

# Converting Colors

RGB(129, 198, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(129, 198, 152) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(129, 198, 152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81C698
RGB	129, 198, 152
RGB Percent	51%, 78%, 60%
CMY	0.4941, 0.2235, 0.4039
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.23, 0.22
HSL	140°, 38%, 64%
HSV	140°, 35%, 78%
XYZ	34.9148, 47.3223, 36.9997
YIQ	172.1250, -26.3580, -28.9340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

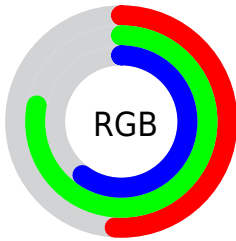
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	129, 181, 198
Decimal	8504984
CIELab	74.40, -31.54, 16.29
CIElCh	74, 35.502, 152.688
Yxy	47.3223, 0.2928, 0.3969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286695064 (0xFF81C698)
YUV	172.1250, -9.9216, -37.8206
Hunter-Lab	68.7912, -29.7873, 16.2644

# Details

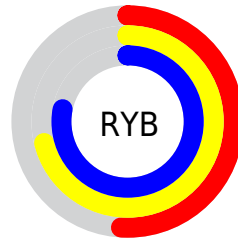
The RGB color **129, 198, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **198, 129, 175**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 255, 206**, and **76, 144, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 198, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 198, 165**.

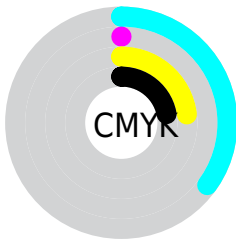
# Distribution



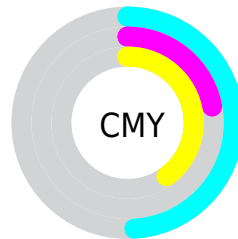
- Red (51%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 198, 152 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, 198, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 129, 198, 152


255, 255, 255


 184, 255, 206


 212, 255, 235

 241, 255, 255

 129, 198, 152

 102, 170, 126

 76, 144, 101

 50, 118, 77

 22, 93, 54

 0, 69, 32

 0, 46, 10

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 129, 198, 152


 129, 198, 152


 109, 198, 139


 149, 198, 165

 89, 198, 126


 169, 198, 178


 70, 198, 112


 188, 198, 192

 50, 198, 99


 208, 198, 205

 30, 198, 86


 228, 198, 218

 10, 198, 73

 248, 198, 231

 0, 198, 66

 255, 198, 244

 255, 198, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168, 192, 127



129, 198, 152



90, 201, 185

# Triad

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



129, 198, 152



143, 185, 248



246, 161, 149

# Complementary

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



129, 198, 152



198, 129, 175

# 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.



245, 158, 181



129, 198, 152



191, 173, 238

# Square

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



129, 198, 152



93, 194, 240



227, 163, 214



230, 171, 126

# Rectangle

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



129, 198, 152



70, 200, 207



227, 163, 214



248, 159, 159

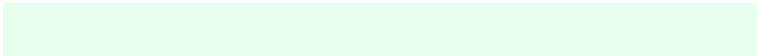


# Sweetspot

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



129, 198, 152



230, 255, 238



175, 198, 129



112, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

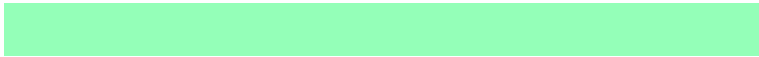


# Same Dimension

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



129, 198, 152



148, 255, 184



129, 198, 187



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 54



0, 36, 12



# Inverse Universe

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



198, 129, 175



255, 148, 219



198, 129, 141



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 109

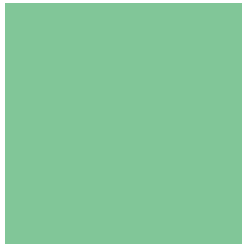


36, 0, 24



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 198, 152 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

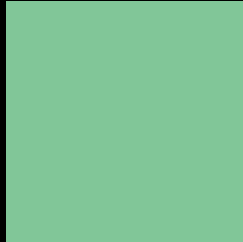
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 152 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

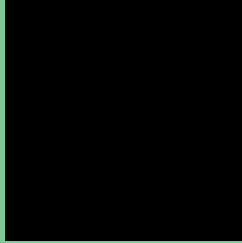
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 129, 198, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 198, 152.

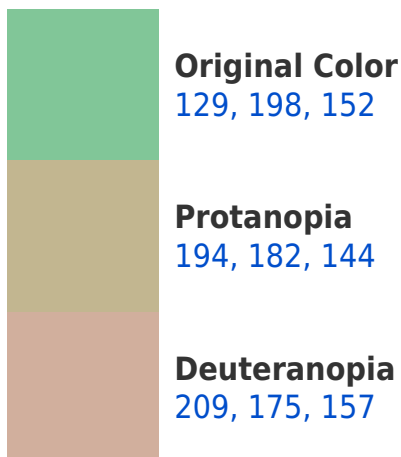


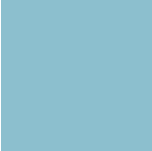
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 198, 152.

# 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**  
140, 191, 206

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

129, 198, 152



**Protanomaly**

170, 188, 147



**Deuteranomaly**

180, 183, 155



**Tritanomaly**

136, 194, 186

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

129, 198, 152



**Achromatopsia**

172, 172, 172



**Achromatomaly**

156, 181, 165

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 198, 152 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, 198, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 198, 152)  
}
```

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, 198, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 198, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 198, 152 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, 198, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 198, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 198, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 198, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 198, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 198,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 198, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 198, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
198, 152) }
```

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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