

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 142, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 142, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 142, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	828EAA
RGB	130, 142, 170
RGB Percent	51%, 56%, 67%
CMY	0.4902, 0.4431, 0.3333
CMYK	0.24, 0.16, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	222°, 19%, 59%
HSV	222°, 24%, 67%
XYZ	26.1346, 26.9941, 41.8632
YIQ	141.6040, -16.1400, 6.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

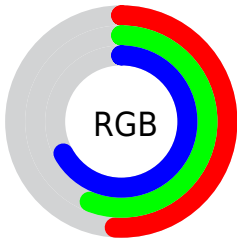
Format	Color
RYB	130, 139, 170
Decimal	8556202
CIELab	58.97, 1.99, -16.17
CIElCh	59, 16.296, 277.023
Yxy	26.9941, 0.2751, 0.2842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286746282 (0xFF828EAA)
YUV	141.6040, 13.9992, -10.1767
Hunter-Lab	51.9559, -1.1344, -11.4035

Details

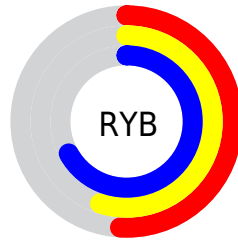
The RGB color **130, 142, 170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 158, 130**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 196, 225**, and **80, 92, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 130, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 154, 170**.

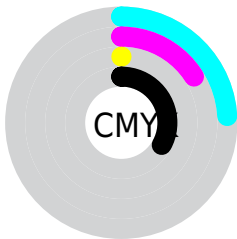
Distribution



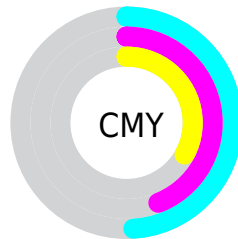
- Red (51%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 142, 170 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, 142, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 130, 142, 170

255, 255, 255

■ 183, 196, 225

■ 211, 224, 254

■ 240, 252, 255

■ 130, 142, 170

■ 104, 116, 143

■ 80, 92, 118

■ 56, 68, 93

■ 33, 46, 69

■ 10, 26, 47

■ 0, 1, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 130, 142, 170

■ 113, 130, 170

■ 130, 142, 170

■ 147, 154, 170

■ 96, 118, 170

■ 164, 166, 170

■ 79, 106, 170

■ 181, 178, 170

■ 62, 94, 170

■ 198, 190, 170

■ 45, 83, 170

■ 215, 201, 170

■ 28, 71, 170

■ 232, 213, 170

■ 11, 59, 170

■ 249, 225, 170

■ 0, 51, 170

■ 255, 237, 170

■ 255, 249, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 146, 168



130, 142, 170



149, 137, 165

Triad

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



130, 142, 170



171, 133, 125



118, 149, 130

Complementary

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



130, 142, 170



170, 158, 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.



133, 146, 119



130, 142, 170



163, 137, 116

Square

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



130, 142, 170



171, 132, 139



150, 142, 114



106, 150, 145

Rectangle

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



130, 142, 170



159, 134, 158



150, 142, 114



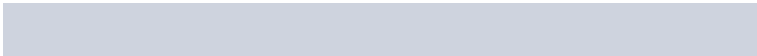
123, 148, 126

Sweetspot

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



130, 142, 170



206, 211, 222



130, 170, 158



103, 106, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



130, 142, 170



160, 178, 222



137, 130, 170



76, 78, 84



0, 44, 148



0, 6, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 130, 142



222, 160, 178



162, 170, 130



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 44



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 142, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

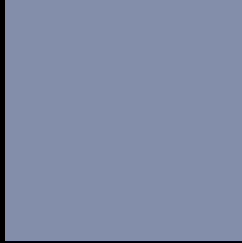
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 130, 142, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

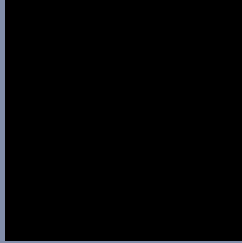
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

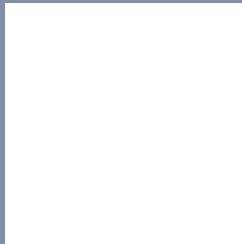
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 130, 142, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 142, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 142, 170.

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, 142, 170

Protanopia

136, 140, 169

Deuteranopia

141, 139, 171



Tritanopia
127, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 142, 170

Protanomaly

134, 141, 169

Deuteranomaly

137, 140, 171

Tritanomaly

128, 143, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 142, 170

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

138, 142, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 142, 170 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, 142, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 142, 170)  
}
```

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, 142, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 142, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 142, 170 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, 142, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 142, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 142, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 142, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 142, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 142,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 142, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 142, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
142, 170) }
```

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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