

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 183, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 183, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 183, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81B78A
RGB	129, 183, 138
RGB Percent	51%, 72%, 54%
CMY	0.4941, 0.2824, 0.4588
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.25, 0.28
HSL	130°, 27%, 61%
HSV	130°, 30%, 72%
XYZ	30.5742, 40.3691, 30.2253
YIQ	161.7240, -17.7390, -25.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

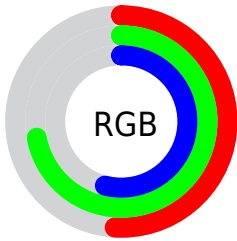
Format	Color
RYB	129, 175, 183
Decimal	8501130
CIELab	69.73, -26.94, 17.35
CIELCh	70, 32.043, 147.225
Yxy	40.3691, 0.3022, 0.3990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286691210 (0xFF81B78A)
YUV	161.7240, -11.6959, -28.6989
Hunter-Lab	63.5367, -25.2940, 16.2705

Details

The RGB color **129, 183, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **183, 129, 174**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 239, 192**, and **78, 130, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 183, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 183, 153**.

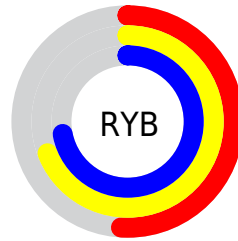
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (72%)

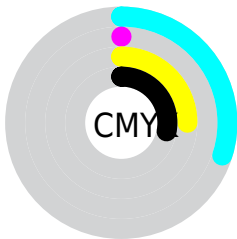
Blue (54%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (72%)

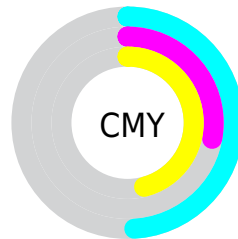


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 183, 138 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, 183, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 129, 183, 138

255, 255, 255

 183, 239, 192

 211, 255, 219

 240, 255, 248

 129, 183, 138

 103, 156, 112

 78, 130, 88

 53, 104, 64

 28, 80, 42

 0, 56, 21


 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 129, 183, 138

 111, 183, 123

 129, 183, 138

 147, 183, 153

■ 92, 183, 107

■ 166, 183, 169

■ 74, 183, 92

■ 184, 183, 184

■ 56, 183, 77

■ 202, 183, 199

■ 38, 183, 62

■ 220, 183, 214

■ 19, 183, 46

■ 239, 183, 230

■ 1, 183, 31

■ 255, 183, 245

■ 0, 183, 30

■ 255, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 177, 118



129, 183, 138



95, 186, 167

Triad

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



129, 183, 138



127, 174, 228



228, 150, 145

Complementary

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



129, 183, 138



183, 129, 174

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.



224, 149, 174



129, 183, 138



171, 164, 222

Square

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



129, 183, 138



86, 182, 218



205, 154, 202



216, 158, 122

Rectangle

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



129, 183, 138



77, 186, 187



205, 154, 202



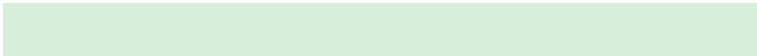
228, 149, 155

Sweetspot

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



129, 183, 138



216, 237, 219



174, 183, 129



107, 120, 109



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



129, 183, 138



154, 237, 168



129, 183, 165



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 26



0, 28, 5

Inverse Universe

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



183, 129, 174



237, 154, 223



183, 129, 147



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 130



28, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 183, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

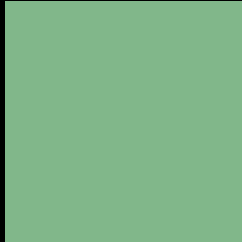
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

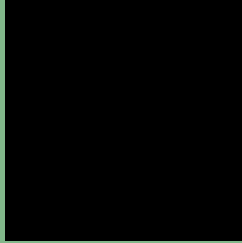
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 183, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 183, 138.

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](#).

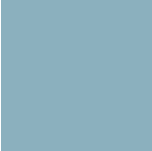
Dichromacy



Original Color
129, 183, 138

Protanopia
181, 169, 132

Deuteranopia
196, 163, 142



Tritanopia
139, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
129, 183, 138

Protanomaly
162, 174, 134

Deuteranomaly
172, 170, 141

Tritanomaly
135, 179, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
129, 183, 138

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
150, 170, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 183, 138 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, 183, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 183, 138)  
}
```

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, 183, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 183, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 183, 138 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, 183, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 183, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(129, 183, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 183, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 183, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 183,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 183, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 183, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
183, 138) }
```

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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