

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 255, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 255, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 255, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80FFA9
RGB	128, 255, 169
RGB Percent	50%, 100%, 66%
CMY	0.4980, 0.0000, 0.3373
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	139°, 100%, 75%
HSV	139°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	51.8235, 78.9738, 50.0482
YIQ	207.2230, -48.0860, -53.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

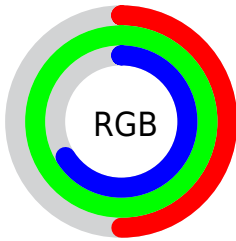
Format	Color
RYB	128, 224, 255
Decimal	8454057
CIELab	91.22, -53.69, 30.52
CIElCh	91, 61.756, 150.387
Yxy	78.9738, 0.2866, 0.4367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286644137 (0xFF80FFA9)
YUV	207.2230, -18.8439, -69.4786
Hunter-Lab	88.8672, -51.4241, 28.8161

Details

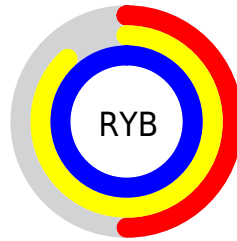
The RGB color **128, 255, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **255, 128, 214**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 225**, and **66, 197, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103, 255, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 255, 186**.

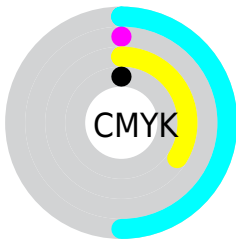
Distribution



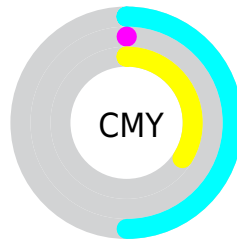
- Red (50%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 255, 169 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, 255, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 255, 169

255, 255, 255


 187, 255, 225


 217, 255, 254


 247, 255, 255


 128, 255, 169


 98, 226, 142

 66, 197, 116

 24, 169, 91

 0, 142, 67

 0, 116, 43

 0, 90, 19

 0, 65, 0

 0, 43, 0

 0, 8, 0

 128, 255, 169

 128, 255, 169

 103, 255, 152

 154, 255, 186

 77, 255, 134

 179, 255, 204

 51, 255, 117

 205, 255, 221

 26, 255, 100

 230, 255, 238

 0, 255, 83

255, 255, 255

 0, 255, 82

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 244, 124



128, 255, 169



0, 255, 229

Triad

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



128, 255, 169



126, 236, 255



255, 186, 173

Complementary

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



128, 255, 169



255, 128, 214

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, 180, 231



128, 255, 169



235, 214, 255

Square

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



128, 255, 169



0, 251, 255



255, 192, 255



255, 205, 128

Rectangle

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



128, 255, 169



0, 255, 255



255, 192, 255



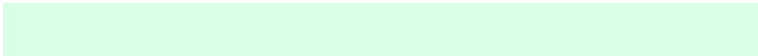
255, 182, 192

Sweetspot

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



128, 255, 169



217, 255, 229



215, 255, 128



105, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 255, 169



102, 255, 151



128, 255, 232



115, 128, 119



0, 191, 62



0, 64, 21

Inverse Universe

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



255, 128, 214



255, 102, 206



255, 128, 151



128, 115, 123



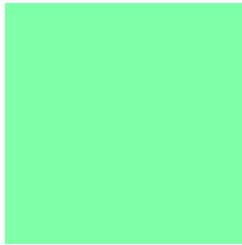
191, 0, 130



64, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 255, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

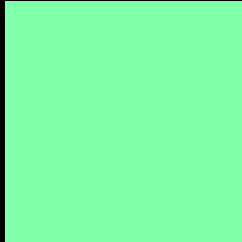
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

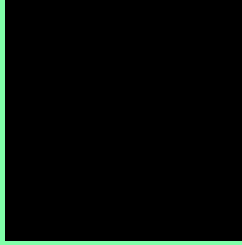
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 255, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 255, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 255, 169.

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





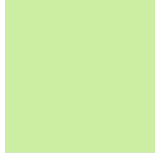
Tritanopia
174, 240, 255

Trichromacy



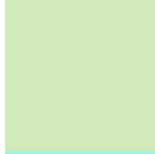
Original Color

128, 255, 169



Protanomaly

204, 238, 162



Deuteranomaly

209, 234, 186



Tritanomaly

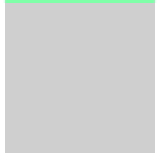
157, 245, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 255, 169



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

178, 224, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 255, 169 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, 255, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 255, 169)  
}
```

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, 255, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 255, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 255, 169 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, 255, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 255, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 255, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 255, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 255, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 255,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 255, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 255, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
255, 169) }
```

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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