

Converting Colors

RGB(128, 89, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(128, 89, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(128, 89, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	805971
RGB	128, 89, 113
RGB Percent	50%, 35%, 44%
CMY	0.4980, 0.6510, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.12, 0.50
HSL	323°, 18%, 43%
HSV	323°, 30%, 50%
XYZ	15.4551, 12.9262, 17.3032
YIQ	103.3970, 15.5400, 15.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

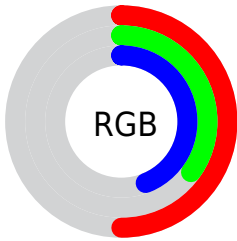
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 89, 113
Decimal	8411505
CIE Lab	42.65, 20.10, -7.21
CIE LCh	43, 21.350, 340.272
Yxy	12.9262, 0.3383, 0.2829
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286601585 (0xFF805971)
YUV	103.3970, 4.7343, 21.5768
Hunter-Lab	35.9530, 13.8138, -3.3675

Details

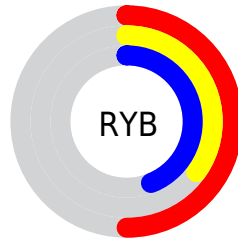
The RGB color **128, 89, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **89, 128, 104**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 139, 165**, and **78, 43, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 76, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128, 102, 118**.

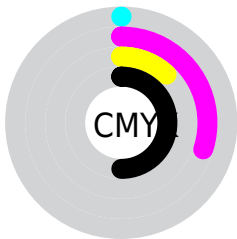
Distribution



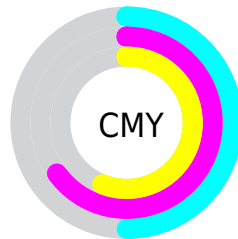
- Red (50%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 128, 89, 113 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, 89, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



128, 89, 113



128, 89, 113

255, 255, 255



103, 65, 89



181, 139, 165



78, 43, 65



209, 166, 192



54, 21, 43



238, 193, 220



34, 0, 23



255, 221, 248



0, 0, 0



255, 250, 255



128, 89, 113



128, 89, 113



128, 76, 108



128, 102, 118



128, 63, 103



128, 115, 123

128, 51, 98

128, 127, 128

128, 38, 93

128, 140, 133

128, 25, 88

128, 153, 138

128, 12, 83

128, 166, 143

128, 0, 79

128, 179, 147

128, 191, 152

128, 204, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 94, 128



128, 89, 113



136, 87, 95

Triad

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



128, 89, 113



107, 102, 66



43, 109, 123

Complementary

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



128, 89, 113



89, 128, 104

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.



48, 110, 106



128, 89, 113



87, 106, 73

Square

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



128, 89, 113



123, 96, 68



67, 109, 88



60, 106, 133

Rectangle

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



128, 89, 113



135, 89, 84



67, 109, 88



42, 110, 118

Sweetspot

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



128, 89, 113



166, 151, 160



104, 89, 128



84, 75, 81



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



128, 89, 113



166, 104, 142



128, 89, 94



64, 57, 61



128, 0, 78



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 89, 113



166, 104, 142



89, 128, 123



64, 57, 61



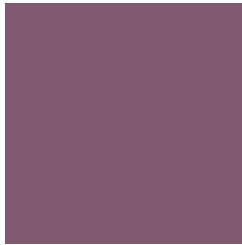
128, 0, 78



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 89, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

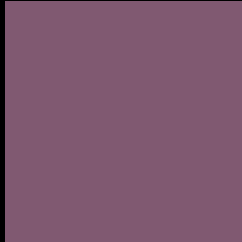
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 128, 89, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

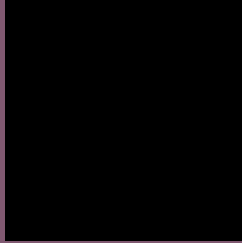
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 128, 89, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 89, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 128, 89, 113.

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, 89, 113

Protanopia

97, 100, 120

Deuteranopia

106, 98, 111



Tritanopia
126, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 89, 113

Protanomaly

108, 96, 117

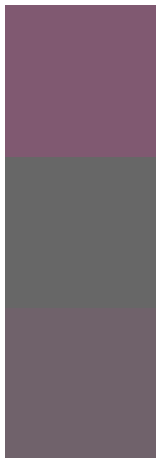
Deuteranomaly

114, 95, 112

Tritanomaly

127, 91, 104

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 89, 113

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

112, 98, 107

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 128, 89, 113 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, 89, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 89, 113)  
}
```

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, 89, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 89, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 128, 89, 113 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, 89, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 89, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 89, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 89, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 89, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 89,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 128, 89, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 89, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128, 89,  
113) }
```

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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