

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 222, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 222, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 222, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	80DE6F
RGB	128, 222, 111
RGB Percent	50%, 87%, 44%
CMY	0.4980, 0.1294, 0.5647
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.50, 0.13
HSL	111°, 63%, 65%
HSV	111°, 50%, 87%
XYZ	37.8926, 57.9794, 24.2329
YIQ	181.2400, -20.3930, -54.4490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

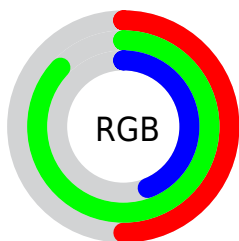
Format	Color
RYB	111, 222, 205
Decimal	8445551
CIELab	80.73, -48.93, 45.57
CIELCh	81, 66.865, 137.039
Yxy	57.9794, 0.3155, 0.4827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286635631 (0xFF80DE6F)
YUV	181.2400, -34.6283, -46.6915
Hunter-Lab	76.1442, -44.4232, 34.4319

Details

The RGB color **128, 222, 111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **205, 111, 222**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 255, 165**, and **71, 166, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 222, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 222, 133**.

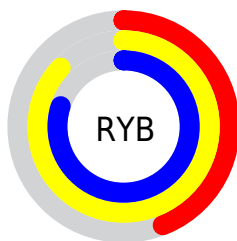
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (87%)

Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (80%)

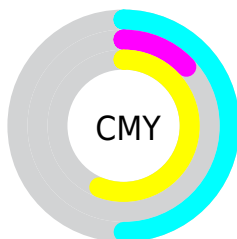


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 222, 111 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, 222, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 222, 111

255, 255, 255


 185, 255, 165


 214, 255, 192

 244, 255, 221

 255, 255, 250

 128, 222, 111

 100, 194, 85

 71, 166, 59

 38, 139, 33


 0, 113, 0

 0, 88, 0

 0, 63, 0

 0, 42, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 128, 222, 111

 128, 222, 111

 109, 222, 89

 147, 222, 133

 90, 222, 67

 166, 222, 155

 72, 222, 44

 184, 222, 178

 53, 222, 22

 203, 222, 200

 34, 222, 0

 222, 222, 222

 241, 222, 244

 255, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 208, 72



128, 222, 111



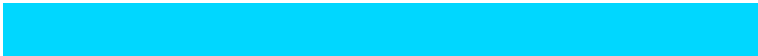
0, 229, 170

Triad

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



128, 222, 111



0, 215, 255



255, 146, 167

Complementary

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



128, 222, 111



205, 111, 222

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, 148, 230



128, 222, 111



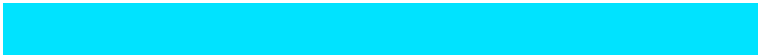
154, 195, 255

Square

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



128, 222, 111



0, 227, 255



249, 169, 255



255, 163, 111

Rectangle

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



128, 222, 111



0, 231, 214



249, 169, 255



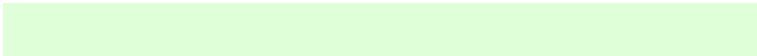
255, 144, 188

Sweetspot

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



128, 222, 111



223, 255, 217



222, 204, 111



108, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 222, 111



125, 255, 102



111, 222, 148



103, 112, 101



27, 176, 0



7, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



205, 111, 222



232, 102, 255



222, 111, 185



110, 101, 112



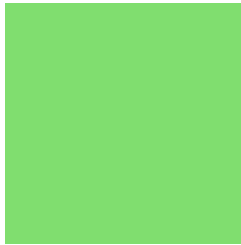
149, 0, 176



41, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 222, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

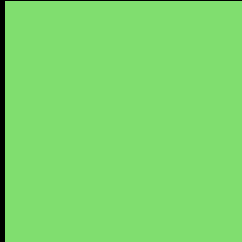
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 111 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, 222, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 222, 111.

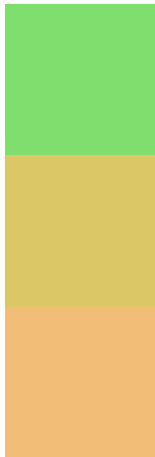


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 222, 111.

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, 222, 111

Protanopia
220, 199, 103

Deuteranopia
242, 190, 119



Tritanopia

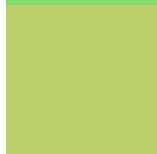
150, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 222, 111



Protanomaly

187, 207, 106



Deuteranomaly

201, 202, 116



Tritanomaly

142, 214, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 222, 111



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

162, 196, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 222, 111 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, 222, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 222, 111)  
}
```

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, 222, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 222, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 222, 111 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, 222, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 222, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(128, 222, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 222, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 222, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 222,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 222, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 222, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
222, 111) }
```

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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