

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 164, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 164, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 164, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A482
RGB	128, 164, 130
RGB Percent	50%, 64%, 51%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3569, 0.4902
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.21, 0.36
HSL	123°, 17%, 57%
HSV	123°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	26.2068, 32.7518, 26.0596
YIQ	149.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

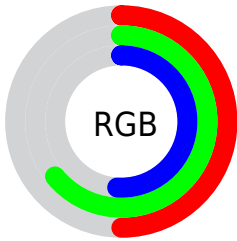
Format	Color
RYB	128, 162, 164
Decimal	8430722
CIELab	63.96, -19.22, 13.69
CIELCh	64, 23.595, 144.545
Yxy	32.7518, 0.3082, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286620802 (0xFF80A482)
YUV	149.3600, -9.5445, -18.7327
Hunter-Lab	57.2292, -18.4111, 13.0625

Details

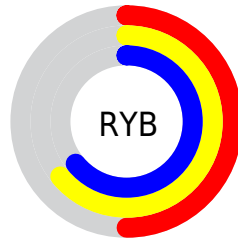
The RGB color **128, 164, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 128, 162**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 219, 183**, and **78, 112, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 164, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 164, 145**.

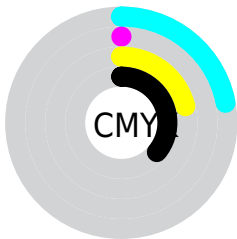
Distribution



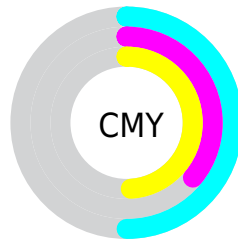
- Red (50%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 164, 130 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, 164, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 164, 130

255, 255, 255


 181, 219, 183

 209, 248, 211


 238, 255, 239

 128, 164, 130


 103, 138, 105

 78, 112, 81

 54, 87, 57

 31, 64, 36

 9, 42, 15


 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 128, 164, 130

 112, 164, 115

 128, 164, 130

 144, 164, 145

■ 95, 164, 99

■ 161, 164, 161

■ 79, 164, 84

■ 177, 164, 176

■ 62, 164, 68

■ 194, 164, 192

■ 46, 164, 53

■ 210, 164, 207

■ 30, 164, 37

■ 226, 164, 223

■ 13, 164, 22

■ 243, 164, 238

■ 0, 164, 9

■ 255, 164, 254

■ 255, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 159, 116



128, 164, 130



106, 167, 150

Triad

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



128, 164, 130



124, 158, 196



198, 141, 138

Complementary

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



128, 164, 130



164, 128, 162

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.



194, 140, 160



128, 164, 130



153, 151, 193

Square

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



128, 164, 130



100, 164, 189



178, 144, 180



190, 145, 122

Rectangle

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



128, 164, 130



96, 167, 165



178, 144, 180



198, 140, 145

Sweetspot

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



128, 164, 130



199, 214, 200



162, 164, 128



99, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



128, 164, 130



159, 214, 162



128, 164, 148



73, 82, 74



0, 145, 8



0, 18, 1

Inverse Universe

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



164, 128, 162



214, 159, 211



164, 128, 144



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 137



18, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 164, 130 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, 164, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

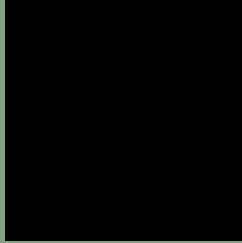
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 164, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 164, 130.

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
135, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 164, 130

Protanomaly

151, 158, 127

Deuteranomaly

159, 154, 132

Tritanomaly

132, 160, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 164, 130

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

141, 154, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 164, 130 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, 164, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 164, 130)  
}
```

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, 164, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 164, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 164, 130 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, 164, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 164, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 164, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 164, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 164, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 164,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 164, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 164, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
164, 130) }
```

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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