

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 156, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 156, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 156, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809CA3
RGB	128, 156, 163
RGB Percent	50%, 61%, 64%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3882, 0.3608
CMYK	0.21, 0.04, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	192°, 16%, 57%
HSV	192°, 21%, 64%
XYZ	27.4014, 31.0105, 39.1917
YIQ	148.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

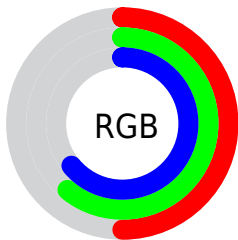
Format	Color
RYB	128, 144, 163
Decimal	8428707
CIELab	62.52, -8.13, -6.90
CIElCh	63, 10.659, 220.307
Yxy	31.0105, 0.2807, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286618787 (0xFF809CA3)
YUV	148.4260, 7.1850, -17.9136
Hunter-Lab	55.6870, -9.6195, -2.7465

Details

The RGB color **128, 156, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 135, 128**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 210, 218**, and **78, 105, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 153, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 159, 163**.

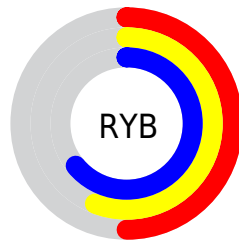
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (61%)

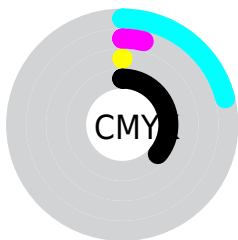
Blue (64%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

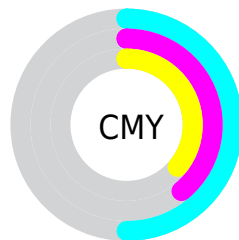


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 156, 163 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, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128, 156, 163

255, 255, 255

■ 181, 210, 218

■ 209, 239, 246

■ 238, 255, 255

■ 128, 156, 163

■ 103, 130, 137

■ 78, 105, 111

■ 54, 81, 87

■ 31, 58, 64

■ 8, 36, 42

■ 0, 15, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 156, 163

■ 112, 153, 163

■ 128, 156, 163

■ 144, 159, 163

■ 95, 149, 163

■ 161, 163, 163

■ 79, 146, 163

■ 177, 166, 163

■ 63, 143, 163

■ 193, 169, 163

■ 47, 140, 163

■ 210, 172, 163

■ 30, 136, 163

■ 226, 176, 163

■ 14, 133, 163

■ 242, 179, 163

■ 0, 130, 163

■ 255, 182, 163

■ 255, 185, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 157, 154



128, 156, 163



134, 154, 169

Triad

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



128, 156, 163



166, 145, 158



156, 152, 133

Complementary

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



128, 156, 163



163, 135, 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, 148, 134



128, 156, 163



171, 145, 148

Square

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



128, 156, 163



157, 148, 166



171, 146, 139



145, 154, 137

Rectangle

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



128, 156, 163



141, 152, 170



171, 146, 139



159, 150, 132

Sweetspot

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



128, 156, 163



199, 209, 212



128, 163, 134



100, 106, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



128, 156, 163



157, 201, 212



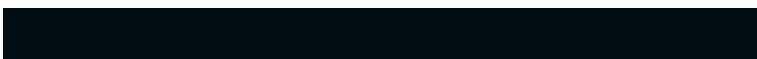
128, 139, 163



73, 80, 82



0, 116, 145



0, 14, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 128, 156



212, 157, 201



163, 152, 128



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 116



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 156, 163 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, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

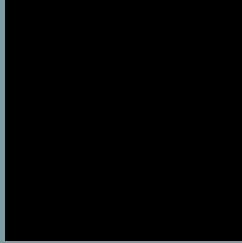
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

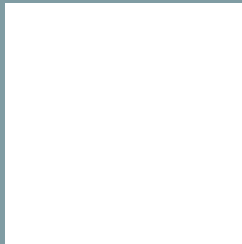
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 128, 156, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 156, 163.

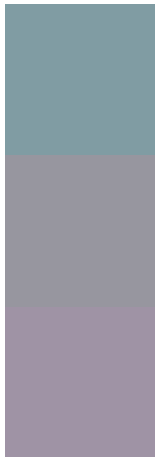


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 156, 163.

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, 163

Protanopia
151, 150, 159

Deuteranopia
159, 147, 165



Tritanopia
129, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 156, 163

Protanomaly

143, 152, 160

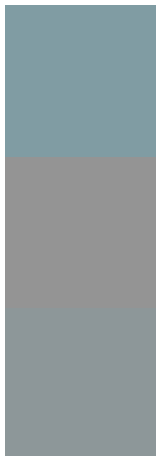
Deuteranomaly

148, 150, 164

Tritanomaly

129, 155, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 156, 163

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

141, 151, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 156, 163 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, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 156, 163)  
}
```

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, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 156, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 156, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 156, 163) }
```

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, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 156, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 156,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 156, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
156, 163) }
```

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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