

Converting Colors

RGB(129, 228, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(129, 228, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(129, 228, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81E4E4
RGB	129, 228, 228
RGB Percent	51%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.4941, 0.1059, 0.1059
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	180°, 65%, 70%
HSV	180°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	50.8003, 65.7554, 83.4134
YIQ	198.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

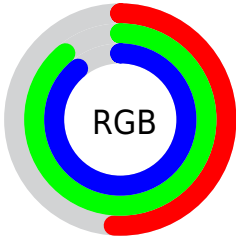
Format	Color
RYB	129, 179, 228
Decimal	8512740
CIELab	84.87, -29.02, -9.09
CIELCh	85, 30.410, 197.383
Yxy	65.7554, 0.2540, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286702820 (0xFF81E4E4)
YUV	198.3990, 14.5933, -60.8629
Hunter-Lab	81.0897, -30.0821, -4.2262

Details

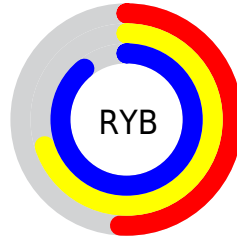
The RGB color **129, 228, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 129, 129**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 255**, and **70, 172, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 228, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 228, 228**.

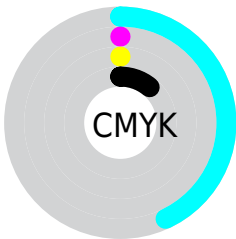
Distribution



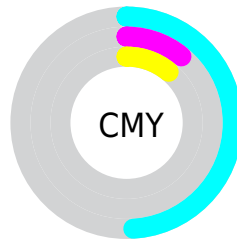
- Red (51%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 129, 228, 228 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, 228, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 129, 228, 228

 129, 228, 228


255, 255, 255

 100, 200, 200


 187, 255, 255

 70, 172, 173

 216, 255, 255

 35, 145, 146

 246, 255, 255

 0, 119, 120

 0, 94, 96

 0, 70, 72

 0, 47, 50

 0, 26, 29

 0, 0, 1

 129, 228, 228

 129, 228, 228

 106, 228, 228

 152, 228, 228

 83, 228, 228

 175, 228, 228

 61, 228, 228

 197, 228, 228

 38, 228, 228

 220, 228, 228

 15, 228, 228

 243, 228, 228

 0, 228, 228

 255, 228, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 227, 198



129, 228, 228



131, 225, 253

Triad

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



129, 228, 228



237, 199, 251



244, 206, 156

Complementary

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



129, 228, 228



228, 129, 129

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, 197, 171



129, 228, 228



255, 192, 225

Square

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



129, 228, 228



200, 209, 255



255, 191, 196



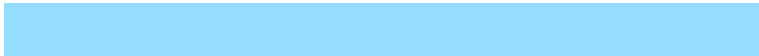
216, 215, 157

Rectangle

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



129, 228, 228



148, 221, 255



255, 191, 196



252, 203, 160

Sweetspot

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



129, 228, 228



222, 255, 255



129, 228, 129



107, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



129, 228, 228



122, 255, 255



129, 179, 228



103, 115, 115



0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 129, 228



255, 122, 255



228, 179, 129



115, 103, 115



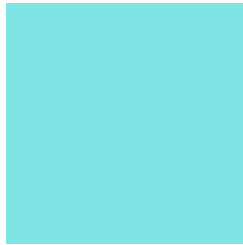
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 129, 228, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

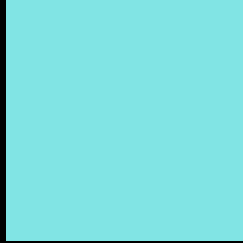
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 228 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, 228, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 228, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 129, 228, 228.

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





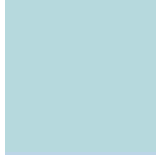
Tritanopia
134, 226, 244

Trichromacy



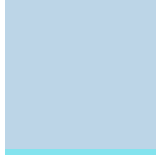
Original Color

129, 228, 228



Protanomaly

182, 217, 221



Deuteranomaly

188, 213, 231



Tritanomaly

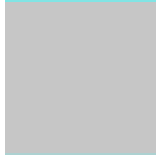
132, 227, 238

Monochromacy



Original Color

129, 228, 228



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

173, 209, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 129, 228, 228 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, 228, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 228, 228)  
}
```

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, 228, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 228, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 129, 228, 228 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, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 228, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 228, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 228, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 228, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 228,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 129, 228, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 228, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
228, 228) }
```

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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