

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 166, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 166, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 166, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81A690
RGB	129, 166, 144
RGB Percent	51%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3490, 0.4353
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.13, 0.35
HSL	144°, 17%, 58%
HSV	144°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	27.7235, 33.9532, 31.4780
YIQ	152.4290, -14.9900, -14.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

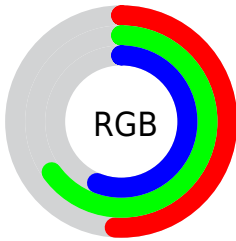
Format	Color
RYB	129, 155, 166
Decimal	8496784
CIELab	64.93, -17.22, 7.28
CIELCh	65, 18.698, 157.081
Yxy	33.9532, 0.2976, 0.3645
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286686864 (0xFF81A690)
YUV	152.4290, -4.1555, -20.5472
Hunter-Lab	58.2694, -17.0443, 8.7592

Details

The RGB color **129, 166, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 129, 151**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 221, 198**, and **79, 114, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 166, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 166, 154**.

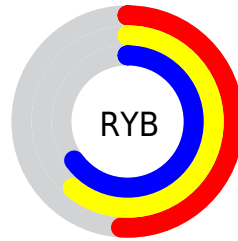
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (65%)

Blue (56%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (65%)

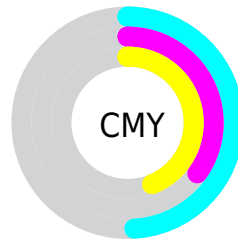


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 166, 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, 166, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 129, 166, 144


255, 255, 255


 182, 221, 198

 210, 250, 226

 239, 255, 254

 129, 166, 144

 104, 140, 118

 79, 114, 94

 55, 89, 70

 32, 66, 48

 9, 43, 27

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 129, 166, 144


 112, 166, 134

 129, 166, 144


 146, 166, 154

 96, 166, 124

 162, 166, 164

 79, 166, 114

 179, 166, 174

 63, 166, 105

 195, 166, 183

 46, 166, 95


 212, 166, 193

 29, 166, 85

 229, 166, 203

 13, 166, 75

 245, 166, 213

 0, 166, 67

 255, 166, 223

 255, 166, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 163, 131



129, 166, 144



115, 167, 161

Triad

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



129, 166, 144



143, 158, 190



191, 148, 138

Complementary

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



129, 166, 144



166, 129, 151

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.



192, 146, 154



129, 166, 144



165, 152, 184

Square

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



129, 166, 144



123, 163, 188



183, 147, 171



182, 152, 127

Rectangle

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



129, 166, 144



112, 167, 172



183, 147, 171



192, 147, 143

Sweetspot

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



129, 166, 144



202, 217, 208



151, 166, 129



101, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



129, 166, 144



158, 217, 182



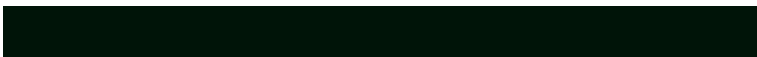
129, 166, 162



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 60



0, 20, 8

Inverse Universe

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



166, 129, 151



217, 158, 193



166, 129, 133



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 88



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 166, 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, 166, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

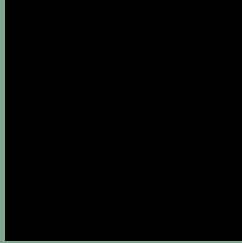
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 166, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 166, 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](#).

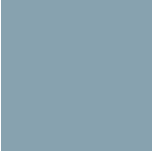
Dichromacy



Original Color
129, 166, 144

Protanopia
164, 157, 139

Deuteranopia
176, 152, 147



Tritanopia
135, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

129, 166, 144

Protanomaly

151, 160, 141

Deuteranomaly

159, 157, 146

Tritanomaly

133, 163, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

129, 166, 144

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

144, 157, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 166, 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, 166, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 166, 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, 166, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 166, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 166, 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, 166, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 166, 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, 166, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 166, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 166, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 166,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 166, 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, 166, 144) }
```

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

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