

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 187, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 187, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 187, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80BB9D
RGB	128, 187, 157
RGB Percent	50%, 73%, 62%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2667, 0.3843
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.16, 0.27
HSL	149°, 30%, 62%
HSV	149°, 32%, 73%
XYZ	32.7582, 42.5642, 38.3875
YIQ	165.9390, -25.5340, -21.8380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

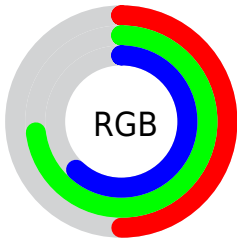
Format	Color
RYB	128, 168, 187
Decimal	8436637
CIELab	71.26, -25.55, 9.16
CIELCh	71, 27.143, 160.284
Yxy	42.5642, 0.2881, 0.3743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286626717 (0xFF80BB9D)
YUV	165.9390, -4.4069, -33.2725
Hunter-Lab	65.2412, -24.5456, 10.7831

Details

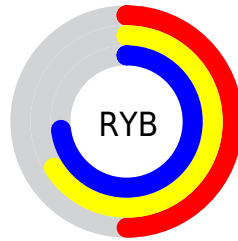
The RGB color **128, 187, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 128, 158**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 243, 212**, and **76, 133, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 187, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 187, 167**.

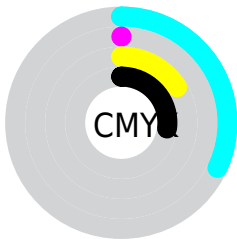
Distribution



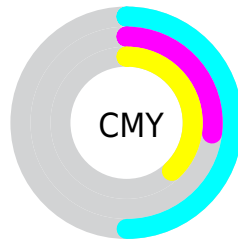
- Red (50%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 187, 157 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, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 187, 157

255, 255, 255


 182, 243, 212


 210, 255, 240


 239, 255, 255

 128, 187, 157

 102, 160, 131

 76, 133, 106

 51, 108, 82

 25, 83, 59

 0, 60, 37

 0, 38, 16


 0, 9, 0


 0, 0, 0

 128, 187, 157


 128, 187, 157


 109, 187, 147


 147, 187, 167


 91, 187, 138


 165, 187, 176

 72, 187, 128


 184, 187, 186


 53, 187, 119


 203, 187, 195

 35, 187, 109

 222, 187, 205

 16, 187, 100

 240, 187, 214

 0, 187, 92

 255, 187, 224

 255, 187, 233

 255, 187, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 183, 136



128, 187, 157



105, 188, 182

Triad

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



128, 187, 157



156, 174, 223



221, 160, 144

Complementary

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



128, 187, 157



187, 128, 158

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.



224, 156, 167



128, 187, 157



189, 165, 212

Square

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



128, 187, 157



122, 182, 220



213, 158, 192



207, 167, 128

Rectangle

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



128, 187, 157



100, 188, 198



213, 158, 192



224, 158, 151

Sweetspot

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



128, 187, 157



220, 242, 231



158, 187, 128



109, 122, 116



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



128, 187, 157



150, 242, 195



128, 187, 186



85, 94, 90



0, 158, 78



0, 31, 15

Inverse Universe

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



187, 128, 158



242, 150, 197



187, 128, 129



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 80



31, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 187, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

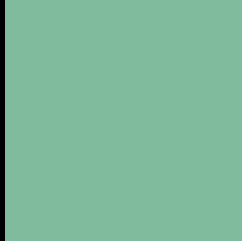
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157 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, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 187, 157.

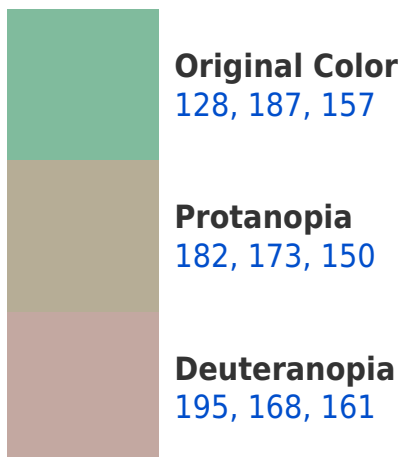


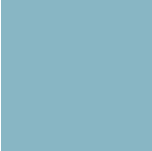
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 187, 157.

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

136, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 187, 157

Protanomaly
162, 178, 153

Deuteranomaly
171, 175, 160

Tritanomaly
133, 184, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 187, 157

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
152, 174, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 187, 157 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, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 187, 157)  
}
```

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, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 187, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 187, 157 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, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 187, 157) }
```

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, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 187, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 187, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 187,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 187, 157 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, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
187, 157) }
```

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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