

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 220, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 220, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 220, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81DCC7
RGB	129, 220, 199
RGB Percent	51%, 86%, 78%
CMY	0.4941, 0.1373, 0.2196
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.10, 0.14
HSL	166°, 57%, 68%
HSV	166°, 41%, 86%
XYZ	44.9553, 59.9770, 63.2402
YIQ	190.3970, -47.4950, -25.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

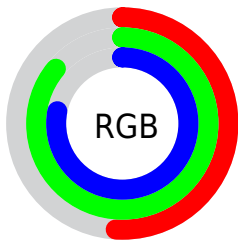
Format	Color
RYB	129, 180, 220
Decimal	8510663
CIELab	81.83, -32.09, 1.80
CIElCh	82, 32.144, 176.796
Yxy	59.9770, 0.2673, 0.3566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286700743 (0xFF81DCC7)
YUV	190.3970, 4.2413, -53.8452
Hunter-Lab	77.4448, -31.9126, 5.7962

Details

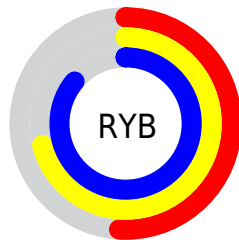
The RGB color **129, 220, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 129, 150**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **186, 255, 255**, and **73, 165, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 220, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 220, 204**.

Distribution



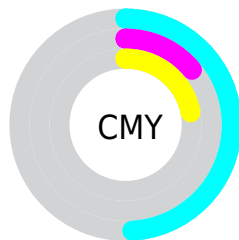
- Red (51%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 220, 199 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, 220, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 129, 220, 199

 129, 220, 199


255, 255, 255

 101, 192, 172


 186, 255, 255


 73, 165, 145


 215, 255, 255

 42, 138, 120

 244, 255, 255

 0, 112, 95

 0, 87, 71

 0, 63, 49

 0, 41, 28


 0, 12, 2

 0, 0, 0

 129, 220, 199

 129, 220, 199

 107, 220, 194

 151, 220, 204

 85, 220, 189

 173, 220, 209

 63, 220, 184

 195, 220, 214

 41, 220, 179

 217, 220, 219

 19, 220, 174

 239, 220, 224

 0, 220, 169

 255, 220, 229

 255, 220, 235

 255, 220, 240

 255, 220, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 217, 170



129, 220, 199



110, 220, 229

Triad

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



129, 220, 199



204, 197, 255



252, 190, 154

Complementary

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



129, 220, 199



220, 129, 150

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.



255, 183, 178



129, 220, 199



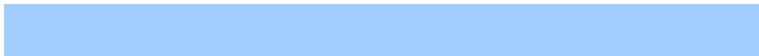
239, 187, 237

Square

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



129, 220, 199



160, 207, 255



255, 181, 208



228, 200, 143

Rectangle

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



129, 220, 199



115, 217, 246



255, 181, 208



255, 187, 161

Sweetspot

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



129, 220, 199



224, 255, 248



150, 220, 129



110, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



129, 220, 199



128, 255, 226



129, 196, 220



99, 110, 107



0, 173, 133



0, 46, 35

Inverse Universe

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



220, 129, 150



255, 128, 157



220, 153, 129



110, 99, 101



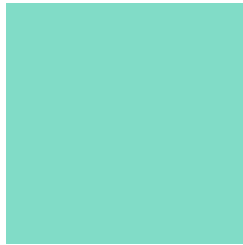
173, 0, 40



46, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 220, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

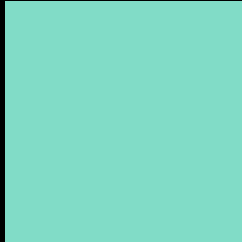
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

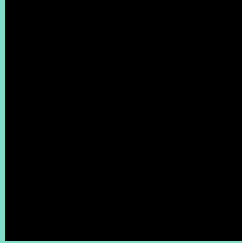
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

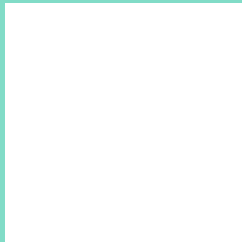
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 129, 220, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 220, 199.

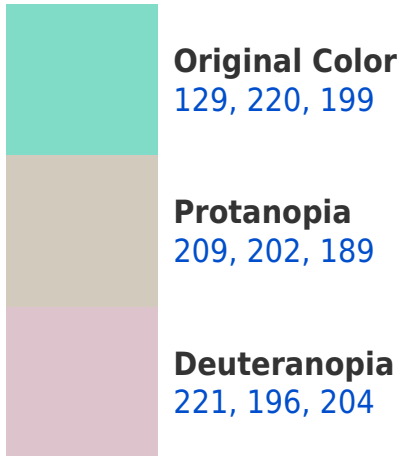


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 220, 199.

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, 215, 232

Trichromacy



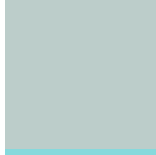
Original Color

129, 220, 199



Protanomaly

180, 209, 193



Deuteranomaly

188, 205, 202



Tritanomaly

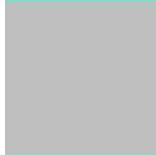
135, 217, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

129, 220, 199



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

168, 201, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 220, 199 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, 220, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 220, 199)  
}
```

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, 220, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 220, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 220, 199 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, 220, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 220, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 220, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 220, 199); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 220, 199); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 220, 199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 220, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 220, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
220, 199) }
```

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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