

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 157, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 157, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 157, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	819DA0
RGB	129, 157, 160
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3843, 0.3725
CMYK	0.19, 0.02, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	186°, 14%, 57%
HSV	186°, 19%, 63%
XYZ	27.4554, 31.3191, 37.8558
YIQ	148.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

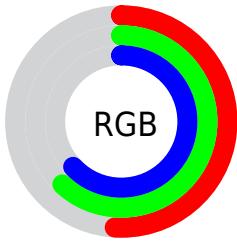
Format	Color
RYB	129, 144, 160
Decimal	8494496
CIELab	62.78, -9.03, -4.81
CIElCh	63, 10.233, 208.052
Yxy	31.3191, 0.2841, 0.3241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286684576 (0xFF819DA0)
YUV	148.9700, 5.4378, -17.5137
Hunter-Lab	55.9635, -10.3650, -0.9316

Details

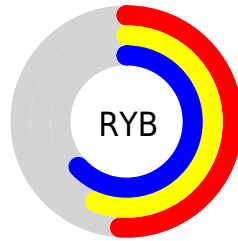
The RGB color **129, 157, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 132, 129**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 212, 215**, and **79, 106, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 155, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 159, 160**.

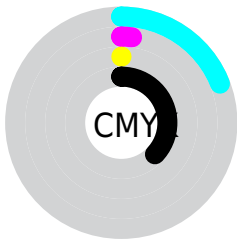
Distribution



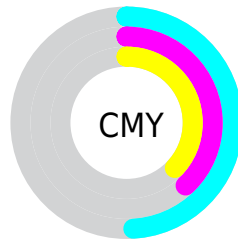
- Red (51%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 157, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 129, 157, 160

255, 255, 255


 182, 212, 215

 210, 240, 243


 239, 255, 255

 129, 157, 160

 104, 131, 134

 79, 106, 109

 55, 82, 84

 33, 59, 61

 10, 37, 39

 0, 16, 19

 0, 0, 0

 129, 157, 160

 113, 155, 160

 129, 157, 160

 145, 159, 160

■ 97, 154, 160

■ 161, 160, 160

■ 81, 152, 160

■ 177, 162, 160

■ 65, 151, 160

■ 193, 163, 160

■ 49, 149, 160

■ 209, 165, 160

■ 33, 148, 160

■ 225, 166, 160

■ 17, 146, 160

■ 241, 168, 160

■ 1, 145, 160

■ 255, 169, 160

■ 0, 145, 160

■ 255, 171, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 157, 151



129, 157, 160



133, 155, 167

Triad

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



129, 157, 160



163, 147, 162



160, 151, 134

Complementary

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



129, 157, 160



160, 132, 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.



168, 148, 137



129, 157, 160



170, 146, 153

Square

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



129, 157, 160



153, 150, 168



171, 146, 144



150, 154, 136

Rectangle

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



129, 157, 160



138, 154, 169



171, 146, 144



163, 150, 134

Sweetspot

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



129, 157, 160



197, 208, 209



129, 160, 132



97, 104, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



129, 157, 160



161, 204, 209



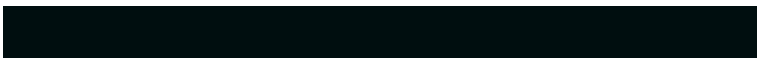
129, 142, 160



71, 78, 79



0, 129, 143



0, 14, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 129, 157



209, 161, 204



160, 147, 129



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 129



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 157, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

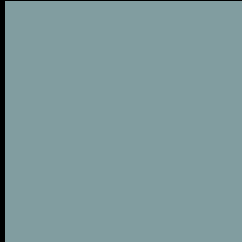
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

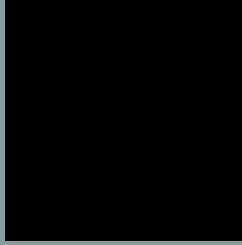
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 157, 160.

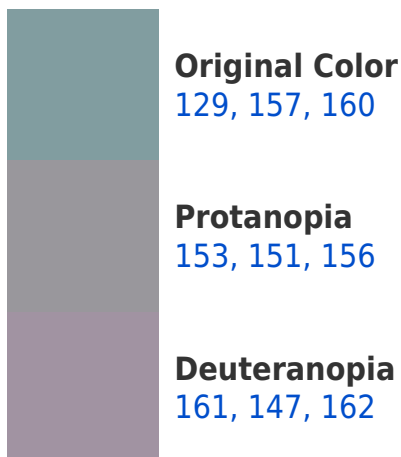


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 157, 160.

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
131, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

129, 157, 160

Protanomaly

144, 153, 157

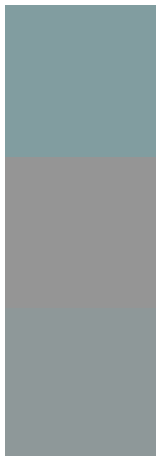
Deuteranomaly

149, 151, 161

Tritanomaly

130, 156, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

129, 157, 160

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

142, 152, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 157, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 157, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 157, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 157, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 157, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 157, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 157, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 157,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 157, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
157, 160) }
```

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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