

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 156, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 156, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 156, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809C92
RGB	128, 156, 146
RGB Percent	50%, 61%, 57%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3882, 0.4275
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.06, 0.39
HSL	159°, 12%, 56%
HSV	159°, 18%, 61%
XYZ	25.9789, 30.4415, 31.7007
YIQ	146.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

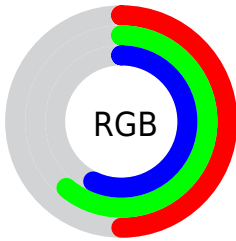
Format	Color
RYB	128, 145, 156
Decimal	8428690
CIELab	62.03, -11.86, 1.98
CIElCh	62, 12.028, 170.505
Yxy	30.4415, 0.2948, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286618770 (0xFF809C92)
YUV	146.4880, -0.2406, -16.2140
Hunter-Lab	55.1738, -12.5064, 4.5559

Details

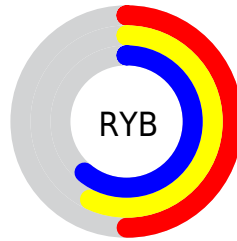
The RGB color **128, 156, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 128, 138**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 211, 200**, and **78, 105, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 156, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 156, 152**.

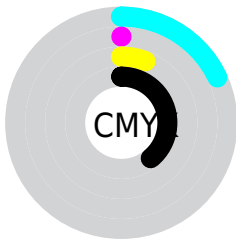
Distribution



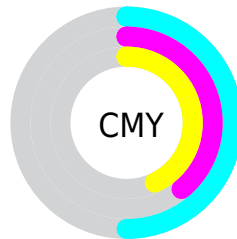
- Red (50%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 156, 146 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, 156, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 156, 146


255, 255, 255

 181, 211, 200


 209, 239, 228


 237, 255, 255


 128, 156, 146

 103, 130, 120

 78, 105, 96

 55, 81, 72

 33, 58, 49

 11, 36, 29


 0, 14, 2

 0, 0, 0

 128, 156, 146

 112, 156, 140

 128, 156, 146

 144, 156, 152

■ 97, 156, 135

■ 159, 156, 157

■ 81, 156, 129

■ 175, 156, 163

■ 66, 156, 124

■ 190, 156, 168

■ 50, 156, 118

■ 206, 156, 174

■ 34, 156, 113

■ 222, 156, 179

■ 19, 156, 107

■ 237, 156, 185

■ 3, 156, 101

■ 253, 156, 191

■ 0, 156, 100

■ 255, 156, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 154, 136



128, 156, 146



123, 156, 157

Triad

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



128, 156, 146



148, 148, 170



170, 145, 134

Complementary

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



128, 156, 146



156, 128, 138

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.



173, 143, 143



128, 156, 146



161, 145, 164

Square

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



128, 156, 146



134, 152, 171



170, 143, 154



162, 148, 129

Rectangle

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



128, 156, 146



123, 155, 163



170, 143, 154



172, 144, 136

Sweetspot

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



128, 156, 146



194, 204, 200



138, 156, 128



96, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



128, 156, 146



159, 204, 188



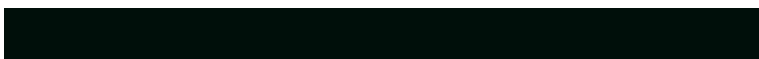
128, 152, 156



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 92



0, 15, 10

Inverse Universe

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



156, 128, 138



204, 159, 175



156, 132, 128



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 51



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 156, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

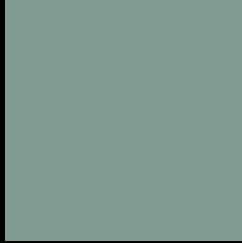
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

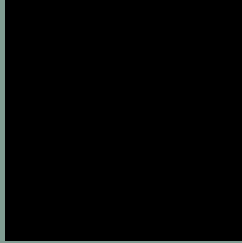
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

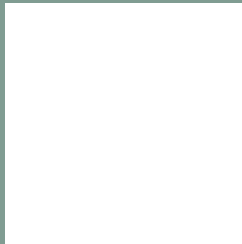
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 128, 156, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 156, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 156, 146.

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, 156, 146

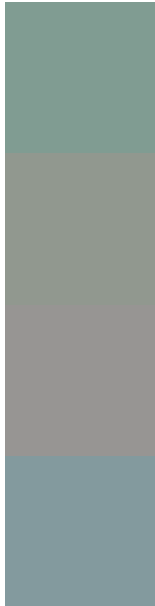
Protanopia
154, 149, 142

Deuteranopia
164, 145, 148



Tritanopia
132, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 156, 146

Protanomaly

145, 152, 143

Deuteranomaly

151, 149, 147

Tritanomaly

131, 154, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 156, 146

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

139, 150, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 156, 146 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, 156, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 156, 146)  
}
```

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, 156, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 156, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 156, 146 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, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 156, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 156, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 156, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 156, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
156, 146) }
```

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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