

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 144, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 144, 160) contains.

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Color

R_YB(128, 144, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A0A0
RGB	128, 160, 160
RGB Percent	50%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3725, 0.3725
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	180°, 14%, 56%
HSV	180°, 20%, 63%
XYZ	27.8181, 32.2689, 38.0201
YIQ	150.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

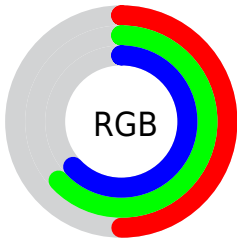
Format	Color
RYB	128, 144, 160
Decimal	8429728
CIELab	63.56, -10.98, -3.66
CIELCh	64, 11.573, 198.416
Yxy	32.2689, 0.2835, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286619808 (0xFF80A0A0)
YUV	150.4320, 4.7170, -19.6729
Hunter-Lab	56.8057, -11.9976, 0.0812

Details

The RYB color **128, 144, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 128, 128**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 198, 215**, and **78, 93, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 136, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **144, 152, 160**.

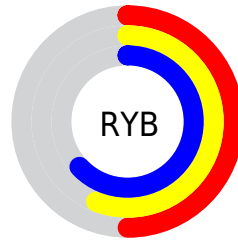
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (63%)

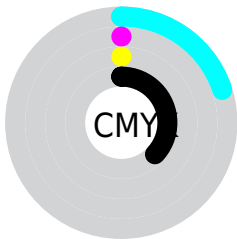
Blue (63%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (63%)

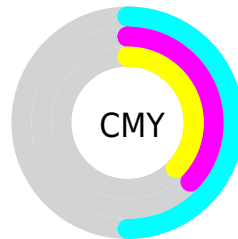


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 144, 160 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 RYB color 128, 144, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 144, 160

255, 255, 255

 181, 198, 215

 209, 226, 243


 238, 247, 255

 128, 144, 160

 103, 119, 134

 78, 93, 109

 54, 69, 84


 31, 46, 61

 8, 24, 39

 0, 10, 19

 0, 0, 0

 128, 144, 160

 112, 136, 160

 128, 144, 160

 144, 152, 160

96, 128, 160

160, 160, 160

80, 120, 160

176, 160, 160

64, 112, 160

192, 160, 160

48, 104, 160

208, 160, 160

32, 96, 160

224, 160, 160

16, 88, 160

240, 160, 160

0, 80, 160

255, 160, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 150, 160



128, 144, 160



130, 147, 169

Triad

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



128, 144, 160



164, 149, 168



159, 166, 134

Complementary

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



128, 144, 160



160, 128, 128

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.



174, 153, 139



128, 144, 160



173, 147, 158

Square

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



128, 144, 160



151, 153, 173



176, 147, 148



134, 155, 134

Rectangle

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



128, 144, 160



135, 149, 173



176, 147, 148



169, 165, 135

Sweetspot

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



128, 144, 160



197, 203, 209



128, 160, 160



97, 101, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



128, 144, 160



159, 184, 209



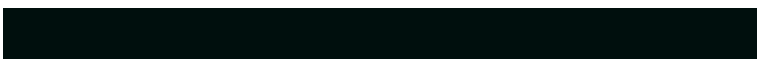
128, 139, 160



71, 75, 79



0, 72, 143



0, 8, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 128, 160



209, 159, 209



160, 160, 128



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 144, 160 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 RYB color 128, 144, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

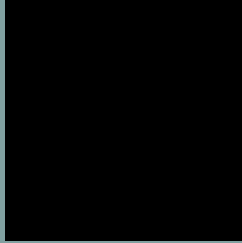
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

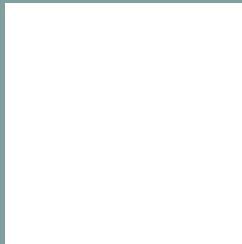
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 128, 144, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 144, 160.

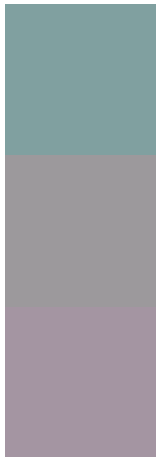


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 144, 160.

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
128, 144, 160

Protanopia
156, 153, 156

Deuteranopia
164, 149, 162



Tritanopia
130, 147, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 144, 160

Protanomaly

146, 151, 157

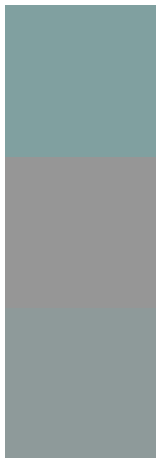
Deuteranomaly

151, 153, 161

Tritanomaly

129, 146, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 144, 160

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

142, 148, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 144, 160 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(128, 160, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 160, 160)  
}
```

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(128, 160, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 160, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 144, 160 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(128, 160, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 160, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 160, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 160, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 160, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 160,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 144, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 160, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
160, 160) }
```

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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