

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 160, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 160, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 160, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81A090
RGB	129, 160, 144
RGB Percent	51%, 63%, 56%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3725, 0.4353
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.10, 0.37
HSL	149°, 14%, 57%
HSV	149°, 19%, 63%
XYZ	26.6581, 31.8224, 31.1229
YIQ	148.9070, -13.3400, -11.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

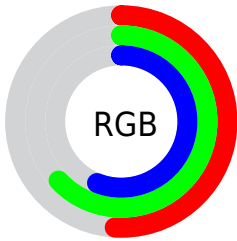
Format	Color
RYB	129, 150, 160
Decimal	8495248
CIELab	63.20, -14.07, 4.80
CIElCh	63, 14.866, 161.168
Yxy	31.8224, 0.2975, 0.3551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286685328 (0xFF81A090)
YUV	148.9070, -2.4192, -17.4584
Hunter-Lab	56.4113, -14.3666, 6.7768

Details

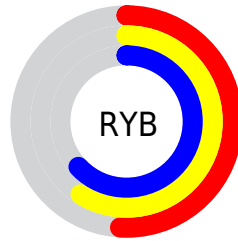
The RGB color **129, 160, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 129, 145**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 215, 198**, and **79, 108, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 160, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 160, 152**.

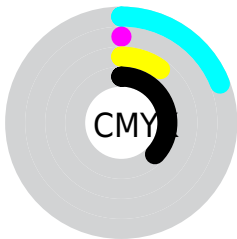
Distribution



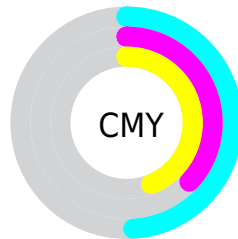
- Red (51%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 160, 144 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, 160, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 129, 160, 144


255, 255, 255

 182, 215, 198

 210, 243, 226

 238, 255, 254


 129, 160, 144

 104, 134, 118

 79, 108, 94

 56, 84, 70

 33, 61, 48

 11, 39, 27

 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0


 129, 160, 144


 113, 160, 136

 129, 160, 144


 145, 160, 152

 97, 160, 127


 161, 160, 161

 81, 160, 119

 177, 160, 169

 65, 160, 111


 193, 160, 177


 49, 160, 103


 209, 160, 185

 33, 160, 94


 225, 160, 194

 17, 160, 86

 241, 160, 202

 1, 160, 78

 255, 160, 210

 0, 160, 77

 255, 160, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 157, 133



129, 160, 144



120, 161, 158

Triad

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



129, 160, 144



145, 152, 179



179, 146, 136

Complementary

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



129, 160, 144



160, 129, 145

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, 144, 148



129, 160, 144



162, 148, 173

Square

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



129, 160, 144



129, 157, 178



174, 145, 162



171, 149, 128

Rectangle

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



129, 160, 144



118, 160, 166



174, 145, 162



181, 145, 140

Sweetspot

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



129, 160, 144



197, 209, 203



145, 160, 129



97, 105, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



129, 160, 144



161, 209, 184



129, 160, 159



71, 79, 75



0, 143, 69



0, 15, 7

Inverse Universe

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



160, 129, 145



209, 161, 186



160, 129, 130



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 74



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 160, 144 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, 160, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

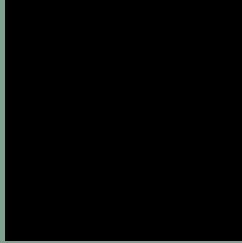
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 160, 144.

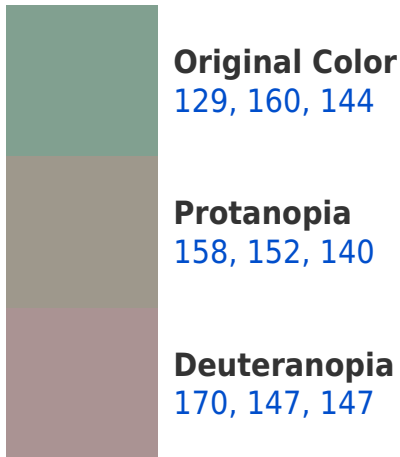


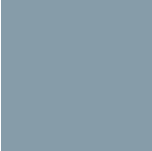
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 160, 144.

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

134, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

129, 160, 144

Protanomaly

147, 155, 141

Deuteranomaly

155, 152, 146

Tritanomaly

132, 157, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

129, 160, 144

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

142, 153, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 160, 144 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, 160, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 160, 144)  
}
```

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, 160, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 160, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 160, 144 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, 160, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 160, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 160, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 160, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 160, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 160,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 160, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 160, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
160, 144) }
```

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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