

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 146, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 146, 169) contains.

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Color

`RYB(128, 146, 169)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A0A9
RGB	128, 160, 169
RGB Percent	50%, 63%, 66%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3722, 0.3373
CMYK	0.24, 0.05, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	193°, 19%, 58%
HSV	193°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	28.6494, 32.6255, 42.3235
YIQ	151.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

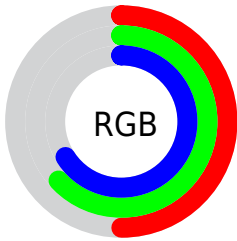
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 146, 169
Decimal	8429737
CIE _{Lab}	63.86, -8.96, -8.28
CIE _{LCh}	64, 12.201, 222.719
Yxy	32.6255, 0.2765, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286619817 (0xFF80A0A9)
YUV	151.4580, 8.6482, -20.5727
Hunter-Lab	57.1188, -10.4265, -3.9492

Details

The RYB color **128, 146, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 140, 128**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **182, 200, 224**, and **78, 95, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 136, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 156, 169**.

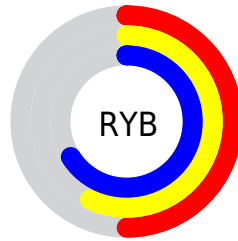
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (63%)

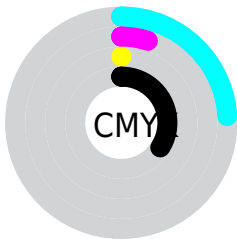
Blue (66%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (66%)

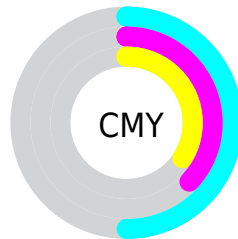


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 146, 169 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, 146, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 146, 169

255, 255, 255

 182, 200, 224

 209, 228, 253

 238, 247, 255

 128, 146, 169

 102, 120, 143

 78, 95, 117

 54, 71, 92

 30, 47, 69


 5, 24, 47

 0, 11, 26

 0, 0, 0

 128, 146, 169

 111, 136, 169

 128, 146, 169

 145, 156, 169

■ 94, 127, 169

■ 162, 165, 169

■ 77, 117, 169

■ 179, 172, 169

■ 60, 108, 169

■ 196, 177, 169

■ 43, 98, 169

■ 212, 180, 169

■ 27, 89, 169

■ 229, 186, 169

■ 10, 80, 169

■ 246, 191, 169

■ 0, 74, 169

■ 255, 195, 169

■ 255, 202, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 145, 161



128, 146, 169



136, 150, 175

Triad

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



128, 146, 169



173, 148, 161



139, 159, 134

Complementary

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



128, 146, 169



169, 140, 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.



170, 170, 134



128, 146, 169



178, 147, 150

Square

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



128, 146, 169



162, 150, 171



176, 152, 140



139, 159, 152

Rectangle

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



128, 146, 169



144, 152, 176



176, 152, 140



146, 163, 133

Sweetspot

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



128, 146, 169



204, 211, 219



128, 162, 169



101, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



128, 146, 169



156, 184, 219



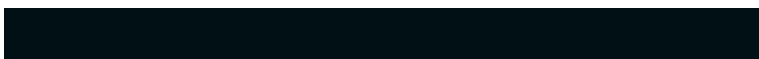
128, 137, 169



76, 79, 84



0, 65, 148



0, 9, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 128, 160



219, 156, 205



145, 169, 128



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 116



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 146, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

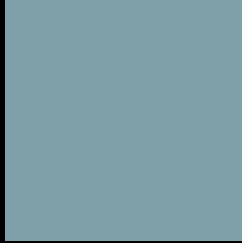
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

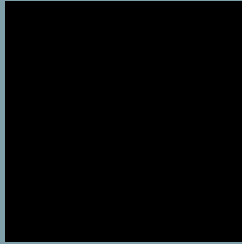
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 146, 169.

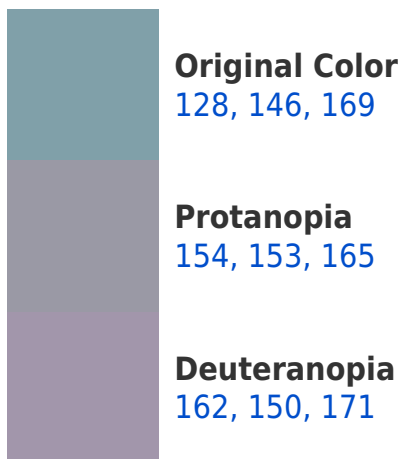


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 146, 169.

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](#).

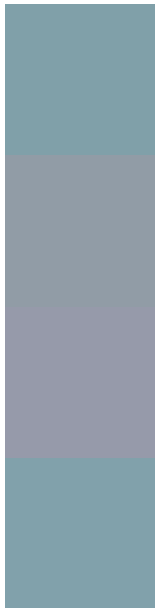
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
129, 147, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 146, 169

Protanomaly

145, 152, 166

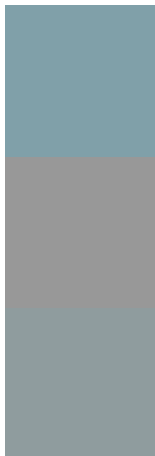
Deuteranomaly

150, 153, 170

Tritanomaly

129, 147, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 146, 169

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

143, 150, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 146, 169 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, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 160, 169)  
}
```

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, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 160, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 146, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 160, 169) }
```

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, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 160, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 160, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 160,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 146, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
160, 169) }
```

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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