

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 158, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 158, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 158, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	809EA1
RGB	128, 158, 161
RGB Percent	50%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3804, 0.3686
CMYK	0.20, 0.02, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	185°, 15%, 57%
HSV	185°, 20%, 63%
XYZ	27.5620, 31.6161, 38.3681
YIQ	149.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

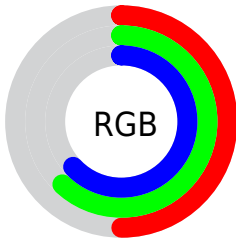
Format	Color
RYB	128, 144, 161
Decimal	8429217
CIELab	63.02, -9.67, -5.02
CIELCh	63, 10.897, 207.407
Yxy	31.6161, 0.2826, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286619297 (0xFF809EA1)
YUV	149.3720, 5.7326, -18.7432
Hunter-Lab	56.2282, -10.9022, -1.0976

Details

The RGB color **128, 158, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 131, 128**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 213, 216**, and **78, 107, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 157, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 159, 161**.

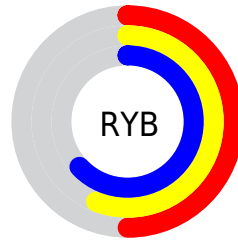
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (62%)

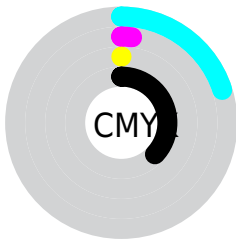
Blue (63%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (63%)

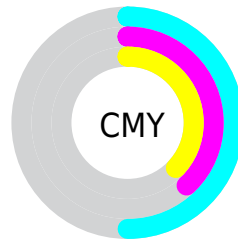


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 158, 161 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, 158, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128, 158, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 181, 213, 216

■ 209, 241, 244

■ 238, 255, 255

■ 128, 158, 161

■ 103, 132, 135

■ 78, 107, 110

■ 54, 82, 85

■ 31, 59, 62

■ 8, 38, 40

■ 0, 17, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 158, 161

■ 112, 157, 161

■ 128, 158, 161

■ 144, 159, 161

96, 155, 161

160, 161, 161

80, 154, 161

176, 162, 161

64, 152, 161

192, 164, 161

48, 151, 161

209, 165, 161

31, 149, 161

225, 167, 161

15, 148, 161

241, 168, 161

0, 146, 161

255, 170, 161

255, 171, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 158, 151



128, 158, 161



132, 156, 168

Triad

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



128, 158, 161



165, 147, 163



161, 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, 158, 161



161, 131, 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.



170, 148, 137



128, 158, 161



172, 146, 154

Square

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



128, 158, 161



153, 150, 170



173, 146, 144



151, 155, 135

Rectangle

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



128, 158, 161



138, 155, 171



173, 146, 144



165, 150, 134

Sweetspot

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



128, 158, 161



197, 208, 209



128, 161, 131



97, 104, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



128, 158, 161



157, 204, 209



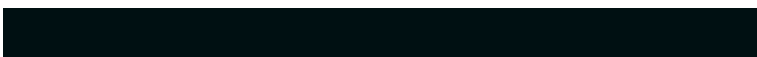
128, 142, 161



73, 81, 82



0, 132, 145



0, 16, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 128, 158



209, 157, 204



161, 147, 128



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 132



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 158, 161 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, 158, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

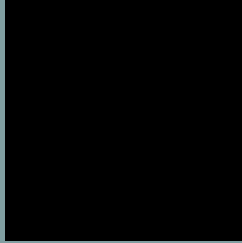
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 158, 161.

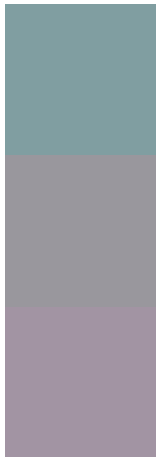


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 158, 161.

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, 158, 161

Protanopia
153, 151, 157

Deuteranopia
162, 148, 163



Tritanopia
130, 157, 169

Trichromacy



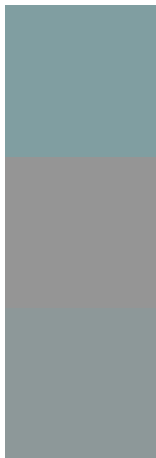
Original Color
128, 158, 161

Protanomaly
144, 154, 158

Deuteranomaly
150, 152, 162

Tritanomaly
129, 157, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 158, 161

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
141, 152, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 158, 161 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, 158, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 158, 161)  
}
```

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, 158, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 158, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 158, 161 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, 158, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 158, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 158, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 158, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 158, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 158,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 158, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 158, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
158, 161) }
```

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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