

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 209, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 209, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 209, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80D193
RGB	128, 209, 147
RGB Percent	50%, 82%, 58%
CMY	0.4980, 0.1804, 0.4235
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	134°, 47%, 66%
HSV	134°, 39%, 82%
XYZ	36.9690, 52.2967, 35.7496
YIQ	177.7130, -28.3740, -36.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

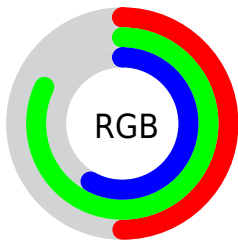
Format	Color
RYB	128, 194, 209
Decimal	8442259
CIELab	77.46, -37.86, 23.16
CIELCh	77, 44.378, 148.542
Yxy	52.2967, 0.2957, 0.4183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286632339 (0xFF80D193)
YUV	177.7130, -15.1415, -43.5983
Hunter-Lab	72.3165, -35.3025, 21.3116

Details

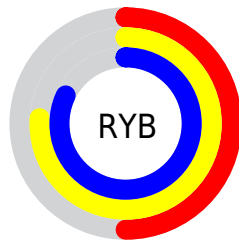
The RGB color **128, 209, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **209, 128, 190**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 255, 201**, and **74, 154, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 209, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 209, 163**.

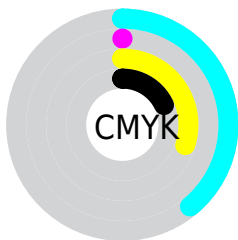
Distribution



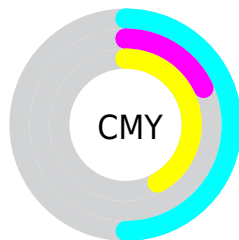
- Red (50%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 209, 147 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, 209, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 209, 147

255, 255, 255


 184, 255, 201

 212, 255, 229


 241, 255, 255

 128, 209, 147

 101, 181, 121

 74, 154, 96


 46, 128, 72

 11, 102, 49

 0, 77, 27

 0, 54, 2

 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0


 128, 209, 147

 128, 209, 147


 107, 209, 131

 149, 209, 163

 86, 209, 115

 170, 209, 179

 65, 209, 99

 191, 209, 195

 44, 209, 83

 212, 209, 211

 24, 209, 67

 233, 209, 227

 3, 209, 51

 253, 209, 243

 0, 209, 49

 255, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 201, 117



128, 209, 147



65, 213, 188

Triad

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



128, 209, 147



125, 196, 255



255, 162, 154

Complementary

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



128, 209, 147



209, 128, 190

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.



255, 159, 195



128, 209, 147



193, 181, 255

Square

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



128, 209, 147



26, 207, 255



241, 167, 235



252, 174, 122

Rectangle

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



128, 209, 147



0, 213, 216



241, 167, 235



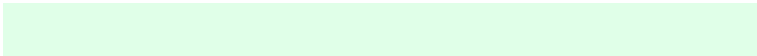
255, 160, 167

Sweetspot

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



128, 209, 147



224, 255, 232



190, 209, 128



110, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 209, 147



135, 255, 163



128, 209, 187



94, 105, 97



0, 168, 39



0, 41, 10

Inverse Universe

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



209, 128, 190



255, 135, 227



209, 128, 150



105, 94, 102



168, 0, 129



41, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 209, 147 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, 209, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

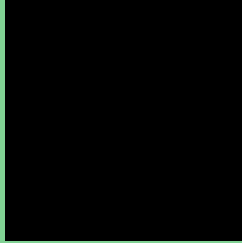
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 209, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 209, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 209, 147.

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, 209, 147

Protanopia
205, 190, 139

Deuteranopia
222, 183, 153



Tritanopia
143, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 209, 147



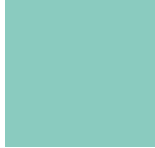
Protanomaly

177, 197, 142



Deuteranomaly

188, 192, 151



Tritanomaly

138, 203, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 209, 147



Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178



Achromatomaly

160, 189, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 209, 147 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, 209, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 209, 147)  
}
```

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, 209, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 209, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 209, 147 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, 209, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 209, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 209, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 209, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 209, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 209,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 209, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 209, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
209, 147) }
```

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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