

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 167, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 167, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 167, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A76E
RGB	128, 167, 110
RGB Percent	50%, 65%, 43%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3451, 0.5686
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	101°, 24%, 54%
HSV	101°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	25.5353, 33.3524, 19.8437
YIQ	148.8410, -4.9470, -25.9950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

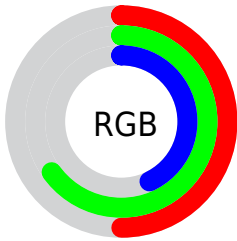
Format	Color
RYB	110, 167, 149
Decimal	8431470
CIELab	64.45, -24.12, 25.31
CIELCh	64, 34.958, 133.622
Yxy	33.3524, 0.3243, 0.4236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286621550 (0xFF80A76E)
YUV	148.8410, -19.1486, -18.2776
Hunter-Lab	57.7516, -22.1401, 20.0538

Details

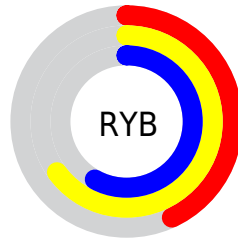
The RGB color **128, 167, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **149, 110, 167**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 222, 162**, and **77, 115, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 167, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 167, 127**.

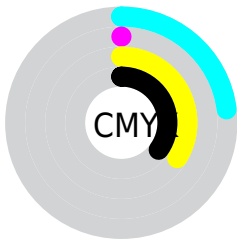
Distribution



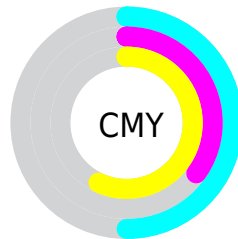
- Red (50%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 167, 110 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, 167, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 167, 110

255, 255, 255

 182, 222, 162

 210, 251, 189

 238, 255, 217


 255, 255, 246


 128, 167, 110

 117, 167, 93

 128, 167, 110

 102, 140, 85

 77, 115, 62

 53, 90, 39

 29, 66, 17


 8, 44, 0


 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0


 128, 167, 110


 139, 167, 127

 105, 167, 77


 151, 167, 143

 94, 167, 60

 162, 167, 160

 82, 167, 43


 174, 167, 177

 71, 167, 27

 185, 167, 194


 59, 167, 10

 197, 167, 210

 53, 167, 0

 208, 167, 227

 219, 167, 244

 231, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 159, 95



128, 167, 110



89, 172, 138

Triad

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



128, 167, 110



81, 164, 216



217, 132, 143

Complementary

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



128, 167, 110



149, 110, 167

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.



206, 134, 175



128, 167, 110



134, 154, 217

Square

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



128, 167, 110



30, 171, 198



178, 143, 202



211, 138, 115

Rectangle

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



128, 167, 110



60, 173, 159



178, 143, 202



216, 132, 154

Sweetspot

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



128, 167, 110



202, 217, 195



167, 149, 110



101, 110, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



128, 167, 110



156, 217, 128



110, 167, 120



78, 84, 76



47, 148, 0



6, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 110, 167



189, 128, 217



167, 110, 157



81, 76, 84



101, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 167, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

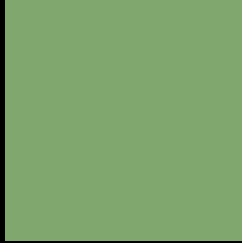
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

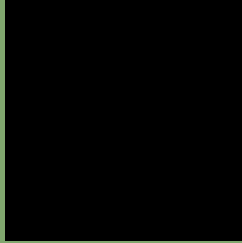
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 167, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 167, 110.

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](#).

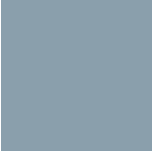
Dichromacy



Original Color
128, 167, 110

Protanopia
169, 156, 105

Deuteranopia
184, 149, 114



Tritanopia
138, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 167, 110

Protanomaly
154, 160, 107

Deuteranomaly
164, 156, 113

Tritanomaly
134, 162, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 167, 110

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
141, 156, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 167, 110 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, 167, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 167, 110)  
}
```

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, 167, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 167, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 167, 110 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, 167, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 167, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 167, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 167, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 167, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 167,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 167, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 167, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
167, 110) }
```

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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