

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 166, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 166, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 166, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81A679
RGB	129, 166, 121
RGB Percent	51%, 65%, 47%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3490, 0.5255
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.27, 0.35
HSL	109°, 20%, 56%
HSV	109°, 27%, 65%
XYZ	26.1407, 33.3200, 23.1428
YIQ	149.8070, -7.6070, -21.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

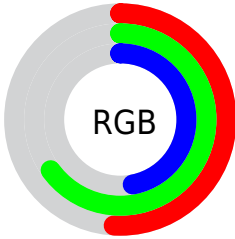
Format	Color
RYB	121, 166, 158
Decimal	8496761
CIELab	64.42, -21.48, 19.30
CIELCh	64, 28.871, 138.059
Yxy	33.3200, 0.3165, 0.4034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286686841 (0xFF81A679)
YUV	149.8070, -14.2019, -18.2477
Hunter-Lab	57.7235, -20.1806, 16.6356

Details

The RGB color **129, 166, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **158, 121, 166**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 221, 174**, and **79, 114, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 166, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 166, 138**.

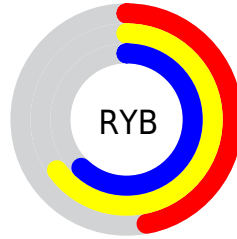
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (65%)

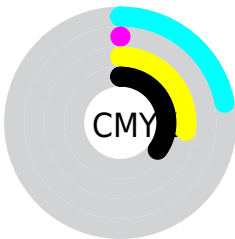
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (62%)

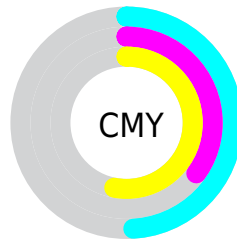


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 166, 121 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, 166, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 129, 166, 121


255, 255, 255

 183, 221, 174

 210, 250, 201

 239, 255, 229

 129, 166, 121

 103, 140, 96

 79, 114, 72

 55, 89, 49

 32, 66, 28

 9, 43, 3

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 129, 166, 121

 115, 166, 104


 129, 166, 121

 143, 166, 138

 102, 166, 88


 156, 166, 154

 88, 166, 71

 170, 166, 171


 74, 166, 55


 184, 166, 187

 61, 166, 38


 197, 166, 204

 47, 166, 21

 211, 166, 221

 33, 166, 5

 225, 166, 237

 30, 166, 0

 238, 166, 254

 252, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 159, 107



129, 166, 121



99, 170, 145

Triad

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



129, 166, 121



107, 162, 206



208, 137, 141

Complementary

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



129, 166, 121



158, 121, 166

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.



200, 138, 168



129, 166, 121



145, 153, 205

Square

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



129, 166, 121



77, 168, 194



179, 144, 191



201, 143, 119

Rectangle

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



129, 166, 121



82, 170, 162



179, 144, 191



207, 137, 150

Sweetspot

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



129, 166, 121



202, 217, 199



166, 158, 121



101, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



129, 166, 121



158, 217, 145



121, 166, 135



77, 84, 76



26, 148, 0



4, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 121, 166



204, 145, 217



166, 121, 152



83, 76, 84



122, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 166, 121 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, 166, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

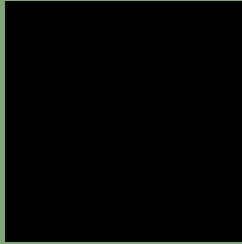
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 166, 121.

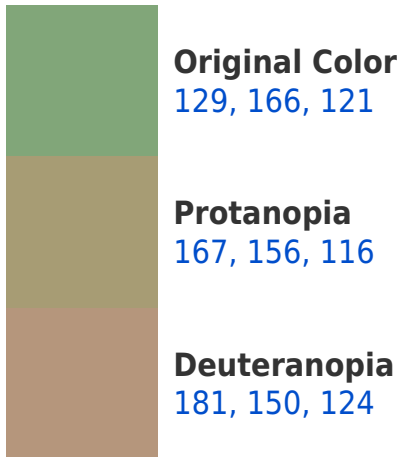


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 166, 121.

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
138, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
129, 166, 121

Protanomaly
153, 160, 118

Deuteranomaly
162, 156, 123

Tritanomaly
135, 162, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
129, 166, 121

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
142, 156, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 166, 121 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, 166, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 166, 121)  
}
```

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, 166, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 166, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 166, 121 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, 166, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 166, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 166, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 166, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 166, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 166,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 166, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 166, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
166, 121) }
```

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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