

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 168, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 168, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 168, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A8A1
RGB	128, 168, 161
RGB Percent	50%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3412, 0.3686
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.04, 0.34
HSL	170°, 19%, 58%
HSV	170°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	29.3377, 35.1677, 38.9600
YIQ	155.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

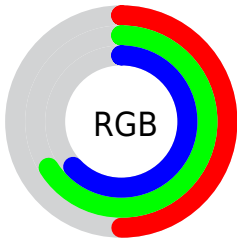
Format	Color
RYB	128, 150, 168
Decimal	8431777
CIELab	65.88, -15.02, -0.82
CIELCh	66, 15.040, 183.113
Yxy	35.1677, 0.2836, 0.3399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286621857 (0xFF80A8A1)
YUV	155.2420, 2.8387, -23.8912
Hunter-Lab	59.3023, -15.4725, 2.5597

Details

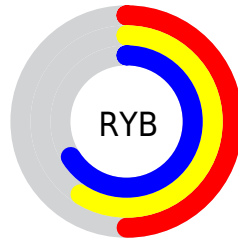
The RGB color **128, 168, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 128, 135**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 223, 216**, and **78, 116, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 168, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 168, 164**.

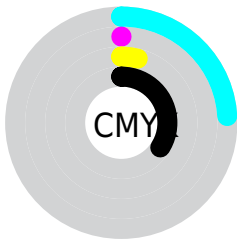
Distribution



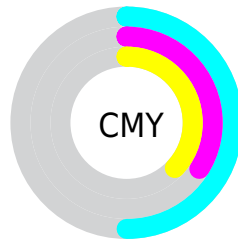
- Red (50%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 168, 161 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, 168, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 128, 168, 161


255, 255, 255


 182, 223, 216

 209, 252, 244

 238, 255, 255

 128, 168, 161

 102, 142, 135

 78, 116, 110

 54, 91, 85


 30, 68, 62


 5, 45, 40

 0, 26, 20

 0, 0, 0

 128, 168, 161

 111, 168, 158

 128, 168, 161

 145, 168, 164

■ 94, 168, 155

■ 162, 168, 167

■ 78, 168, 152

■ 178, 168, 170

■ 61, 168, 149

■ 195, 168, 173

■ 44, 168, 146

■ 212, 168, 176

■ 27, 168, 143

■ 229, 168, 179

■ 10, 168, 140

■ 246, 168, 182

■ 0, 168, 139

■ 255, 168, 185

■ 255, 168, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 167, 147



128, 168, 161



125, 167, 174

Triad

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



128, 168, 161



164, 156, 183



182, 155, 136

Complementary

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



128, 168, 161



168, 128, 135

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.



188, 152, 146



128, 168, 161



179, 152, 172

Square

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



128, 168, 161



147, 161, 187



187, 151, 159



169, 160, 133

Rectangle

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



128, 168, 161



128, 166, 181



187, 151, 159



184, 154, 139

Sweetspot

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



128, 168, 161



204, 219, 217



135, 168, 128



101, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



128, 168, 161



156, 219, 208



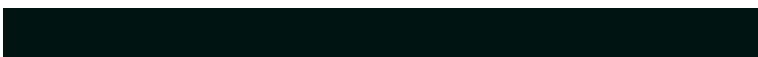
128, 155, 168



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 122



0, 20, 17

Inverse Universe

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



168, 128, 135



219, 156, 167



168, 141, 128



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 26



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 168, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

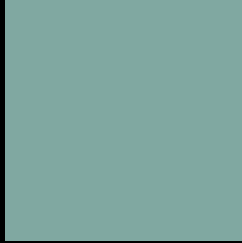
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

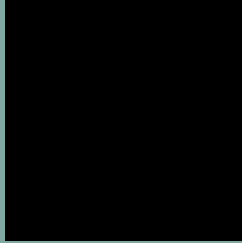
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 168, 161.

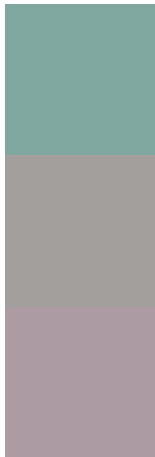


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 168, 161.

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, 168, 161

Protanopia
163, 159, 156

Deuteranopia
173, 155, 164



Tritanopia
132, 165, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 168, 161

Protanomaly

150, 162, 158

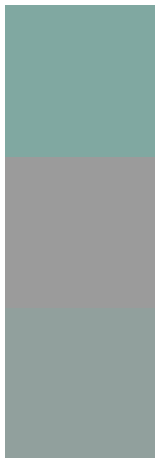
Deuteranomaly

157, 160, 163

Tritanomaly

131, 166, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 168, 161

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

145, 160, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 168, 161 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, 168, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 168, 161)  
}
```

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, 168, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 168, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 168, 161 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, 168, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 168, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 168, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 168, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 168, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 168,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 168, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 168, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
168, 161) }
```

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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