

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 187, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 187, 148) contains.

RGB(128, 187, 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, 187, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80BB94
RGB	128, 187, 148
RGB Percent	50%, 73%, 58%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2667, 0.4196
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.21, 0.27
HSL	140°, 30%, 62%
HSV	140°, 32%, 73%
XYZ	32.0177, 42.2680, 34.4880
YIQ	164.9130, -22.6450, -24.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

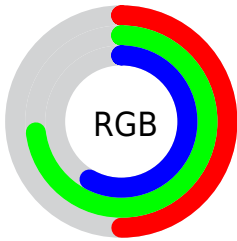
Format	Color
RYB	128, 172, 187
Decimal	8436628
CIELab	71.06, -27.34, 13.76
CIELCh	71, 30.607, 153.278
Yxy	42.2680, 0.2944, 0.3886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286626708 (0xFF80BB94)
YUV	164.9130, -8.3381, -32.3727
Hunter-Lab	65.0138, -25.8673, 14.0580

Details

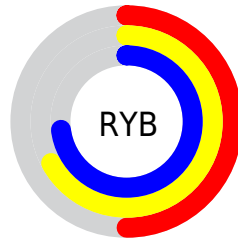
The RGB color **128, 187, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 128, 167**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 243, 202**, and **76, 133, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 187, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 187, 160**.

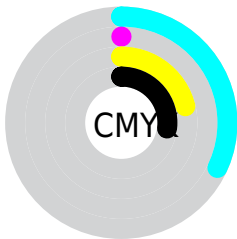
Distribution



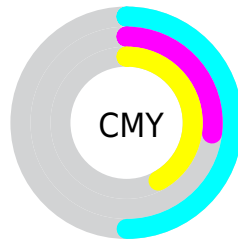
- Red (50%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 187, 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, 187, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 187, 148

255, 255, 255

 182, 243, 202


 210, 255, 230

 239, 255, 255

 128, 187, 148

 102, 160, 122

 76, 133, 97

 51, 108, 73

 25, 83, 51

 0, 60, 29

 0, 38, 5

 0, 7, 0


 0, 0, 0

 128, 187, 148


 128, 187, 148


 109, 187, 136

 147, 187, 160

 91, 187, 123

 165, 187, 173

 72, 187, 111

 184, 187, 185


 53, 187, 99


 203, 187, 197

 35, 187, 86

 222, 187, 210

 16, 187, 74

 240, 187, 222

 0, 187, 63

 255, 187, 235

 255, 187, 247

 255, 187, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 181, 127



128, 187, 148



98, 189, 176

Triad

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



128, 187, 148



142, 176, 229



228, 156, 145

Complementary

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



128, 187, 148



187, 128, 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.



228, 153, 172



128, 187, 148



182, 166, 221

Square

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



128, 187, 148



103, 184, 223



212, 157, 199



214, 164, 125

Rectangle

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



128, 187, 148



85, 189, 195



212, 157, 199



230, 154, 153

Sweetspot

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



128, 187, 148



220, 242, 228



167, 187, 128



109, 122, 114



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



128, 187, 148



150, 242, 181



128, 187, 177



85, 94, 88



0, 158, 54



0, 31, 10

Inverse Universe

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



187, 128, 167



242, 150, 211



187, 128, 138



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 105



31, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 187, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

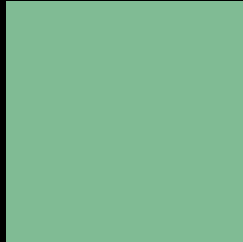
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 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, 187, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 187, 148.

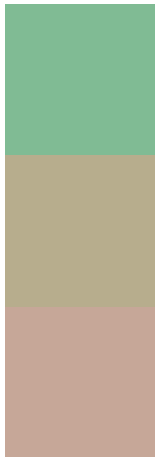


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 187, 148.

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



Original Color
128, 187, 148

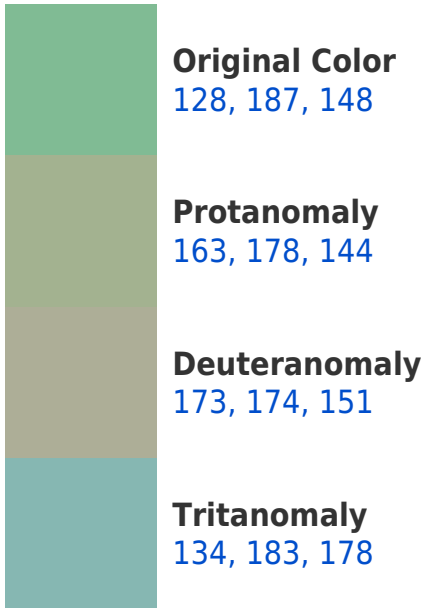
Protanopia
183, 173, 141

Deuteranopia
198, 167, 152

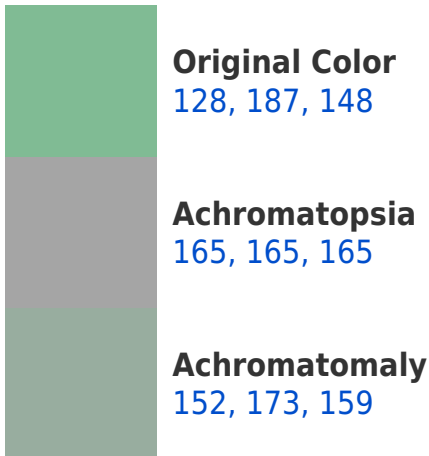


Tritanopia
137, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 187, 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, 187, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 187, 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, 187, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 187, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 187, 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, 187, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 187, 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, 187, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 187, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 187, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 187,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 187, 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, 187, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
187, 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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