

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



128, 154, 154



157, 145, 160



159, 147, 133

Complementary

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



128, 154, 154



154, 128, 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.



165, 145, 137



128, 154, 154



164, 144, 153

Square

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



128, 154, 154



147, 148, 165



167, 143, 144



150, 150, 133

Rectangle

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



128, 154, 154



134, 152, 164



167, 143, 144



162, 146, 133

Sweetspot

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



128, 154, 154



191, 201, 201



128, 154, 128



96, 102, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



128, 154, 154



161, 201, 201



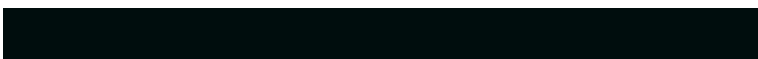
128, 141, 154



69, 77, 77



0, 140, 140



0, 13, 13

Inverse Universe

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



154, 128, 154



201, 161, 201



154, 141, 128



77, 69, 77



140, 0, 140



13, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 154, 154 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, 154, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

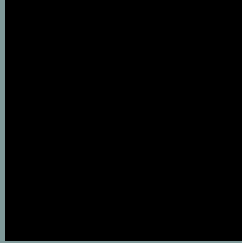
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

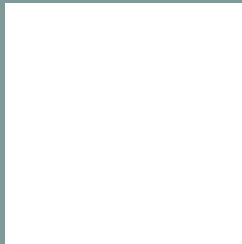
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 128, 154, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 154, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 154, 154.

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](#).

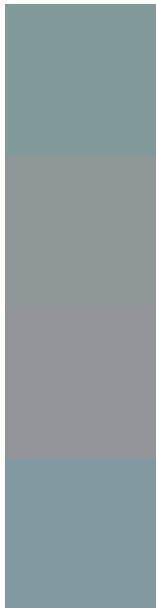
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
130, 152, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 154, 154

Protanomaly

143, 150, 151

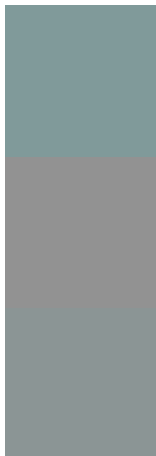
Deuteranomaly

148, 148, 155

Tritanomaly

129, 153, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 154, 154

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

139, 149, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 154, 154 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, 154, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 154, 154)  
}
```

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, 154, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 154, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 154, 154 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, 154, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 154, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 154, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 154, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 154, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 154,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 154, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 154, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
154, 154) }
```

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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