

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 106, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 106, 106) contains.

RGB(130, 106, 106)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(130, 106, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	826A6A
RGB	130, 106, 106
RGB Percent	51%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.4902, 0.5843, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.18, 0.49
HSL	0°, 10%, 46%
HSV	0°, 18%, 51%
XYZ	16.9615, 16.0945, 15.8483
YIQ	113.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

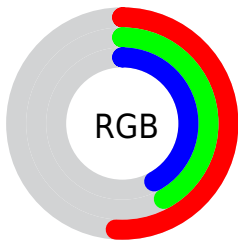
Format	Color
RYB	130, 106, 106
Decimal	8546922
CIELab	47.10, 9.52, 3.58
CIELCh	47, 10.177, 20.625
Yxy	16.0945, 0.3468, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286737002 (0xFF826A6A)
YUV	113.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546
Hunter-Lab	40.1180, 5.2616, 4.6606

Details

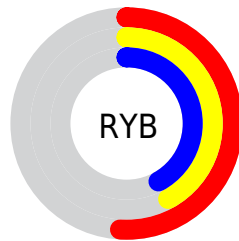
The RGB color **130, 106, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **106, 130, 130**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 157, 157**, and **80, 59, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 93, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 119, 119**.

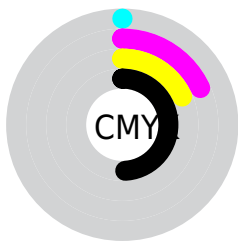
Distribution



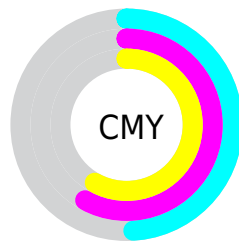
- Red (51%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (49%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 106, 106 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 130, 106, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 130, 106, 106


255, 255, 255

 183, 157, 157

 211, 184, 184

 239, 212, 212

 255, 240, 240

 130, 106, 106

 105, 82, 82

 80, 59, 59

 57, 37, 37

 35, 17, 16

 0, 0, 0


 130, 106, 106


 130, 93, 93


 130, 80, 80

 130, 67, 67

 130, 106, 106

 130, 119, 119


 130, 132, 132

 130, 145, 145


 130, 54, 54

 130, 158, 158


 130, 41, 41

 130, 171, 171

 130, 28, 28

 130, 184, 184

 130, 15, 15

 130, 197, 197

 130, 2, 2

 130, 210, 210

 130, 0, 0

 130, 223, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 106, 115



130, 106, 106



128, 108, 99

Triad

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



130, 106, 106



102, 115, 101



99, 113, 128

Complementary

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



130, 106, 106



106, 130, 130

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.



92, 115, 125



130, 106, 106



94, 117, 109

Square

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



130, 106, 106



112, 113, 96



90, 117, 117



110, 110, 128

Rectangle

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



130, 106, 106



124, 109, 96



90, 117, 117



96, 114, 128

Sweetspot

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



130, 106, 106



168, 158, 158



130, 106, 130



84, 78, 78



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



130, 106, 106



168, 131, 131



130, 118, 106



64, 57, 57



128, 0, 0



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 130, 130



131, 168, 168



106, 118, 130



57, 64, 64



0, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 106, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

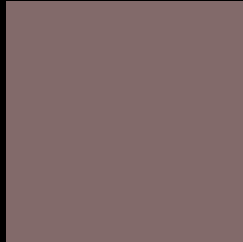
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 106, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

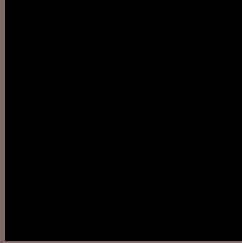
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 130, 106, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 106, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 106, 106.

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


130, 106, 106

Protanopia

114, 111, 109

Deuteranopia

125, 108, 106



Tritanopia
131, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 106, 106

Protanomaly

120, 109, 108

Deuteranomaly

127, 107, 106

Tritanomaly

131, 105, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 106, 106

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

119, 110, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 106, 106 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(130, 106, 106) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 106, 106)  
}
```

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(130, 106, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 106, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 106, 106 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(130, 106, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 106, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 106, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 106, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 106, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 106,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 106, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 106, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
106, 106) }
```

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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