

# Converting Colors

RGB(129, 157, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(129, 157, 131) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(129, 157, 131)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	819D83
RGB	129, 157, 131
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 51%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3843, 0.4863
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.17, 0.38
HSL	124°, 13%, 56%
HSV	124°, 18%, 62%
XYZ	25.2070, 30.4198, 26.0158
YIQ	145.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

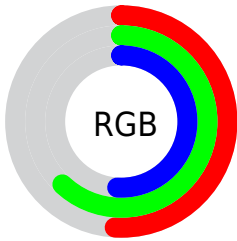
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">129, 155, 157</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8494467</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">62.01, -15.03, 10.40</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">62, 18.279, 145.310</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">30.4198, 0.3087, 0.3726</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286684547 (0xFF819D83)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">145.6640, -7.2294, -14.6143</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">55.1541, -14.9402, 10.6412</a>

# Details

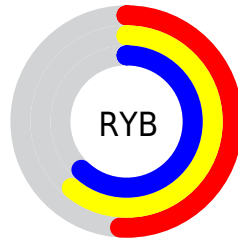
The RGB color **129, 157, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 129, 155**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 212, 184**, and **79, 106, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 157, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 157, 146**.

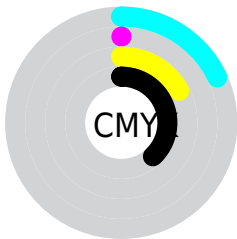
# Distribution



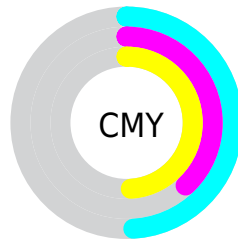
- Red (51%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 157, 131 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 129, 157, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 129, 157, 131


255, 255, 255

 182, 212, 184

 210, 240, 212

 238, 255, 240

 129, 157, 131

 104, 131, 106

 79, 106, 82

 56, 81, 59

 34, 58, 37

 13, 36, 16

 0, 13, 0


 0, 0, 0


 129, 157, 131

 113, 157, 116


 129, 157, 131


 145, 157, 146


 98, 157, 102


 160, 157, 160

 82, 157, 87


 176, 157, 175

 66, 157, 73

 192, 157, 189

 50, 157, 58


 208, 157, 204

 35, 157, 44


 223, 157, 218

 19, 157, 29

 239, 157, 233

 3, 157, 14

 255, 157, 248

 0, 157, 11

 255, 157, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



148, 153, 120



129, 157, 131



113, 159, 147

# Triad

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



129, 157, 131



128, 152, 182



183, 139, 137

# Complementary

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



129, 157, 131



157, 129, 155

# 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.



181, 139, 153



129, 157, 131



149, 147, 179

# Square

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



129, 157, 131



111, 156, 176



169, 141, 168



178, 143, 124

# Rectangle

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



129, 157, 131



107, 159, 158



169, 141, 168



184, 139, 142



# Sweetspot

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



129, 157, 131



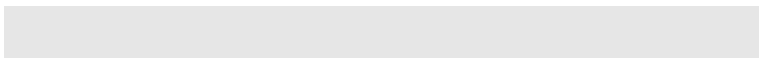
194, 204, 195



155, 157, 129



96, 102, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



129, 157, 131



161, 204, 164



129, 157, 145



71, 79, 72



0, 143, 10



0, 15, 1



# Inverse Universe

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



157, 129, 155



204, 161, 201



157, 129, 141



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 133

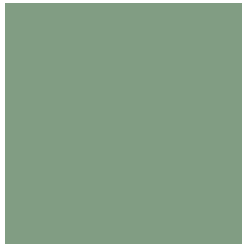


15, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 157, 131 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 129, 157, 131 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

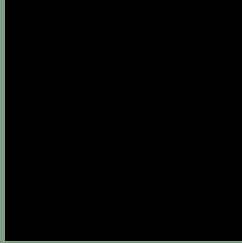
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

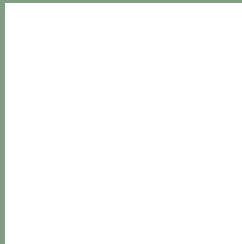
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 129, 157, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 157, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 157, 131.

# 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**  
135, 152, 164

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

129, 157, 131

**Protanomaly**

147, 152, 128

**Deuteranomaly**

155, 149, 133

**Tritanomaly**

133, 154, 152

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

129, 157, 131

**Achromatopsia**

146, 146, 146

**Achromatomaly**

140, 150, 141

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 157, 131 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(129, 157, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 157, 131)  
}
```

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(129, 157, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 157, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 157, 131 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(129, 157, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 157, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 157, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 157, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 157, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 157,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 157, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 157, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
157, 131) }
```

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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