

Converting Colors

RGB(81, 143, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(81, 143, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(81, 143, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	518F80
RGB	81, 143, 128
RGB Percent	32%, 56%, 50%
CMY	0.6824, 0.4392, 0.4980
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.10, 0.44
HSL	165°, 28%, 44%
HSV	165°, 43%, 56%
XYZ	17.1121, 22.9528, 23.9505
YIQ	122.7520, -32.1370, -17.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

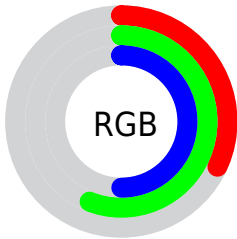
Format	Color
RYB	81, 116, 143
Decimal	5345152
CIELab	55.02, -23.81, 1.72
CIElCh	55, 23.868, 175.856
Yxy	22.9528, 0.2673, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283535232 (0xFF518F80)
YUV	122.7520, 2.5873, -36.6165
Hunter-Lab	47.9090, -20.0845, 3.8963

Details

The RGB color **81, 143, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 81, 96**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 197, 181**, and **28, 92, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 143, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 143, 131**.

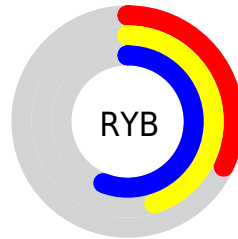
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (56%)

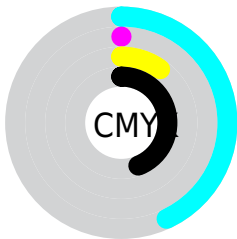
Blue (50%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (56%)

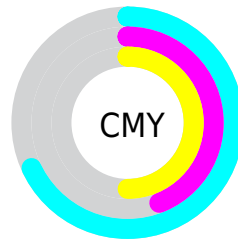


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 81, 143, 128 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 81, 143, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81, 143, 128



81, 143, 128

255, 255, 255



55, 117, 103



134, 197, 181



28, 92, 79



161, 225, 208



0, 68, 56



189, 254, 237



0, 46, 35



217, 255, 255



0, 26, 13



246, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



81, 143, 128



81, 143, 128



67, 143, 125



95, 143, 131



52, 143, 121



110, 143, 135

■ 38, 143, 118

■ 124, 143, 138

■ 24, 143, 114

■ 138, 143, 142

■ 9, 143, 111

■ 153, 143, 145

■ 0, 143, 108

■ 167, 143, 149

■ 181, 143, 152

■ 195, 143, 156

■ 210, 143, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 141, 108



81, 143, 128



67, 143, 149

Triad

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



81, 143, 128



131, 127, 169



165, 122, 98

Complementary

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



81, 143, 128



143, 81, 96

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.



173, 117, 115



81, 143, 128



155, 121, 155

Square

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



81, 143, 128



101, 135, 173



170, 117, 135



149, 129, 91

Rectangle

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



81, 143, 128



70, 141, 161



170, 117, 135



169, 120, 103

Sweetspot

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



81, 143, 128



162, 186, 180



97, 143, 81



79, 94, 91



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



81, 143, 128



89, 186, 163



81, 128, 143



64, 71, 70



0, 135, 102



0, 8, 6

Inverse Universe

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



143, 81, 96



186, 89, 113



143, 97, 81



71, 64, 66



135, 0, 33



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 81, 143, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81, 143, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

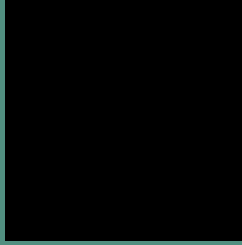
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 81, 143, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 143, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 143, 128.

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
81, 143, 128

Protanopia
136, 131, 121

Deuteranopia
143, 127, 131



Tritanopia

87, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

81, 143, 128

Protanomaly

116, 135, 124

Deuteranomaly

120, 133, 130

Tritanomaly

85, 141, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

81, 143, 128

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

108, 130, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 81, 143, 128 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(81, 143, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 143, 128)  
}
```

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(81, 143, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 143, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 81, 143, 128 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(81, 143, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 143, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 143, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 143, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 143, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 143,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 143, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 143, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 143,  
128) }
```

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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