

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 192, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 192, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 192, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80C099
RGB	128, 192, 153
RGB Percent	50%, 75%, 60%
CMY	0.4980, 0.2471, 0.4000
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	143°, 34%, 63%
HSV	143°, 33%, 75%
XYZ	33.5015, 44.5884, 36.9777
YIQ	168.4180, -25.6250, -25.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

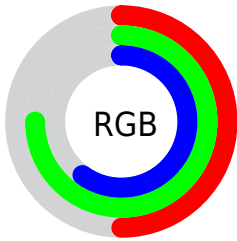
Format	Color
RYB	128, 174, 192
Decimal	8437913
CIELab	72.62, -28.79, 13.26
CIElCh	73, 31.695, 155.277
Yxy	44.5884, 0.2911, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286627993 (0xFF80C099)
YUV	168.4180, -7.6011, -35.4466
Hunter-Lab	66.7745, -27.3001, 13.9092

Details

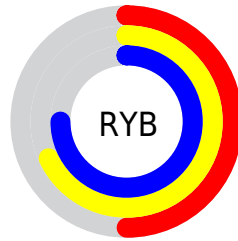
The RGB color **128, 192, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **192, 128, 167**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 249, 207**, and **76, 138, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 192, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 192, 165**.

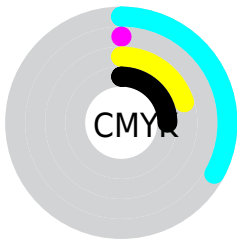
Distribution



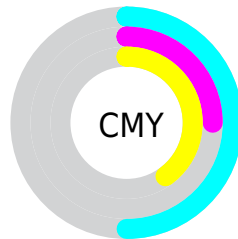
- Red (50%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 192, 153 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, 192, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 192, 153

255, 255, 255


 183, 249, 207


 211, 255, 236

 240, 255, 255

 128, 192, 153

 102, 165, 127

 76, 138, 102

 50, 112, 78

 23, 88, 55

 0, 64, 33

 0, 41, 12

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 128, 192, 153


 128, 192, 153

 109, 192, 141


 147, 192, 165

 90, 192, 130

 166, 192, 176

 70, 192, 118

 186, 192, 188

 51, 192, 106


 205, 192, 200

 32, 192, 95

 224, 192, 211

 13, 192, 83

 243, 192, 223

 0, 192, 75

 255, 192, 235

 255, 192, 247

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 186, 130



128, 192, 153



97, 194, 182

Triad

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



128, 192, 153



148, 179, 235



234, 160, 146

Complementary

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



128, 192, 153



192, 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.



235, 156, 174



128, 192, 153



189, 169, 225

Square

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



128, 192, 153



106, 188, 230



219, 160, 203



219, 168, 126

Rectangle

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



128, 192, 153



84, 194, 202



219, 160, 203



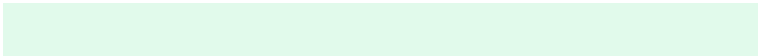
236, 158, 155

Sweetspot

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



128, 192, 153



225, 250, 235



167, 192, 128



110, 125, 116



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



128, 192, 153



150, 250, 189



128, 192, 185



87, 97, 91



0, 161, 63



0, 33, 13

Inverse Universe

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



192, 128, 167



250, 150, 211



192, 128, 135



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 98



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 192, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

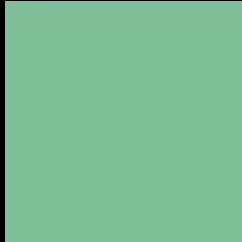
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 153 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, 192, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 192, 153.

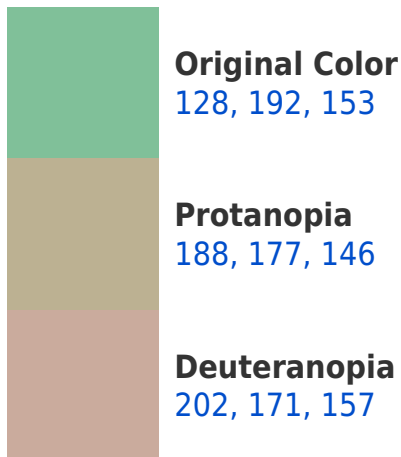


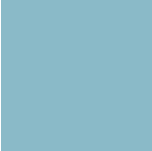
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 192, 153.

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
138, 186, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
128, 192, 153

Protanomaly
166, 182, 149

Deuteranomaly
175, 179, 156

Tritanomaly
134, 188, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
128, 192, 153

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
153, 177, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 192, 153 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, 192, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 192, 153)  
}
```

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, 192, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 192, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 192, 153 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, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 192, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 192, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 192, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 192, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 192,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 192, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
192, 153) }
```

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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