

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 210, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 210, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 210, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80D2D1
RGB	128, 210, 209
RGB Percent	50%, 82%, 82%
CMY	0.4980, 0.1765, 0.1804
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	179°, 48%, 66%
HSV	179°, 39%, 82%
XYZ	43.4573, 55.2858, 68.7024
YIQ	185.3680, -48.5510, -17.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

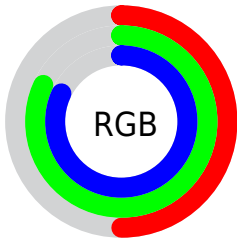
Format	Color
R _Y B	128, 169, 210
Decimal	8442577
CIE Lab	79.21, -25.18, -7.39
CIE LCh	79, 26.239, 196.365
Yxy	55.2858, 0.2595, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286632657 (0xFF80D2D1)
YUV	185.3680, 11.6506, -50.3117
Hunter-Lab	74.3544, -25.7939, -2.7350

Details

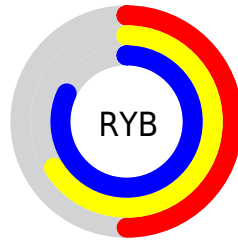
The RGB color **128, 210, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 128, 129**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 255, 255**, and **72, 155, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 210, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 210, 209**.

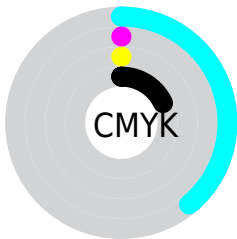
Distribution



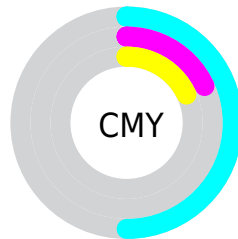
- Red (50%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (82%)



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 210, 209 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, 210, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 128, 210, 209

 128, 210, 209


255, 255, 255

 100, 182, 181

 184, 255, 255

 72, 155, 155

 213, 255, 255

 42, 129, 129

 243, 255, 255

 0, 104, 104

 0, 79, 80

 0, 56, 57

 0, 35, 35

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 128, 210, 209

 128, 210, 209

 107, 210, 209

 149, 210, 209

 86, 210, 208

 170, 210, 210

 65, 210, 208

 191, 210, 210

 44, 210, 208

 212, 210, 210

 23, 210, 208

 233, 210, 210

 2, 210, 207

 254, 210, 211

 0, 210, 207

 255, 210, 211

 255, 210, 211

 255, 210, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 209, 184



128, 210, 209



129, 207, 231

Triad

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



128, 210, 209



216, 186, 230



225, 191, 149

Complementary

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



128, 210, 209



210, 128, 129

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.



241, 183, 162



128, 210, 209



238, 180, 208

Square

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



128, 210, 209



185, 194, 243



246, 179, 183



200, 199, 149

Rectangle

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



128, 210, 209



143, 204, 240



246, 179, 183



231, 188, 152

Sweetspot

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



128, 210, 209



224, 255, 255



129, 210, 128



110, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 210, 209



135, 255, 254



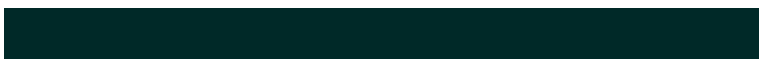
128, 170, 210



94, 105, 104



0, 168, 166



0, 41, 40

Inverse Universe

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



210, 128, 129



255, 135, 137



210, 168, 128



105, 94, 94



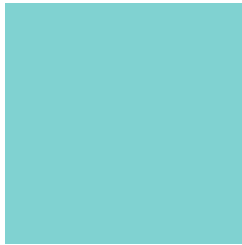
168, 0, 2



41, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 210, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

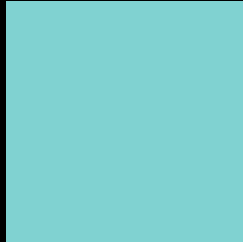
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

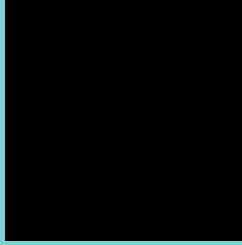
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

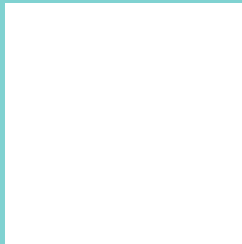
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 128, 210, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 210, 209.

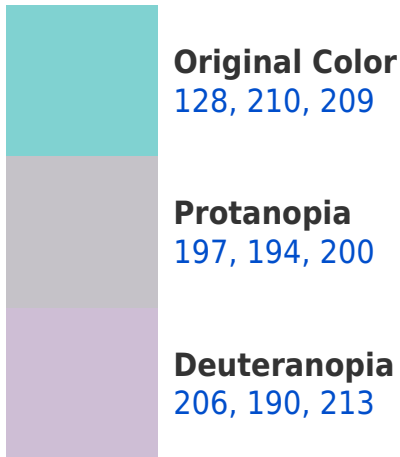


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 210, 209.

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
132, 208, 224

Trichromacy



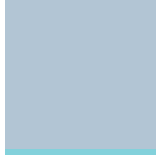
Original Color

128, 210, 209



Protanomaly

172, 200, 203



Deuteranomaly

178, 197, 212



Tritanomaly

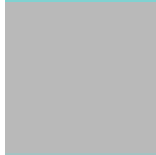
131, 209, 219

Monochromacy



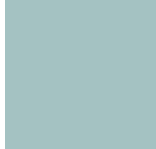
Original Color

128, 210, 209



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

164, 194, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 210, 209 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, 210, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 210, 209)  
}
```

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, 210, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 210, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 210, 209 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, 210, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 210, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 210, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 210, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 210, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 210,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 210, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 210, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
210, 209) }
```

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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