

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 186, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 186, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 186, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80BAE1
RGB	128, 186, 225
RGB Percent	50%, 73%, 88%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2706, 0.1176
CMYK	0.43, 0.17, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	204°, 62%, 69%
HSV	204°, 43%, 88%
XYZ	40.0516, 45.1432, 77.8367
YIQ	173.1040, -47.0870, -0.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

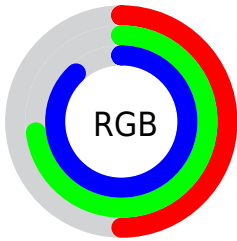
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 164, 225
Decimal	8436449
CIE _{Lab}	72.99, -8.71, -25.40
CIE _{LCh}	73, 26.855, 251.085
Yxy	45.1432, 0.2457, 0.2769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286626529 (0xFF80BAE1)
YUV	173.1040, 25.5847, -39.5562
Hunter-Lab	67.1887, -11.1754, -21.6541

Details

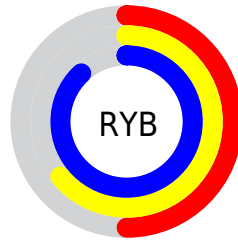
The RGB color **128, 186, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **225, 167, 128**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 242, 255**, and **72, 133, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 177, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 195, 225**.

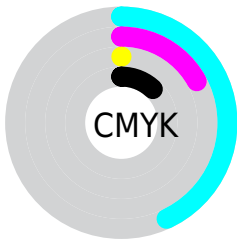
Distribution



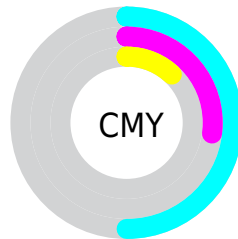
- Red (50%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 186, 225 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, 186, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 128, 186, 225


255, 255, 255


 184, 242, 255


 213, 255, 255

 243, 255, 255

 128, 186, 225


 100, 159, 197


 72, 133, 170

 42, 108, 143

 0, 84, 117

 0, 60, 93

 0, 39, 69


 0, 19, 46


 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0

 128, 186, 225


 128, 186, 225

 106, 177, 225


 151, 195, 225

 83, 168, 225


 173, 204, 225

 60, 159, 225


 195, 213, 225

 38, 150, 225

 218, 222, 225

 16, 141, 225

 240, 231, 225

 0, 135, 225

 255, 240, 225

 255, 249, 225

 255, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 191, 211



128, 186, 225



162, 178, 227

Triad

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



128, 186, 225



229, 161, 171



160, 187, 142

Complementary

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



128, 186, 225



225, 167, 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.



188, 180, 131



128, 186, 225



226, 165, 148

Square

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



128, 186, 225



218, 163, 196



211, 172, 133



132, 192, 162

Rectangle

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



128, 186, 225



184, 173, 221



211, 172, 133



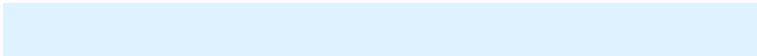
170, 185, 137

Sweetspot

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



128, 186, 225



222, 242, 255



128, 225, 167



107, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



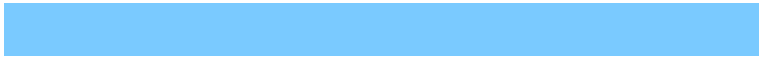
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 186, 225



122, 202, 255



128, 138, 225



101, 108, 112



0, 105, 176



0, 29, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 128, 186



255, 122, 202



225, 215, 128



112, 101, 108



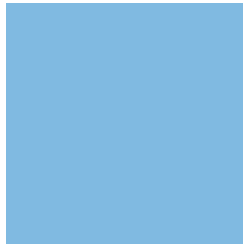
176, 0, 105



48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 186, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

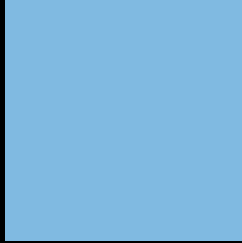
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 225 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, 186, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 186, 225.

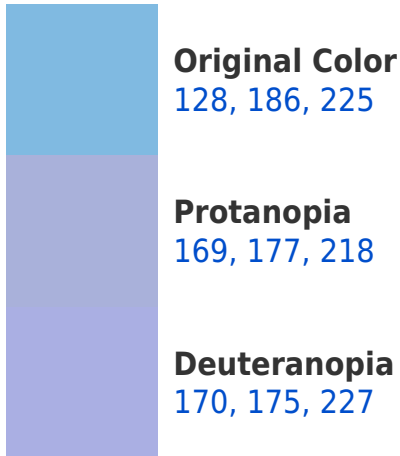


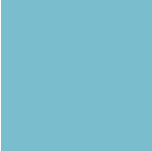
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 186, 225.

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](#).

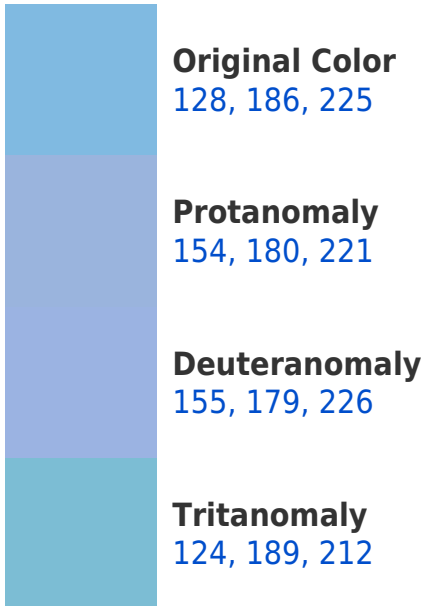
Dichromacy



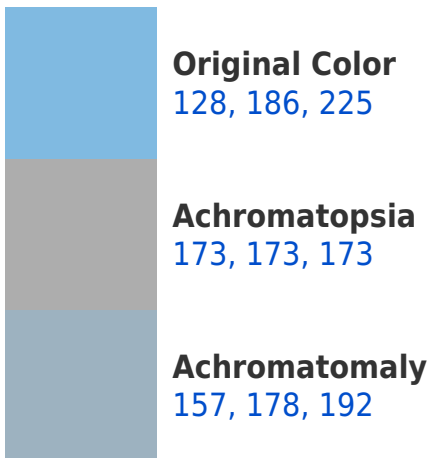


Tritanopia
122, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 186, 225 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, 186, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 186, 225)  
}
```

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, 186, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 186, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 186, 225 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, 186, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 186, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 186, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 186, 225); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 186, 225); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 186, 225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 186, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 186, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
186, 225) }
```

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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