

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 163, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 163, 230) contains.

RGB(128, 163, 230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(128, 163, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A3E6
RGB	128, 163, 230
RGB Percent	50%, 64%, 90%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3608, 0.0980
CMYK	0.44, 0.29, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	219°, 67%, 70%
HSV	219°, 44%, 90%
XYZ	36.2822, 36.4968, 79.9952
YIQ	160.1730, -42.3670, 13.4170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

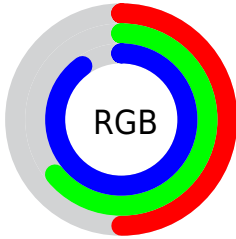
Format	Color
RYB	128, 154, 230
Decimal	8430566
CIELab	66.90, 5.39, -37.54
CIELCh	67, 37.925, 278.168
Yxy	36.4968, 0.2375, 0.2389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286620646 (0xFF80A3E6)
YUV	160.1730, 34.4247, -28.2157
Hunter-Lab	60.4125, 1.4805, -36.2200

Details

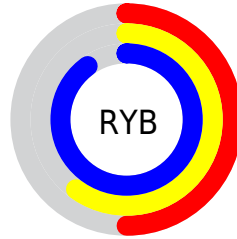
The RGB color **128, 163, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 195, 128**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 218, 255**, and **72, 112, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **105, 148, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 178, 230**.

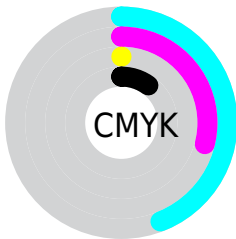
Distribution



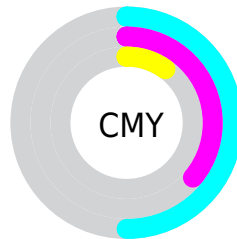
- Red (50%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 163, 230 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, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 128, 163, 230


255, 255, 255


 185, 218, 255

 213, 246, 255

 243, 255, 255

 128, 163, 230

 100, 137, 202

 72, 112, 174

 42, 87, 147

 0, 64, 121

 0, 43, 96

 0, 23, 72

 0, 4, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 163, 230

■ 128, 163, 230

■ 105, 148, 230

■ 151, 178, 230

■ 82, 133, 230

■ 174, 193, 230

■ 59, 118, 230

■ 197, 208, 230

■ 36, 103, 230

■ 220, 223, 230

■ 13, 87, 230

■ 243, 239, 230

■ 0, 79, 230

■ 255, 254, 230

■ 255, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64, 173, 225



128, 163, 230



179, 150, 217

Triad

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



128, 163, 230



225, 141, 122



96, 179, 136

Complementary

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



128, 163, 230



230, 195, 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.



139, 173, 108



128, 163, 230



206, 152, 100

Square

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



128, 163, 230



228, 136, 155



176, 164, 94



42, 181, 171

Rectangle

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



128, 163, 230



204, 143, 199



176, 164, 94



111, 177, 126

Sweetspot

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



128, 163, 230



222, 233, 255



128, 230, 194



107, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



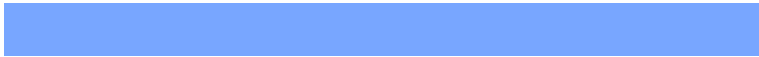
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 163, 230



120, 166, 255



143, 128, 230



103, 107, 115



0, 61, 179



0, 17, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 128, 163



255, 120, 166



215, 230, 128



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 61



51, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 163, 230 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, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

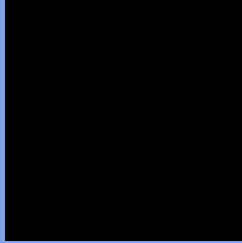
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

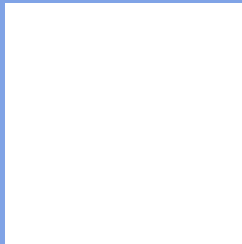
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 128, 163, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 163, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 163, 230.

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, 163, 230

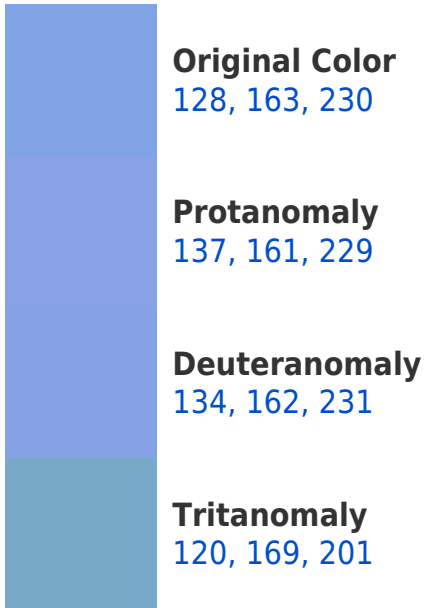
Protanopia
142, 160, 228

Deuteranopia
137, 161, 231

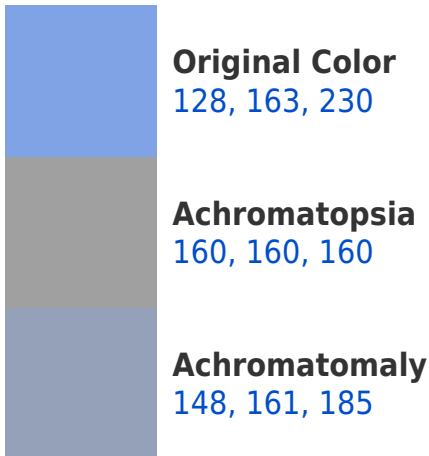


Tritanopia
115, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 163, 230 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, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 163, 230)  
}
```

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, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 163, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 163, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 163, 230) }
```

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, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 163, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 163, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 163,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 163, 230 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, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
163, 230) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor