

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 167, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 167, 148) contains.

RGB(128, 167, 148)	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, 167, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A794
RGB	128, 167, 148
RGB Percent	50%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3451, 0.4196
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	151°, 18%, 58%
HSV	151°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	28.0661, 34.3647, 33.1708
YIQ	153.1730, -17.1450, -14.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

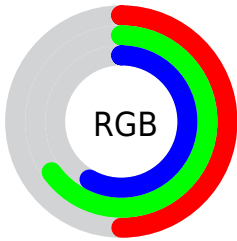
Format	Color
RYB	128, 154, 167
Decimal	8431508
CIELab	65.25, -17.27, 5.51
CIELCh	65, 18.125, 162.289
Yxy	34.3647, 0.2936, 0.3595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286621588 (0xFF80A794)
YUV	153.1730, -2.5503, -22.0767
Hunter-Lab	58.6215, -17.1274, 7.4859

Details

The RGB color **128, 167, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 128, 147**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 222, 202**, and **78, 115, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 167, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 167, 156**.

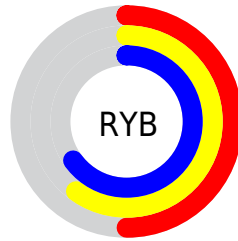
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (65%)

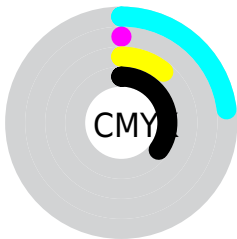
Blue (58%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

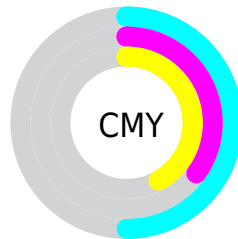


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 167, 148 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, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 167, 148


255, 255, 255


 181, 222, 202

 209, 251, 230


 238, 255, 255

 128, 167, 148

 102, 141, 122

 78, 115, 97

 54, 90, 74


 31, 67, 51


 7, 44, 30

 0, 25, 5

 0, 0, 0

 128, 167, 148

 111, 167, 140

 128, 167, 148

 145, 167, 156

■ 95, 167, 132

■ 161, 167, 164

■ 78, 167, 124

■ 178, 167, 172

■ 61, 167, 115

■ 195, 167, 181

■ 45, 167, 107

■ 211, 167, 189

■ 28, 167, 99

■ 228, 167, 197

■ 11, 167, 91

■ 245, 167, 205

■ 0, 167, 86

■ 255, 167, 213

■ 255, 167, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 164, 134



128, 167, 148



116, 168, 165

Triad

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



128, 167, 148



149, 158, 190



190, 149, 137

Complementary

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



128, 167, 148



167, 128, 147

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.



192, 147, 152



128, 167, 148



169, 152, 182

Square

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



128, 167, 148



128, 163, 189



185, 148, 169



180, 154, 128

Rectangle

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



128, 167, 148



114, 167, 175



185, 148, 169



192, 148, 142

Sweetspot

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



128, 167, 148



202, 217, 209



147, 167, 128



101, 110, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



128, 167, 148



156, 217, 187



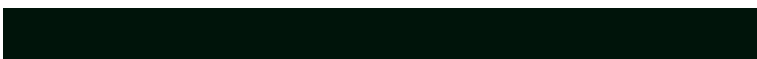
128, 167, 167



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 76



0, 20, 10

Inverse Universe

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



167, 128, 147



217, 156, 186



167, 128, 128



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 72



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 167, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

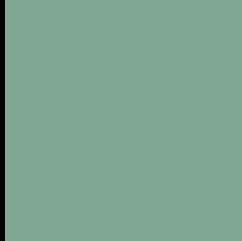
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

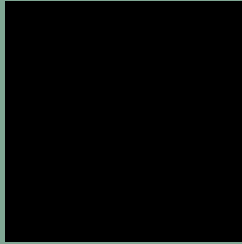
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 167, 148.

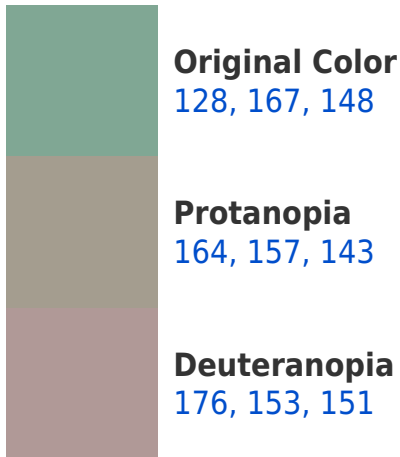



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 167, 148.

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
133, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 167, 148

Protanomaly
151, 161, 145

Deuteranomaly
159, 158, 150

Tritanomaly
131, 164, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 167, 148

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
144, 158, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 167, 148 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, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 167, 148)  
}
```

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, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 167, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 167, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

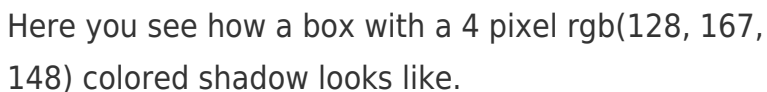
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(128, 167, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 167, 148) }
```

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, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 167, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 167, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 167, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 167, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
167, 148) }
```

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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