

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 163, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 163, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 163, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A38B
RGB	128, 163, 139
RGB Percent	50%, 64%, 55%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3608, 0.4549
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.15, 0.36
HSL	139°, 16%, 57%
HSV	139°, 21%, 64%
XYZ	26.6595, 32.6477, 29.3226
YIQ	149.7990, -13.1560, -14.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

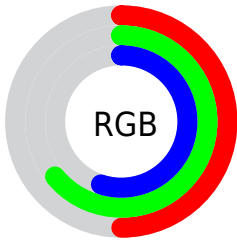
Format	Color
RYB	128, 155, 163
Decimal	8430475
CIELab	63.87, -16.99, 8.56
CIELCh	64, 19.025, 153.261
Yxy	32.6477, 0.3008, 0.3684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286620555 (0xFF80A38B)
YUV	149.7990, -5.3239, -19.1177
Hunter-Lab	57.1381, -16.7073, 9.5698

Details

The RGB color **128, 163, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **163, 128, 152**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 218, 192**, and **78, 111, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 163, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 163, 150**.

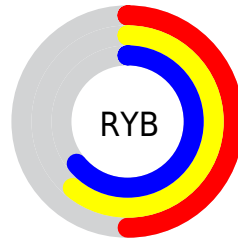
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (64%)

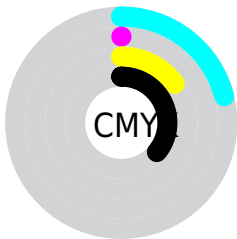
Blue (55%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (64%)

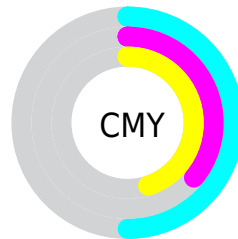


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 163, 139 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, 163, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 163, 139

255, 255, 255

 181, 218, 192

 209, 247, 220

 237, 255, 249

 128, 163, 139

 103, 137, 114

 78, 111, 89

 55, 87, 66

 32, 63, 43

 9, 41, 23

 0, 22, 0


 0, 0, 0


 128, 163, 139


 112, 163, 128

 128, 163, 139

 144, 163, 150

 95, 163, 117


 161, 163, 161


 79, 163, 105


 177, 163, 173

 63, 163, 94

 193, 163, 184


 47, 163, 83


 210, 163, 195

 30, 163, 72

 226, 163, 206

 14, 163, 61

 242, 163, 217

 0, 163, 51

 255, 163, 228

 255, 163, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 159, 126



128, 163, 139



113, 165, 156

Triad

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



128, 163, 139



137, 156, 188



189, 144, 137

Complementary

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



128, 163, 139



163, 128, 152

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.



189, 143, 153



128, 163, 139



160, 150, 183

Square

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



128, 163, 139



117, 161, 184



178, 145, 170



181, 149, 125

Rectangle

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



128, 163, 139



108, 164, 167



178, 145, 170



190, 143, 142

Sweetspot

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



128, 163, 139



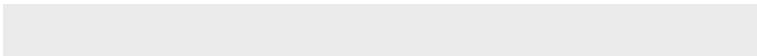
199, 212, 203



153, 163, 128



100, 107, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



128, 163, 139



157, 212, 174



128, 163, 156



73, 82, 76



0, 145, 46



0, 18, 6

Inverse Universe

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



163, 128, 152



212, 157, 194



163, 128, 135



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 100



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 163, 139 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, 163, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

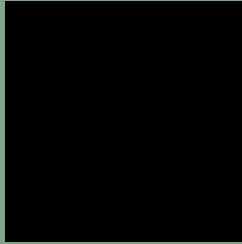
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

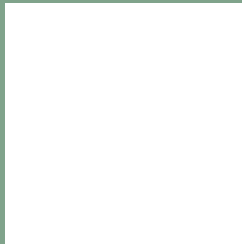
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 128, 163, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 163, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 163, 139.

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
134, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 163, 139

Protanomaly

150, 157, 136

Deuteranomaly

157, 154, 141

Tritanomaly

132, 160, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 163, 139

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

142, 155, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 163, 139 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, 163, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 163, 139)  
}
```

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, 163, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 163, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 163, 139 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, 163, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 163, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 163, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 163, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 163, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 163,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 163, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 163, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
163, 139) }
```

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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